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MRS. WILLIAM BUTLER

MRS. EDWIN W. PARKER

THE FOUNDERS

CLARA SWAIN, M. D.

ISABELLA THOBURN

THE PIONEERS

# FOLLOWING THE GREAT COMMAND

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BEING THE JUBILEE NUMBER  
FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY  
SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
CHURCH

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ORGANIZED 1869

*"A Jubilee shall that fiftieth year be unto you."*

NINETEEN HUNDRED EIGHTEEN

*General Office:* Room 710, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
*Publication Office:* 581 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts



WE  
FACE  
MOMENTOUS  
SITUATIONS



## FOREWORD

MORE things are wrought by prayer than this world "dreams of" was never truer than in the history of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The slogan of "Two cents a week and a prayer" which was given at first as the condition of membership was as faithful in the second part as in the first, and though the "prayer" was never written into either constitution or by-laws, it was for many years universally mentioned and insisted upon in soliciting new members, and prayer has been a distinctive feature of the work and a vital source of success all through the years. How many women, in the quiet of their homes, send up a petition at the noon hour for the missionaries and the home workers!

When the Jubilee Campaign was started in 1915 all realized that without much intercessory prayer the aims of the Jubilee would not be reached, not that God needed to be pled with, but that those who prayed might get a clearer view of their part in the work. So the League of Intercessors was inaugurated that *special* thought should be made throughout our constituency for the success of the movement. Pledge cards were provided, stating the "purpose to give time from day to day to quiet, unhurried thought about God and His world-wide purpose and to definite prayer for the progress of His kingdom." These signed cards were to be sent to the President Emeritus, who gladly took charge of them. They came in large numbers at first but there has been a falling off during the past year. We are, however, thankful to be able to make known the fact that over thirteen thousand women have enrolled themselves as members of the League of Intercessors since October, 1914.

The increase in number of missionaries and in money shows that God's promises have been kept. From time to time various subjects for special prayer have been suggested in the "Friend." If all of our members had joined in these "definite prayers for the progress of His Kingdom" what greater success might have been wrought!

This pledged service was not to be entered into lightly without thought of the real meaning,—"quiet, unhurried thought about God and *His* purpose," not to turn God's thought, but *ours* towards that "purpose", for the more we pray the more we will desire to help, and the more earnestly will we work for the coming of that Kingdom, realizing more fully what a wonderful privilege it is to be "laborers together with Him."

*Mrs. Cyrus D. Foes*



Mrs. Cyrus D. Foss  
1897-1909

Mrs. William Fraser McDowell  
1909-  
THE PRESIDENTS

## INTRODUCTION

**I**T was a big adventure on which our founders started on that stormy March day a half century ago. It is not easy for us to judge of its greatness. Organizations of women were not common in those days as in these. The place of woman in the world and in the church did not grant to her that freedom of speech and of action which are now given her. Then the missionary enterprise of the whole church was a comparatively small and none too successful business. Today it has a large place in the life of the church and challenges the ability and invites the wealth of our strongest men and women.

Our founders were women of large faith and far-reaching vision. They prayed for open doors, and today, because they prayed and believed, the way is open to the very ends of the earth. They were wise women and they planned well. They laid the solid foundations upon which others have built for fifty years and they gave us the form of organization which has been followed from the first. We bring them our tributes of praise and gratitude today and we lay at their feet whatever achievement and progress have been made by the Society during these years.

All that the world saw and noted on that March day was only the unimportant fact that eight women braved a New England storm, met in a little church parlor and started an organization with a new name. Enlightened eyes could have seen a new upper room, with these women standing in the presence of their Lord, receiving His commission and starting out to do His bidding in the world. In this upper room they launched their great venture. Would you or I have dared so much had we been in their places fifty years ago? And yet—and yet *was* their undertaking any more daring than ours is today as we face the half-century ahead? The world they faced was strange and unknown. It all lies open to us but looks no less difficult because we see it more clearly than they.

This is the current call from our mission fields, indicated by detached sentences from many sources:

“**JAPAN** admits her need today of Christian missionaries and Christian Schools.”

“**CHINA** is in peril today.” “China needs Jesus Christ, only He can save us from destruction.”

“**INDIA** is saying ‘Show us the Christ.’” The depressed classes are moving toward Christianity and overwhelming the resources of the church.”

“**AFRICA** for Mohammed” is the Moslems battle cry as he makes his supreme effort, perhaps his last supreme effort. Shall we not call back “Africa for Christ”?

“In **LATIN AMERICA** instead of the former attitude of distrust there is a new spirit of religious inquiry.” “The Panama canal was not created for commerce alone but for the Christian messenger as well.”

**MALAYSIA** calls, “Give us schools and then more schools.” “Influences set to work here at the cross roads of the world are felt throughout the orient.”

## *Introduction*

"Within the next years tens of thousands of young people in the PHILIPPINES should be led to accept Christ as their living Master."

EUROPE's appeal for help at the present time cannot be turned aside. No words will describe it. We name it but we do not pretend to picture it. France, Italy and Russia, with their millions of orphans and their devastated homes, afford an opportunity for the establishment of Protestant Christianity such as we have never had before since Protestant Christianity began. It is a call which especially touches the heart of all American womanhood. The womanhood and girlhood of Europe have been the chief sufferers in the war—just as they are from every sort of heathenism. We must heed their cry. The consequences of turning aside from it would be more disastrous to us and to them than we can possibly comprehend.

In this abundant, overwhelming measure God has answered the prayers of our founders for open doors. They asked for an opportunity to work. He has answered by putting the cross on our hearts and shoulders.

They were women of large vision, but in the moments of their most extravagant imagination their vision compassed neither the extent and influence of our Society as it exists today nor the gigantic task which it faces as it looks into the next half-century. Maybe their eyes were mercifully holden. If they could have seen, they might have staggered and faltered. The important thing for them, as for us, was to follow their leader whom they did see. The greatest war the world has ever known has just ended after four and a half years of cruel fighting between so-called Christian nations. What are other nations saying about it? What is the obligation of the Christian Church and every Christian man and woman to the new world conditions which we face today?

"Nations and peoples are in a thoughtful and serious mood today." A baptism of suffering has brought them into close and sympathetic relations with one another. "In an endless variety of ways the hand of Christ has been stretched out to men who came from the ends of the earth, in hospitals and trenches and camps." Soldiers who are returning to their homes in many places throughout Asia and Africa will tell of this outstretched hand and prepare the way for the Christian missionary. And the Christian missionaries must go in greater number, with a more living message than ever before. They must go *now* before the remembrance of this outstretched hand grows dim.

We have been led into paths which could not have been foreseen fifty years ago. We have had put upon us obligations and responsibilities which could not have been comprehended then, and we are meeting problems which could not have been imagined by the eight holy women whom we call our founders. The little day schools started by our first missionaries, to which children came almost under compulsion, were but the forerunners of systems of schools with many thousands of pupils attending them. Within a few years there have come into existence Union colleges for women of India, China, and Japan, and others will follow. The faces of the children of the world are set toward the school house and these schools must be Christianized. Hundreds of Bible women trained by our missionaries are carrying the Christian message to remote places in many lands. Our twenty-one hospitals and many dispensaries are places of healing for both soul and body for thous-

ands of women and children. The native women of our mission fields are taking important places of leadership. Momentous issues pertaining to self-support and native leadership and many other questions call for unselfish consideration and wise discernment. The growth of our work demands increasingly large resources for its support, and this support must be mostly found here at home. Splendid women who during these years of warfare have discovered the joy which comes in service and in work for others ought to be claimed for this greater world service which is before us today in a new and compelling way.

How can we do it? By setting before them and before ourselves, as well, a program sufficiently great and comprehensive to compel respect and attention. At the close of this world war we must have a world program as "a moral equivalent" to the challenge which the war offered. Our founders planned for their time. It is not enough for us simply to follow their plans. We must make our own and make them big enough to meet the present need of the world.

What did the wise women of '69 propose to do, and how did they plan to do it?

*First:* They proposed to work for the women in zenanas, that is, to touch the home life of heathendom.

*Second:* They proposed hospitals, to touch the health of women and children in heathendom, and prevent the appalling waste of life which even today exceeds the losses in this greatest of all wars.

*Third:* They proposed schools for girls, a new thing in the heathen world, that the mind of girlhood everywhere might be enlightened.

*Fourth:* They proposed evangelization by carrying the message of Jesus the Saviour to those millions who had not even heard that there was such a person.

Now how did they plan to do this?

By consecration and prayer. They offered themselves and made a covenant with Almighty God.

By systematic though small gifts, to carry out His work in the world. "Two cents a week and a prayer" has become a slogan. They learned early the lesson of systematic giving.

By the creation of a literature informing the women of the home land of the condition of women and children in the heathen world.

By the establishment of regular meetings of women for conference and study and inspiration.

This was their program and their machinery.

What are we looking at fifty years later, and what are we going to do about it?

We also are looking at the home life of the world. We are considering, however, not only the women in the zenanas. We are trying to create a new type of womanhood and a new type of home. We are trying to make Christian homes by fitting young women to become Christian wives and mothers. For the world will never be good without good homes. Our first hospitals were places for the alleviation of suffering. Now our medical program must include extensive preventive work also. Parents must be taught in order that little

children may have their right to unmaimed and well-nourished bodies. People must learn that sanitation and cleanliness in homes and streets and cities go along with godliness; that prevention of sickness is as important as its cure. We are looking at a program for the Christian education of the world far beyond anything which could have found place in the minds of our founders. New and powerful cooperative agencies are at work which were not in the horizon fifty years ago. We are seeing the necessity for making a Christian literature for the whole world, for trained minds cannot be fed on the husks which any literature known to heathendom offers.

We have considered the way in which the wise women met the situation before them in those early days of our Society's existence. How must we meet the new conditions which we face today.

By systematic gifts to prevent fluctuation of income. We still need the "two cents a week and a prayer" from the many thousands of women who constitute our membership.

By a steady increase in this membership itself to multiply the number of interested women.

By the diffusion of good literature and the creation of missionary intelligence through the wise use of the meetings and study so accessible and carefully planned for the Church today.

By the consecration of big gifts on the part of those women to whom God has entrusted His gold and silver. Two cents a week and thank offerings and mite-box money from enough women may suffice for our regular work; but to make our schools adequate and our hospitals effective, and to provide for expansion, we must have the consecrated gifts of women of wealth. It is rather appalling that in the half-century we have had so few large gifts. We cannot go through another half-century without them.

Also, we must meet the present conditions by the creation of a sense of kinship with the women of the world, and fellowship with Jesus Christ in the work which He forever carries on in the world. In this sense of kinship and fellowship we shall find the cure to the indifference of so many women to the missionary call and the key to our progress in the years ahead of us. "A good man's inspired intercession has mighty power," is a translation given to words of St. James. That power is available for us today as it was to our founders in other days.

On the morning of the day when I was writing these words, the postman brought to my home two significant messages. One came from the Mission Board of another church. It states that "the world situation confronting the church as the war closes calls for a bigger program and increased resources." And it asks for a conference of officers of many Mission Boards which shall consider plans to secure offerings of money and life, "that the non-Christian world may be immediately evangelized and that the Christian education, medical and sanitary work, and social service may be adequately done in non-Christian lands."

The other message is issued by the Board of Sunday Schools of our own church. It states that our Methodist Sunday Schools, as their part of the great Centenary movement of our Church, are asked to give two million dol-

lars a year for five years—ten million dollars for the missionary cause. "The Centenary is our great adventure of faith, hope and love," it says. On the face of the paper bearing the message is a picture of the Saviour of the world with His arms extended to embrace a group of little children. On His knee rests a little girl from India. One hand touches the shoulder of a child from Mexico. The other is about the waist of a fair-haired child of our own land. Before Him stands a lad from China and sits a naked boy from Africa. The eyes of all the children are fixed on the face of the Saviour whose infinite love and mercy encompass them. Underneath the picture are the words "The Hope of the World." "Love puts the driving power into our lives." It is that, even love and compassion like the Master's for little children which must impel us as we go forward into the next half century.

These new papers I place with others of a similar nature. Their headings read: Federation of Women's Mission Boards, World Alliance . . . through the Churches, World Evangelization, Student Volunteer Movement, United Drive, Centenary Celebration, Jubilee. That would have been a strange vocabulary to our founders. They are sign posts to us and show the highway along which we must go in the coming years.

Our post-Jubilee program must be broader and more far-reaching than the program of our Jubilee years. The world war has come in to expand it even in our own minds. The Centenary of our Foreign and Home Boards has enlarged and kindled the mind of the whole Church. Without our planning or willing we are facing a new world and are in a movement so majestic that our founders must shout as they see the place of power and opportunity to which we have come since that far away March day. There can be no dropping back when the Jubilee years are over. There is but one direction for us to go, and that is forward. There can be no keeping out of the world currents. The story of the coming years will depend upon our faith and vision as we lay the plans for tomorrow, exactly as the history of the years behind us is related to the faith and the vision and the works of our founders.

At the Congress of Mission Boards held in Panama in 1916, the attitude of the Master toward work and problems was outlined as follows:

Adequate discernment.

Ceaseless love and compassion.

Absolute unselfishness.

Patience that is never worn away.

May our Father give to us this spirit as we set our faces toward another half century of service in His name.



CHRONOLOGY  
OF THE  
WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

1869—1919

1869

At Home

Mrs. William Butler and Mrs. Lois L. Parker on furlough from India.

March 23

Society organized  
Tremont Street Church, Boston.

Founders—

Mrs. Lewis Flanders  
Mrs. Thomas Rich  
Mrs. William Merrill  
Mrs. Thomas Kingsbury  
Mrs. P. T. Taylor  
Mrs. H. J. Stoddard

Inspired and assisted by  
Mrs. William Butler  
Mrs. Lois Parker

*Heathen Woman's Friend* published.  
Editor, Mrs. Harriet Warren. Subscriptions 3000. (Later called *Woman's Missionary Friend*.)

On the Field

"Missionaries at the the period above noted began to observe that if these women (in the zenanas) were to be reached at all it must be done to a very great extent by messengers of their own sex.—The thought began to present itself in the minds of scores and hundreds of those interested in missionary work that the only way to meet so extraordinary a demand would be by enlisting Christian women in large numbers for missionary service.—The necessity was not only urgent but absolute."

BISHOP JAMES M. THOBURN

1870

March

Branches organized  
Philadelphia  
New York  
New England  
Northwestern

April

Western  
Cincinnati

First General Executive Meeting,  
eleven present—

Receipts . . . . . \$ 4,546.86

Appropriations . . . . . \$20,000.00

(\$300 of this for China)

Mite Boxes introduced, New York  
Branch.

First missionaries sent

Isabella Thoburn      }  
Dr. Clara Swain      } to India.

School for girls opened Lucknow.

Medical work begun Bareilly.

Orphanage taken over from Board  
of Foreign Missions at Bareilly.  
Fannie Sparks (third missionary) sent  
to take charge.

1871

Baltimore Branch formed from  
Ladies' China Missionary Society.

China entered.

Girls' Boarding School, Foochow,  
and missionaries, Misses Woolston,  
adopted.

1872

First German Society, St. Paul,  
Minn., organized by Mrs. Mary C.  
Nind,

Gertrude Howe and Lucy Hoag  
began work in Kiukiang, China.

First village day school organized  
by Mrs. E. Moore Sites, Foochow,  
China.

1873

First hospital for women in Asia opened at Bareilly.

Zenana work begun Moradabad, India, Lou E. Blackmore.

First woman physician to China (Peking) Lucinda M. Combs.

1874

Mexico entered, Mexico City—Mary Hastings.

South America entered—Rosario, Jennie Chapin, Lou Denning.

Japan entered, Tokyo—Dora Schoonmaker.

1875

First foreign auxiliary organized, Peking, China.

First hospital for women in China opened, Peking.

1877

Plans for leaflet literature projected by Mrs. J. T. Gracey and Mrs. D. D. Lore.

Hospital for women and children opened in Foochow, China.

Italy entered—Bible women supported.

1878

Leaflets first published.

1879

Africa entered—Mary Sharp.

First training school for Bible women established by Mrs. E. M. Sites, Foochow, China.

1881

Thank Offering first observed, Lansing District, Michigan; Mrs. H. E. Taylor, originator.

1883

Western Branch divided into Des Moines, Topeka and Minneapolis Branches.

1884

Society incorporated.

Endowment Fund for Zenana Paper started.

Zenana Paper published in five Indian vernaculars.

School opened in Bulgaria—Lydia Schenck.

1885

First issue *Heiden Frauen Freund*,  
Margaretha Dreyer, Editor. (Later  
called *Frauen Missions Freund*.)

1886

Methodist women in Switzerland  
and Germany organized by Mrs. L. A.  
Hagans.

1887

First Christian woman's college in  
Asia founded by Isabella Thoburn at  
Lucknow, India.

Malaysia entered—Sophia Black-  
more, missionary.

1888

Pacific Branch organized.

Hospital opened in Seoul, Korea.  
School in Rome, Italy, opened.

1890

*Heathen Children's Friend* published,  
Mrs. O. W. Scott, Editor. (After-  
ward called *Junior Missionary Friend*)

First Industrial Training School in  
Asia opened at Tokyo, Japan.

Women in Denmark organized by  
Mrs. J. T. Newman.

1891

Little Light Bearers organized by  
Mrs. Lucie Harrison, first secretary  
of Children's Work.

1892

Depots of Supplies established in  
Branches.

First kindergartern in India opened  
at Lucknow.

Columbia River Branch organized.

1895

*The Study* published, Mrs. J. T.  
Gracey, Editor.

1897

Mrs. Foss elected first President.

First Christian woman's magazine in  
Japan, *Tokiwa*, founded by Georgiana  
Baucus and Emma E. Dickinson.

1900

Philippines entered.

1901

General treasurer appointed, Mrs.  
J. M. Cornell, secretary New York  
Branch, acting. (Miss Florence  
Hooper elected 1908.)

Standard Bearers organized by  
Clara M. Cushman.

1902

King's Heralds organized.

1903

First Branch Special Work secretaries appointed. A Bible Training school opened at Manila, P. I., Marguerite Decker, Missionary.

1905

Student Department projected by Mrs. Stephen J. Herben of North-western Branch; first secretary, Mrs. Mary Carr Curtis (1912).

General Office opened, New York City; first secretary, Grace Todd.

1907

Retirement Fund for missionaries started, Mrs. E. D. Huntley, originator.

1908

Home Department organized, Mrs. A. W. Patten, the vice-president, first chairman.

Women in Sweden organized.

1915

Five Year Jubilee Campaign started: Mrs. J. F. Fisher  
Mrs. O. N. Townsend  
Mrs. M. H. Lichliter  
Intercessors' League formed.  
"Sister College" movement started.

Union Colleges started:  
*India*, Christian College for Women at Madras.  
*China*, Ginling College at Nanking.

1917

Isabella Thoburn Honorary Auxiliaries in the colleges projected by Student Department.

1918

A second vice-president elected, Mrs. Thomas Nicholson.

School opened for war orphans at Grenoble, France, Mary Bolton in charge.  
Woman's Christian College of Japan (Union) opened at Tokyo.

### Summary

1918

Members		Missionaries on the Roll .....	983
Auxiliary.....	258720	Missionaries in Active Service	561
Young People.....	53489	Schools .....	1299
King's Heralds.....	52759	Pupils .....	45176
Little Light Bearers.....	44622	Hospitals .....	21
Total membership.....	409590	Bible Training schools .....	35
		Bible women .....	2465
		Property .....	\$3,215,470.00
		Receipts .....	\$1,343,930.03

## Sessions of the General Executive Committee

Date	PLACE	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	Receipts
1870	Boston, Mass.	Mrs. David Patten	Mrs. W. F. Warren	\$ 4,546.86
1871	Chicago, Ill.	" Calvin Kingsley	" W. F. Warren	22,397.99
1872	New York City	" D. W. Clark	" W. F. Warren	44,477.46
1873	Cincinnati, O.	" L. D. McCabe	" R. Meredith	54,834.87
1874	Philadelphia, Pa.	" F. G. Hibbard	" J. H. Knowles	64,309.25
1875	Baltimore, Md.	" F. A. Crook	" R. R. Battie	61,492.19
1876	Washington, D. C.	" F. G. Hibbard	" W. F. Warren	55,276.06
1877	Minneapolis, Minn.	" Goodrich	" Delia L. Williams	72,464.30
1878	Boston, Mass.	" W. F. Warren	" J. T. Gracey	68,063.52
1879	Chicago, Ill.	" S. J. Steele	" L. H. Daggett	66,843.69
1880	Columbus, O.	" W. F. Warren	" J. T. Gracey	76,276.43
1881	Buffalo, N. Y.	" F. G. Hibbard	" Mary C. Nind	107,932.54
1882	Philadelphia, Pa.	" W. F. Warren	" J. T. Gracey	195,678.50
1883	Des Moines, Ia.	" L. G. Murphy	" J. T. Gracey	126,823.33
1884	Baltimore, Md.	" W. F. Warren	" J. T. Gracey	143,199.14
1885	Evanston, Ill.	" I. R. Hitt	" F. P. Crandon	157,442.66
1886	Providence, R. I.	" W. F. Warren	" J. H. Knowles	167,098.85
1887	Lincoln, Neb.	Miss P. L. Elliott	" J. T. Gracey	191,158.13
1888	Cincinnati, O.	Mrs. D. W. Clark	" J. T. Gracey	206,308.69
1889	Detroit, Mich.	" I. N. Danforth	" J. T. Gracey	226,496.15
1890	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	" W. F. Warren	" J. T. Gracey	220,329.96
1891	Kansas City, Mo.	" J. J. Imhoff	" J. T. Gracey	263,660.69
1892	Springfield, Mass.	" W. F. Warren	" J. T. Gracey	265,242.15
1893	St. Paul, Minn.	" W. Couch	" J. T. Gracey	277,303.79
1894	Washington, D. C.	" A. H. Eaton	" J. T. Gracey	311,925.96
1895	St. Louis, Mo.	Miss E. Pearson	" J. T. Gracey	289,227.00
1896	Rochester, N. Y.	Miss S. L. Baldwin	" J. T. Gracey	285,823.94
1897	Denver, Colo.	" C. D. Foss	" J. T. Gracey	313,937.86
1898	Indianapolis, Ind.	" C. D. Foss	" J. T. Gracey	328,485.75
1899	Cleveland, O.	" C. D. Foss	" J. T. Gracey	360,338.63
1900	Worcester, Mass.	" C. D. Foss	" J. T. Gracey	414,531.33
1901	Philadelphia, Pa.	" C. D. Foss	" J. T. Gracey	426,795.28
1902	Minneapolis, Minn.	" C. D. Foss	" J. T. Gracey	478,236.03
1903	Baltimore, Md.	" C. D. Foss	" J. T. Gracey	491,391.75
1904	Kansas City, Mo.	" C. D. Foss	" J. H. Knowles	534,040.17
1905	New York City	" C. D. Foss	" C. S. Nutter	548,943.55
1906	Omaha, Neb.	" A. W. Patten	" C. W. Barnes	616,457.71
1907	Springfield, Ill.	" C. D. Foss	" C. W. Barnes	692,490.07
1908	Cincinnati, O.	" C. D. Foss	" C. W. Barnes	673,400.04
1909	Pittsburgh, Pa.	" W. F. McDowell	" C. W. Barnes	691,961.39
1910	Boston, Mass.	" W. F. McDowell	" C. W. Barnes	743,990.31
1911	St. Louis, Mo.	" W. F. McDowell	" C. W. Barnes	939,257.55
1912	Baltimore, Md.	" W. F. McDowell	" C. W. Barnes	837,224.49
1913	Topeka, Kan.	" W. F. McDowell	" C. W. Barnes	911,337.43
1914	Buffalo, N. Y.	" W. F. McDowell	" C. W. Barnes	*1,096,228.85
1915	Los Angeles, Cal.	" W. F. McDowell	" C. W. Barnes	931,780.67
1916	Minneapolis, Minn.	" W. F. McDowell	" C. W. Barnes	1,033,770.65
1917	Detroit, Mich.	" W. F. McDowell	" L. L. Townley	1,175,758.90
1918	Cleveland, O.	" W. F. McDowell	" Mrs. Chas Spaeht	1,343,930.03

Total since organization..... \$19,610,925.52

\*\$163,795.00, Bequest and gifts of Mrs. Francesca Nast Gamble.

# THE JUBILEE

1914-1919

*"Ye shall hallow the fiftieth year . . . for it is the jubilee."*

## AIM

"That they might know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent."

A League of Intercessors to pray for the Salvation of the Nations.

## PRAYER

Thy Kingdom come! Lord, teach us to pray.

## MOTTO

With God all things are possible.

## HYMN

O Zion, Haste.

## GOAL

One Thousand Missionaries on the Jubilee Roll.

Four Hundred Thousand Members in All Our Societies.

Sixteen Hundred Thousand Dollars for the Conquest.

One Hundred Eighty Thousand Subscribers to our Periodicals.

*"Go forward! . . . have not I commanded thee?"*

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## THE LEADERS

### I. Preparation and Plan,

Ella Prindle Patten

Viola Troutman Stavely

### II. Achievement,

Lena Leonard Fisher

Mrs. O. N. Townsend

Mrs. M. H. Lichliter

## PREPARATION AND PLAN

The year 1913 was a crisis in the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. It was a crisis in world history. President Wilson said: "The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heart strings like some air out of God's own presence. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do!"

The crisis in foreign missions was not on the field but in the home work. The waiting millions, how Bishop Warne pictured them! The waiting Savior, who commanded, "Give ye them to eat."

It was for the Home Department to find the way. Miss Troutman, whose official duty it was to suggest a plan, tells us how, impotent in the presence of the great need, she wrestled with God in prayer. From somewhere spoke a voice, "Five years and then cometh the harvest!" "Ye shall hallow the fiftieth year for it is the jubilee!" A campaign and a celebration! When the Home Department heard the plan they said, It is good! The Executive said, It is good!

Then followed a year of busy preparation for a crusade whose sacredness demanded the most careful deliberation, the most painstaking regard for details, the wisest strategy. During the summer of 1914, from a little cabin in the woods of northern Wisconsin, went forth scores and scores of letters seeking the thought of the Society and its best judgment. President, officers, editors, leaders of every sort were levied upon for help. What was our aim? For what were we working? What is it that ever lures and beckons us on? Not a successful organization—Oh, more than that! Not a big membership roll—more than that! Not dollars and cents—no, not that! Gradually emerged through this thinking our great, big, beautiful aim.

Then, what goal should we set to be reached in the five years, as the step toward the larger aim? What membership, what gifts, what subscriptions should be urged—great enough to challenge utmost endeavor, yet reasonable enough to avoid discouragement and inaction? How many missionaries—missionaries of the sort the Society needs, missionaries of intelligence and devotion, missionaries who will make their work "a life program, not a matter of casual and spontaneous zeal"?

What differences of opinion there were! With what impatient eagerness some demanded the largest things! With what seriousness and equal conscientiousness still others stayed too eager impulse!

And then to what jubilant song should we keep step in our march to victory, with what inspiring motto on our banners, with what compelling prayer upon our lips? Upon the answer to these questions we knew much hinged. Little by little, through fervent petition and endless correspondence, aim, goal motto, song and prayer took definite shape.

Next was faced the need of divine help. We had found a phrase for our banners, but miracles must be wrought and this could be accomplished only through mighty intercession. How get our women to pray, to call upon God unitedly and importunately? There went forth the call, "I beseech you that ye strive together with me in your prayers."

Thus the plan was perfected. Now, to clear the decks and prepare for action. A Jubilee list of pressing obligations and amazing opportunities in the mission fields was drawn up to be crossed out as fast as covered. A leaflet of explanation and appeal was drafted. These were sent to the Branches, accompanied by an urgent personal letter and a summons to assume their share of the campaign and to mobilize for action. Swiftly and enthusiastically the answers came and at the General Executive meeting in the fall of 1914 the Jubilee Campaign was declared on.

There remained one further problem to solve,—where was the leader fitted for such a colossal undertaking—a leader rich in imagination, with patience to

endure, not phased by difficulties, devoted to the cause, divinely called? The woman was ready. Nearly a half-century ago the new-born society had required a woman of faith and Miss Thoburn stepped forward. Now, to a similar emergency, Mrs. Fisher responded, "Never in my life have I felt so called to any work as this!" The story of her marvellous efficiency and the Society's achievement is another chapter.

ELLA PRINDLE PATTEN.

#### THE PLAN

The Plan was not made in a day. It was as a grain of mustard seed that grew until it absorbed all the other plans. There was to be an aim and a goal, a prayer and a hymn and a motto.

The aim could be nothing less than the supreme aim of our Lord himself: "That they might know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent."

The goal was the result of conferences with both the Foreign and Home Departments. When it was finally written down, there was a great stretching of faith on the part of many members of the Board as they voted to accept it.

The answer to that test of faith was the motto, "With God all things are possible." When the goal was fixed it was felt that a new call to prayer was imperative and the League of Intercessors was inaugurated. This was not to supplant any other plan, but to emphasize and make definite the call to prayer of The Founders—"and a prayer"—in the membership pledge. "As a member of the League of Intercessors, it shall be my purpose: To give time from day to day to quiet, unhurried thought about God and His world-wide purpose, and to definite prayer for the progress of His Kingdom." This was to be the strong right arm of the Jubilee campaign, and such it has proven to be.

The hymn, "O Zion, Haste" was the choice of Mrs. A. W. Patten, vice-president of the society. To Mrs. Patten the largest measure of credit and and praise is to be given for the plans and launching of the Jubilee. Her responsive and ready mind and the rare gift of keeping herself hid behind other workers was in evidence every step of the way.

The plans that grew brought forth two Commissioners, Mrs. Lena Leonard Fisher and Mrs. O. N. Townsend, to whom was turned over the mere outline. They were to lead out into uncharted seas. They were to materialize dreams, inspire hopes and organize workers. How wise was the choice of these leaders is shown in the results in this, the greatest task ever undertaken by Methodist women, aye, by any board of women since Christ gave to woman her commission to "Go, tell."

Out of their planning came Branch Supervisors, with conference, district and auxiliary officers. From their hands came Jubilee programs, Jubilee songs, Jubilee pageants, Jubilee literature of all kinds.

In the end, when the last goal is reached, when our Jubilee dreams come true, there will be but one thought in the heart of every member of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society—to do still greater things, to make a larger sacrifice, to give herself anew to Him who hath loved us and given Himself for us. Only praise and thanksgiving will be in every heart that we have been counted worthy to serve.

VIOLA TROUTMAN STAVELY.

#### ACHIEVEMENT

"And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

In a way undreamed of when that injunction was delivered to an ancient people, has it been fulfilled in this year of our Lord. Also, in the annals of Methodism, must the great war and the Jubilee Campaign of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society be forever associated.

Just preceding the call of a world to arms the women of Methodism were summoned to a task greater than had ever been set for themselves by any denominational body of Christian women. Its object was to usher in the second half-century of the history of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society by enunciating a program of extension of world activities greater by far than any heretofore outlined.

When the great war broke, the daughters of our beloved Church, who from Maine to California had risen in glorious loyalty to this Jubilee call to the colors of Jesus Christ, saw within the slogan "World Freedom" a deeper significance than appeared upon its surface. To them, "Freedom for the World" meant also freedom—spiritual, intellectual, physical—for the *womanhood* of the world, Oriental as well as Occidental. To this great end, along with distinctively war work, they have bent their energies. Behind the Red Cross, to the vision of multitudes of devoted missionary woman, there gleamed another Cross—that of Calvary. And ever the bleeding Burden of this other Cross made His mute appeal for an adventure into a higher patriotism, into a sacrificial service that would make for the healing of the wounded womanhood of a world. Thus it is that to many of us these war years, which have included also the years of the Jubilee movement, have signified an intermingling of Crosses!

The results of these five years cannot all be tabulated. No one book could contain them. In the broader sense the Jubilee has signified great financial advance, where, because of war's demands, great financial retreat might have been expected. Never have the women of the Church brought forth of their treasures so lavishly and with such glorious abandon.

The Jubilee spirit has so enlarged the golden circle of our membership that already we have moved ten thousand strong past our ultimate goal of four hundred thousand for 1919.

By the publicity which, because of the Campaign, has been centered upon all work, a great glow of enthusiasm for the Cause has been maintained which might easily, during these crucial years, have been subdued or have altogether died out.

By the spoken word from wise leaders and through our increasingly virile and convincing publications, the outward look of our young women has been directed to overseas service for Jesus Christ in Oriental lands where forever and a day a great spiritual conflict has raged. In this our real Jubilee year we are confidently expecting a "new army" of missionaries to advance into the front line. "Overseas service" no longer conveys terror to the heart of modern youth—nor should it to their parents!

And perhaps over and above all other results, this great forward movement among Methodist women has revealed to them the unspeakable, immeasurable possibilities of the power of prayer in attaining for God the humanly impossible. Largely because of this revelation, our goals, looming so large five years ago, will be met. Largely through it also, these goals will be passed this fiftieth year, and new ones, set for us by the new day which has dawned upon a world with a hungry heart for "freedom"—*real freedom*—will be triumphantly attained. Let us bring to pass in 1919:

200,000.....	Magazines
\$2,000,000.....	Money
100.....	Missionaries
425,000.....	Members

LENA LEONARD FISHER.

**WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY**  
of the  
**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**  

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**Methodist Episcopal Church**

*Forty-ninth Annual Session*

**Thursday, December 5, 1918**

The Forty-ninth Annual Meeting of the General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was opened in First Methodist Episcopal Church, Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday morning, December 5, 1918, at 9 A. M., by Mrs. William Fraser McDowell, president.

After singing "O for a thousand tongues to sing My great Redeemer's praise," the audience bowed in silent prayer for God's blessing upon the session. Mrs. A. J. Clarke, president of Cincinnati Branch, conducted morning worship on the theme, "We are workers together with God," bringing out the thought that we may claim Him for equipment for service, putting on the whole armor of God. Mrs. Clarke led in prayer, and the service closed with singing "Jesus where'er thy people meet."

Dr. E. L. Waldorf, pastor of the church, was introduced and gave directions whereby speakers might make themselves heard in the large auditorium.

The seating of secretaries and delegates followed and missionaries and visitors were invited to be seated with their Branches. The stirring words of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" rose above the confusion incident to organization. Thirty-one members responded to roll-call.

Mrs. Edwin R. Graham, vice-president, with the secretaries of the Home Page, reported the "Forward March of the Society" in the home church for the year, giving statistics for all departments. Advance and achievement of Jubilee goals were dominant notes.

Miss Louisa Rothweiler, secretary of German work, showed that the German constituency has moved forward unfalteringly in spite of difficulties, reporting an enrollment of nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the women members of the German churches and an advance in Jubilee years of 30% in membership and 45% in receipts.

The Swedish work also, Miss Helen Backlund, secretary, has advanced, the returns from Sweden giving an increase of 30% with nearly one out of every two women members of the Society.

The report of the Committee on General Office presented by Mrs. J. Edgar Leaycraft was read by Mrs. George Heber Jones. Miss Amy G. Lewis, secretary of the General Office, reviewed the year's work. Of special interest was the item pertaining to war work, 20,000 garments valued at about \$27,000 having been handled by the committee.

The financial report for the year by Branches was given by the general treasurer, Miss Hooper:

New England.....	\$ 74,143.39
New York.....	152,285.00
Philadelphia.....	134,817.93
Baltimore.....	52,887.92
Cincinnati.....	175,144.87
Northwestern.....	*314,473.16
Des Moines.....	127,479.04
Minneapolis.....	61,391.31
Topeka.....	130,562.24
Pacific .....	79,010.09
Columbia River.....	<u>32,307.30</u>
Total from Branches.....	\$1,334,502.16
From other sources.....	<u>11,412.16</u>
Total Receipts, 1918.....	\$1,345,914.32

This is an advance of \$170,155.42 or 14.46%.

\*This amount includes \$1984.29 of 1919 receipts.

The report closed with the statement that in ten years the receipts of the Society have almost doubled.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow" was the expression of thankful hearts.

On motion of Mrs. R. L. Thomas, the secretary was instructed to send a note of thanks to Mrs. T. W. Nowlin of San Francisco for many kindnesses extended to missionaries passing through that port.

The singing of Hymn No. 21, "Come let us tune our joyful song," was followed by the "Jubilee Story" told by Mrs. J. F. Fisher assisted by "minutemen"—women representing the Jubilee in the different Branches. The fourth year of effort showed no diminution of enthusiasm. In some Branches the final goals are already exceeded and most of the four years' goals are met.

The singing of "O Zion, Haste" closed the hour.

Business was suspended while the Society paid its tribute to the missionaries who have, during the past year, entered the larger life:

Blanche Moore—Sironcha, India  
 Elizabeth W. Varney—Hinghwa, China  
 Frances Clippinger (retired)

The Scripture was read by Mrs. Charles Spaeth and the Women's Missionary Quartette sang "Some blessed day."

The ceremony of introduction of missionaries followed, the Branch Corresponding Secretaries making the presentation. Forty-two furloughed missionaries and twenty-four candidates grouped themselves on the platform and within the chancel to sing the missionaries' hymn, "I love to tell the story," the audience joining in the chorus. Then followed a new pledge of loyalty to the banner of the Cross taken by all:

I pledge my loyalty to Jesus Christ,  
 My Savior, Master, King.  
 One faith, one love, one hope,  
 One life in Him for all the world.

The hymn, "Jesus shall reign," was sung.

The local rally was held under great difficulty because of suspended street-car service. Mrs. J. F. Fisher, general chairman, introduced Mrs. William Ferris and Mrs. R. B. Pope who had made the plans. The roll of local auxiliaries was called, the prize in attendance contest to be awarded on percentage of members present. Mrs. F. E. Stevens, in charge of literature for Cleveland District, presented the literature.

Chairmen of local committees were introduced by Mrs. J. F. Fisher, each one having done her utmost to make her department minister to the comfort and convenience of the guests. Others introduced by Mrs. McDowell were Mrs. Thomas Nicholson, and the Superintendent of Cleveland District, Dr. F. W. Luce.

At noontide Rev. S. D. Gordon, D. D., conducted the devotional service, taking as his theme John 11:18-28 and for a text the 28th verse—"The Master is here"—one who knows, and knowing, loves and loving, gave His heart's blood for us. Softly, with bowed heads the audience sang "I need thee every hour, stay thou near by." With the benediction pronounced by Dr. Gordon the session closed.

The afternoon session opened with prayer by Mrs. S. S. Eddy, followed by the hymn, "O for a heart to praise my God."

The survey of the foreign fields by official correspondents and missionaries was begun by Miss Ella M. Watson who introduced Miss Eva Hardie and Mrs. Rockey, who spoke for North India. The plea for Northwest India, numerically the largest conference in Methodism, was made by Miss Grace Boddy and Miss Carlotta A. Hoffman.

The third and fourth stanzas of Hymn No. 654 were sung after which Mrs. A. N. Fisher introduced Miss Evelyn Toll, who presented educational work, and Miss Urdell Montgomery, evangelistic work, in South India. Miss Annie Godfrey and Miss Eva Morgan represented the Bombay conference and Miss Reba Kirkpatrick was introduced as the much-needed nurse for Butler Memorial Hospital.

The Women's Quartette sang a most appropriate selection—"The Call of the Master."

Of Central Provinces Mrs. Randolph Beall, official correspondent, and Miss Nell F. Naylor said that they urgently need eleven missionaries and are receiving just one, and they are begging in three languages for schools. Mrs. O. W. Dow, president of Des Moines Branch, represented Burma, speaking especially of work among Chinese in Rangoon for which a Chinese woman, trained in Foochow college, is needed. Mrs. S. F. Johnson, official correspondent, introduced Miss Hilda Swan and Miss Lois Rockey who presented Bengal conference.

The impression made by the missionaries was of overwhelming need caused by marvelous enlargement of opportunity and of failure at the Home Base to appreciate the urgency of the call. "The reward of work well done is more work to do."

In the absence of Miss Flora Robinson, Miss Florence L. Nichols described the growing work of Isabella Thoburn College with its aim to train Indian girls

as missionary workers who shall help to a large extent to answer the call for workers for the evangelization of India.

Mrs. William P. Eveland, official correspondent for the Philippine Islands, indicated the lines of work carried on there, reporting 61 of the 100 graduates of the training school in Christian work, 772 babies born in the hospital in one year and only one doctor in attendance, and the dormitory for girls in Manila filled to capacity three months after its completion.

The quartette sang "I gave my life for thee."

At four o'clock the Communion service was conducted by the Superintendent of Cleveland District, Dr. F. W. Luce, assisted by Dr. Waldorf and local pastors.

#### **Friday, December 6**

The session opened with singing of hymn 539, "Awake my soul to joyful lays." Morning worship was in charge of Mrs. O. W. Dow, who introduced her theme, "Prayer," with the hymn, "Lord, speak to me," taking as a keynote 2 Cor. 3:5—"Our sufficiency is of God," closing with hymn 497, "Prayer is the soul's sincere desire."

Thirty-five members responded to roll-call.

Minutes of Thursday's sessions read and approved.

Mrs. L. L. Townley reported in part *ad interim* action of the Foreign Department. Report accepted.

Mrs. F. H. Sheets gave the report on Jubilee goals.

#### **JUBILEE GOALS**

Members.....	<i>Jubilee Goal</i> .....	400,000
	1918.....	<u>409,591</u>
	Increase 1918.....	36,918
	On Foreign Field.....	2,028
	Increase.....	1,256
	Increase at home.....	8.7%
	Increase on field.....	162.6%
Magazines.....	<i>Jubilee Goal</i> .....	180,000
	1918.....	<u>160,858</u>
	To be gained.....	19,142
Missionaries.....	<i>Jubilee Goal</i> .....	1,000
	1918.....	<u>983</u>
	To be gained.....	17
Money.....	<i>Jubilee Goal</i> .....	\$1,600,000.00
	1918.....	<u>1,343,930.03</u>
	To be gained.....	\$ 256,069.97
	Increase 1918.....	\$ 168,171.13

Committees were appointed as follows: RESOLUTIONS: Mrs. L. H. Murlin, Mrs. Blanche B. English, Mrs. Charles Spaeth. NOMINATIONS: Mrs. W. T. Dumm, Miss Clementina Butler, Mrs. S. F. Johnson. MEMORIALS: Mrs. F. L. Parso, Mrs. S. A. Hill, Mrs. S. B. Salmon.

The Branches were called upon to present memorials. None were reported.

In the survey of the home field the literature was presented, Miss Effie A. Merrill, who has been acting editor for the year, reporting for the *Woman's Missionary Friend*, Miss Achard for the *Frauen Missions Freund* and Miss Hooper for the zenana papers. Reports accepted.

Miss Katherine Blair, editor of the zenana papers, was introduced and spoke of the difficulty of editing a paper in five languages, four of which she does not read.

The *Junior Friend* was reported by Mrs. O. W. Scott through Miss Bailey. Report accepted.

The Women's Quartette sang the "FranceLand Lullaby" written by Mrs. J. F. Fisher. In this connection Mrs. McDowell referred to the children in other lands to whom the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is the only mother they know.

Mrs. Isham in reporting *The Study* showed a copy of the new dress in which it is to appear in honor of its twentieth birthday. Report accepted.

Despite decreased subscriptions to *The Study* due to government regulations of price the publisher's report given by Miss Bailey shows that receipts have exceeded expenses by \$7831.70. Report accepted.

Mrs. S. F. Johnson moved that in view of Miss Walden's long service in the publishing office her expenses to the Jubilee meeting of the General Executive Committee be paid from receipts of the publishing office. Motion referred to the Home Department.

The survey of the foreign field was continued, Miss C. J. Carnahan, official correspondent, speaking for Latin America, no missionaries from these fields being at home. The revival spirit is abroad in Mexico and South America. Four new missionaries have been sent recently. Pachuca, the largest school of the Society, calls for larger buildings. Educational matters and redistricting of territory are under consideration by commissions of the Boards.

A member of the quartette sang, "Breathe on me, breath of God."

Mrs. R. L. Thomas, official correspondent, presented Korea emphasizing the growing influence of the medical work. "When our doctor came home from Korea on furlough East Gate Hospital in Seoul would have been closed but for the graduation of the first class of three Korean girls from the government medical college. Two of these for whom support is urgently needed (\$600.00) are in charge of the hospital. Miss Jessie Marker defined requirements of the Japanese government in educational matters and in representing evangelistic work told of the great need of proper accommodations for the Bible Class work.

After singing "Go, labor on," Mrs. Eveland, official correspondent for Malaysia, told of the new Netherlands Indies Conference recently opened in the island empire of Holland.

Mrs. S. F. Johnson, official correspondent for Africa, reported for the schools in Inhambane and Mutumbara where work has just been opened and introduced Miss Martha Drummer of Angola who said she was a member of the Church in the Wilderness, and spoke of the open minds of the African girls. "They are like the Victrola—what you put on the record is there."

Miss Effie A. Merrill called attention to the literature issued by the Central Committee for United Study.

Dr. A. J. Nast, Dr. J. F. Fisher and Mrs. Lillian Leonard Slack were introduced, the latter bringing greetings from the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Local pastors were presented by Mrs. Fisher.

After announcements Dr. S. D. Gordon was again in charge of the Quiet Hour, his theme "The Hungry Heart of God," based on the ninety-first psalm.

The afternoon session opened with singing "There's a wideness in God's mercy," followed by prayer by Bishop F. W. Warne. Mrs. McDowell introduced Dr. L. E. Linzell, a missionary from India.

"Interdenominational interests of the Society" was the theme of the afternoon program. Union colleges on the foreign field were reviewed, a brief statement by Miss Nichols introducing the new college for women in Tokyo with a freshman class of 104. Misses Bender and Goucher represented Girling in China with its 53 students in a full college course and Mrs. McDowell, Madras College, an international interest, with its 80 students.

After singing "He leadeth me," Miss Elizabeth Bender was called upon to give a report of the recent interdenominational Board meeting to consider securing candidates for the field from among the young men and women returning from the service of their country to civil life, emphasizing the point that now is the time to call them before idealistic impressions are lost.

Miss Welthy Honsinger of Nanchang, China, recently returned from work with the Young Woman's Christian Association in France, pointed out that in reconstructing Europe the question is not, how many can you send—but how many do you need—and they are sent. In the same way missionary organizations must meet the call to reconstruct the world for Christian democracy.

The hymns, "Soldiers of the Cross, arise!" and "O God, our help in ages past" were sung.

In giving the report on oriental literature Miss Clementina Butler, chairman, said that we have taught oriental women mind hunger and have not fed them. Magazines in seven languages were reported and plans for the one in English for Indian girls outlined by Mrs. L. H. Murlin. Miss Hoffman of Bengal spoke of this need from her knowledge of the field.

Hymn 636—"Watchman, tell us of the night," was sung.

#### Saturday, December 7

The session opened by singing "Praise the Saviour all ye nations." Morning worship was in charge of Mrs. J. A. Stavely, the theme being, "Praise, an equipment for service," and the text—"The joy of the Lord is your strength."

Prayer and the hymn, "Joy to the world," closed the service.

Thirty-one members responded to roll call.

Minutes were read, corrected and approved.

Mrs. L. L. Townley continued report of *ad interim* action of the Foreign Department and Mrs. F. H. Sheets reported for the Home Department. Reports accepted.

Reports of standing committees were called for. Mrs. Edwin R. Graham, vice president, in the chair. Miss Hooper for the Committee on Real Estate

reported property holdings on the foreign field to the amount of \$3,215,470.00.  
Report accepted.

Miss Hooper also presented the report of the Retirement Fund Committee for Miss Elisabeth Pierce, chairman, and announced pledges for the endowment fund, taken Friday afternoon, amounting to \$17,100.00. Allowances are being made to forty retired missionaries. The following recommendations were adopted:

A budget of retirement allowances amounting to approximately \$10,000.00.

An endorsement of the plan to secure additional endowment by 1200 gifts of \$50.00 payable in cash, Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps. An average of one gift for every six auxiliaries will provide the entire amount.

That the action of the 1917 General Executive Committee—We favor the creation of a memorial membership at \$50.00, to be given to the Retirement Fund—be definitely re-affirmed and made immediately applicable, the money covering these memberships to be turned into the endowment of the Retirement Fund by the Branch treasurer.

An audited account of the funds of the general treasury and of the Retirement Fund was submitted by Miss Hooper and accepted.

The By-Laws Committee reported through Miss Hooper. (For changes in by-laws adopted see report of Committee on By-laws.)

Mrs. J. N. Reed for the Committee on Tithing reported 16,196 tithers, an increase of 69  $\frac{1}{4}\%$ .

Mrs. John Mitchell reported for the negro work, using beautifully executed maps of the colored conferences made by members of the young woman's society of Epworth Church, Cleveland. Four Branches have supervisors of negro work. There are 53 organizations in colored churches with 640 members who contributed \$854.00 in 1918. Miss Martha Drummer sang in the language of her mission work, "Tell it again." Report referred in detail to the Home Department and ordered printed in the *Executive Daily*.

Bishop and Mrs. Anderson were introduced and the Bishop addressed the meeting, congratulating the Society on its work in Italy and France and emphasizing the present opportunity for evangelical Christianity in these countries, 85% of the middle classes having fallen away from the established church. There is evidence of the spirit of God everywhere and men are calling out for God.

Miss Lodge led in prayer.

The report of the Young People's Work was given by Mrs. D. C. Cook, who announced 53000 members and 82 Standard Bearer missionaries supported. Report referred to the Home Department.

Mrs. Lucie M. Harrison's report of the Children's Work was read by Mrs. C. R. Havighurst. By a rising vote the secretary was directed to send a message of loving greeting to Mrs. Harrison. Report referred to the Home Department.

The Student Work, reported by its secretary, Mrs. Mary Carr Curtis, has for its especial achievement in 1918 the launching of the honorary student society, "The Isabella Thoburn Auxiliary," with its 105 committees in as many student centers and under their care 855 members. Report referred to the Home Department.

Miss Welthy Honsinger of Nanchang, accompanied by her sister, Miss

Mabel Honsinger of Kiukiang, sang "O love that wilt not let me go."

Mrs. J. F. Fisher briefly reviewed the study book, "Women Workers of the Orient." "The reason for studying oriental homes is not curiosity but to see where we can help. We are to look in to *do* something about it."

Announcements followed.

Mrs. C. R. Havighurst presented the literature for children.

A telegraphic greeting from Mrs. May Leonard Woodruff for the Woman's Home Missionary Society was presented by Mrs. McDowell.

Again Dr. Gordon led the Quiet Hour meditation, the theme, "Jesus on the beach," based on John 21:5.

The afternoon session opened with singing "Come thou fount of every blessing," followed by prayer by Mrs. A. N. Fisher and the singing of "Rock of Ages."

Miss Florence L. Nichols, official correspondent, with the missionaries, reported for Japan. Miss Alberta Sprowles pointed out the two trends of education in that country, the higher education and industrial education and spoke of a plan to furnish Christian teachers for industrial schools. Miss Alice L. Finlay's words were a song of praise to God and thanks to the Society for prayer answered, for the new home and kindergarten in Kagoshima and for a new missionary. Miss Marion Draper told of the work of the Bible women. "They multiply tenfold the efficiency of every missionary." Three new missionaries for Japan have been appointed this year.

Hymn 587, "Thou art coming to a King," was sung, after which Mrs. F. F. Lindsay, official correspondent, reported for Europe that Miss Joan Davis, en route for India, will spend a year teaching in Rome. The new orphanage in France asks for a day school, since the government is unable to provide accommodations for the orphans. Ninety-five boxes of clothing valued at \$20,000 have been sent to France and there is as much more to go.

#### UNIT MEETING

A Unit Meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon, December 4, to discuss plans for co-operation with the Centenary Commission and a committee to formulate a plan to be submitted to the Commission appointed as follows: Mrs. F. F. Lindsay, Mrs. J. N. Reed, Miss Ella M. Watson, Mrs. S. F. Johnson, Miss Carrie Jay Carnahan, to report to the General Executive Committee on Saturday afternoon.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION, SATURDAY AFTERNOON

At 3:30 the committee assembled in executive session, singing "Jesus lover of my soul," and were led in prayer by Mrs. G. A. Taylor.

Miss Hooper presented the budget for home and foreign administration. The budget for expenses on the Home Base was, on motion of Mrs. Stavely, referred to the Home Department. The amount proposed for foreign administration was adopted except the budget for Christian literature in foreign lands.

The report of the By-laws Committee was continued by Miss Hooper. The proposed amendment to the Constitution,—Art. V., change "Vice President" to read, "one or more Vice Presidents,"—was adopted.

Proposed revision of the by-laws to bring them into harmony with foregoing action was referred to the committee for further consideration.

By-law 19, Section 3, was changed by the addition of the sentence, "The president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society shall be chairman of this committee."

Mrs. F. F. Lindsay, chairman of the Committee on Co-operation with the Centenary Movement, presented a plan which was discussed.

### Sunday, December 8

The Service of Commission for newly appointed missionaries was held in First Church on Sunday afternoon, Mrs. William F. McDowell, presiding. The beautiful ritual for the occasion was followed, twenty-five young women receiving their commissions, a number of the class of 1917-1918 having already gone to the field.

The missionaries were addressed on behalf of the Society by Mrs. F. I. Johnson, student secretary of Cincinnati Branch, and on behalf of the field by Miss Alice Finlay of Kagoshima, Japan.

The charge was given by Rev. E. L. Waldorf, D. D., pastor of the church, the invocation by Rev. M. B. Fuller, D. D. The service closed with prayer and benediction by Rev. J. F. Fisher, D. D.

### Anniversary

The forty-ninth anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was observed on Sunday evening. The opening service was under the direction of the pastor, Rev. E. L. Waldorf, D. D., the choir rendering several fine selections. The assistant pastor, Rev. E. A. Simons, D. D., led in prayer after which Mrs. McDowell presided and introduced Mrs. Charles Spaeth, recording secretary, who gave a summary of the year's progress.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Luther D. Freeman, D. D., of Pittsburgh, on the theme, "The Possible in the Actual."

After the benediction and quiet moments of waiting while the chimes played softly the congregation adjourned to the parlors to meet the missionaries and members of the General Executive Committee in the usual social half-hour of the church.

### Monday, December 9

Morning worship was conducted by Miss Elizabeth R. Bender on the theme, "The power of the Spirit." After prayer, Hymn 196, "Breathe on me, breath of God," was read in concert.

Forty-one responded to roll call.

Minutes read, corrected and approved.

Miss Hooper, for the By-laws Committee, submitted proposed changes to bring the by-laws in harmony with the change in the constitution providing for one or more vice-presidents. These were adopted. Annuity rates on a single life and on two lives were changed to coincide with those suggested by the Inter-board Conference. (For all changes as adopted see report of Committee on By-laws.)

It was voted to authorize and direct the treasurer of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to transfer to the New York Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

25 shares of preferred stock and \$2500 first mortgage bonds of the Central Leather Company;

Also to sell, assign and transfer  $\frac{1}{5}$  of one share of the common stock of the Proctor and Gamble Company.

Mrs. F. H. Sheets presented a report from the Home Department which was accepted, except item pertaining to the price of the Annual Report upon which action was deferred until the publisher could be present.

Mrs. S. F. Johnson for Committee on Nominations submitted the following:

*President Emeritus*, Mrs. Cyrus D. Foss; *President*, Mrs. William Fraser McDowell; *Vice Presidents*, Mrs. Edwin R. Graham, Mrs. Thomas Nicholson; *Recording Secretary*, Mrs. Charles Spaeth; *Treasurer*, Miss Florence Hooper.

Report accepted.

After singing "Dear Lord and father of mankind," the body proceeded to the election of officers. Mrs. Cyrus D. Foss, President Emeritus, was re-elected by hearty acclaim. Tellers were appointed as follows:

Mrs. B. M. Davies, Mrs. W. T. Dumm, Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. John Mitchell, and the votes cast.

Mrs. M. H. Lichliter, Associate Jubilee Commissioner, was introduced and Miss Welthy Honsinger sang, "My Task." Mrs. George Lowry of Peking, China, brought a message from Mrs. Bashford, and was commissioned to extend greetings to her and Bishop Bashford.

Standing Committees, the General Counselor and Auditor were nominated and elected. (See Committees, etc.)

Mrs. Harvey, official correspondent for Foochow, Hinghwa and Yenping conferences introduced the missionaries from that field. Dr. Carleton, for thirty years in medical work, urged the necessity for additional equipment, physicians and nurses and reported that the provincial government had paved the street to Dr. Hu's hospital in her honor. Two points were stressed by the missionaries, Misses Hurlbut, Nevitt, Clark and Nicholaisen, McClurg, Ehly and Marriot, unprecedented opportunity and necessity for trained native leadership. The new Yenping Conference requires two weeks to cross it. The great need is for lower primary day schools.

The tellers reported ballots cast 47, necessary to a choice 32.

For President, Mrs. William Fraser McDowell, 46; for Vice-President, Mrs. Edwin R. Graham, 46; for Vice-President, Mrs. Thomas Nicholson, 46; for Recording Secretary, Mrs. Charles Spaeth, 46; for Treasurer, Miss Florence Hooper, 47.

Introduction of new officers was followed by prayer for them by Mrs. Caldwell.

Announcements were made and the literature presented with emphasis on books on the Orient. Mrs. McDowell referred to the tribute to Ida Gracey paid by Dr. William B. Kelley in his book, "A Salute to the Valiant." Dr. Lynn Harold Hough was introduced. After singing hymn 193, "Holy Spirit, faithful Guide," Dr. S. D. Gordon continued the Quiet Hour, speaking on John chapter 1, verse 11, "He came to His own."

The afternoon session opened with the singing of "Rock of Ages" and Miss Nichols led in prayer. The hymns, "From every stormy wind that

blows," and "Lead on, O King Eternal," were sung, followed by the prayer hymn, "O Master, let me walk with thee."

The China survey was continued by Mrs. Avann, official correspondent, who presented seven missionaries from North China and two Chinese young women, Miss Edith Pong and Miss Catherine Chien, the first young women from North China to study in this country. Dr. Martin of Tientsin and Miss Powell of Peking spoke of the necessity for nurse training in connection with medical work. Thirty-four graduate nurses have been trained in the Peking hospital, and the President of China has given \$500 on the purchase price of land for a nurses' training school. Miss Gray presented the great need for an evangelist and especially pled for a supervisor to train and direct Bible women. Again the emphasis of the missionaries was placed on the necessity for raising up and training native leadership. Mrs. Wilson, official correspondent for Central China and Kiangsi, was fortunate in having among her missionaries on the platform representatives of each department of the work, Miss Sayles, a nurse, Miss Goucher, in educational work, Miss Kesler, Bible Woman's Training School, Miss Youtsey in evangelistic work. Miss Mabel Honsinger represented Kiukiang. During Dr. Stone's illness the hospital at Kiukiang is in charge of Dr. Perkins, assisted by two Chinese medical women. Of the girls graduated from Rulison School seven are in Ginling College, one having taken the highest grade in the freshman year. Knowles Bible Training School trains 180 women every year, many of whom are Bible women and primary teachers.

Speaking for Nanchang, Miss Welthy Honsinger paid tribute to Mrs. J. M. Cornell, formerly official correspondent for Kiangsi Conference and reported the purchase of twenty-three pieces of property for the Baldwin School compound and progress made toward completion of the plant.

By common consent the secretary was instructed to send messages of love and greeting to Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. Barnes, and Mrs. Patten.

Miss Sinclair, official correspondent for West China, had one representative, Miss Nelson, who emphasized the importance of day schools. Ginling college was represented by one of the faculty, Miss Elizabeth Goucher, who spoke of the many points upon which this newly founded institution has already achieved success. Hymn 210 was sung, after which Miss Lodge and Miss Carnahan told the story of a patch-work quilt and offered it for use in collecting funds to buy coal for Korean schools. Miss Honsinger sang, "Saviour, Thy dying Love."

#### **Executive Session**

"He leadeth me," was sung and Mrs. Johnson followed with prayer, Mrs. Graham in the chair. Mrs. Sheets presented an itemized budget for home administration which was adopted. Mrs. Lindsay, for the committee on Co-operation in the Centenary, presented a revised report which was discussed and the plan to be submitted to the Centenary Commission adopted.

#### **Tuesday, December 10**

Morning worship conducted by Mrs. Thomas Nicholson on the theme "Christ's presence with us," opened with the hymn, "Guide me, O thou great

Jehovah." "Victories in the name of the Lord are ours and to Him is the glory."

After singing "I need thee, O I need thee," business was taken up.

Thirty-seven members responded to roll-call.

Minutes read, corrected and approved.

Mrs. Townley for the Foreign Department continued reading *ad interim* report which was adopted.

Mrs. Sheets for the Home Department concluded its report, which was accepted.

Voted, that the deficit on the cost of the publication of the General Executive Report, over thirty-five cents per copy, for this year be divided equally between the publication office and the Branches.

The following report of the Committee on Investments was submitted by Miss Hooper and adopted:

A Committee on Investments was provided for by By-law XVI C, adopted by the General Executive Committee of 1917.

Four members were appointed by the General Executive Committee (the treasurer of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society as chairman, Mrs. S. F. Johnson, Mrs. F. A. Chamberlain and Mr. Albert C. Tolson) and these were authorized to select the fifth member.

We were fortunate enough to secure as this fifth member Mr. Charles Olney, Vice-President of the Bank of New York.

There has been no meeting of the Committee, but by correspondence a list of approved securities has been made up for the guidance of the treasurer in making all investments of the funds of the Society. This list has been furnished to several of the Branches, as provided in the by-law.

The Committee has also collected from the Branches lists of the securities held by each, for annuity funds, endowments and all other purposes. Several Branches have indicated their wish to have all future investments made by the Committee on Investments.

There has arisen several times during the year a question as to whether or not we will issue annuity bonds in exchange for securities or real estate. The unanimous decision of the Committee on Investments is that it is unsafe to accept anything but Liberty Bonds or cash in exchange for annuity bonds.

The Committee also recommends a change in the rates to be paid on annuity gifts as follows. (See By-laws for new rates.)

Delegates to the Foreign Missions Conference of North America were elected as follows:

Mrs. W. F. McDowell, Mrs. Thomas Nicholson, Mrs. E. R. Graham, Mrs. J. A. Stavely, Mrs. Charles Spaeth; alternates, Mrs. George Heber Jones, Miss Elizabeth R. Bender; visitors, Mrs. Mary Carr Curtis, Miss Amy G. Lewis, Dr. Mary E. Carleton, Miss Effie A. Merrill; to the Federation of Woman's Boards, Mrs. W. I. Haven, Mrs. W. F. McDowell, Mrs. E. R. Graham, Mrs. Thomas Nicholson, Mrs. J. A. Stavely, Mrs. Charles Spaeth, Mrs. Mary Carr Curtis, Miss Amy G. Lewis, Miss Effie A. Merrill, Dr. Mary E. Carleton, Mrs. George Heber Jones, Miss Elizabeth Bender, Mrs. F. H. Sheets, Mrs. J. S. Stone; to the Inter-Board Conference, Mrs. W. F. McDowell, Mrs. E. R. Graham.

At this point announcement was made by Mrs. R. L. Thomas of the death of Edna Thomas recently returned from the Philippine Islands. The organ with chimes played softly, "Nearer my God to Thee," "Jesus, Saviour, Pilot me" and "He leadeth me."

Miss Scharpf was introduced.

The remainder of the session was devoted to appropriations, the many phases of the subject being presented by those closest to them.

"Our money: How it is spent" explained by the official correspondents. Losses by exchange were accounted for by Miss Hooper, general treasurer. "The price of silver, a determining factor, is controlled in India."

Hymn 458, "Jesus, I my cross have taken," was sung.

In response to needs as presented the secretaries of the Home Base offered the developed and undeveloped resources of the Society—the tithe, the young women, the uninterested women, the children, the colored women, the women aroused by war activities, German and Swedish women, publicity, consecration, the enlarged views of giving.

"Take my life and let it be Consecrated Lord to thee," was sung.

After singing the Jubilee hymn, "O Zion, haste," Mrs. J. F. Fisher made a stirring appeal for continued effort in the Jubilee that the highest goal may be not only achieved but passed. Mrs. O. N. Townsend proposed a country-wide Mass Meeting Campaign for this Jubilee year.

Mrs. Graham took the chair and Mrs. McDowell moved that Mrs. Townsend with the Home Department arrange for the presentation of the Jubilee across the country and that she be requested to plan for the Jubilee train to the General Executive Meeting in Boston next October. Carried.

Mrs. Graham made a statement that plans for co-operation with the Centenary Movement were under consideration.

The matter of a service badge was presented and on motion of Mrs. Dudley referred to a committee. Miss Bailey, Mrs. Reed and Miss Bender were appointed.

Mrs. Artele B. Reuss appointed to Crandon Institute, Rome, was introduced.

The fact was brought out that large gifts have been received from only two Branches during the year, one of \$10,000.00 and one of \$11,000.00. This number should be greatly increased.

Missionaries representing the fields, with a wide knowledge of their needs, told what they would do with a million dollars for each field. Education, trained native leadership, adequate equipment, extended educational cultivation of the Home Base, systematic social service on a large scale, all permeated with the evangelistic spirit will revolutionize missionary work and the world.

The report of Committee on Resolutions was ordered printed in the *Executive Daily*.

Announcements followed.

In view of the impossibility of adjusting details of appropriations in time to be presented at this session the Committee was asked to approve the total appropriations without details. Approved.

Miss Hooper read the appropriations as follows:

New England.....	\$ 80,000
New York.....	175,000
Philadelphia { regular.....	98,000
over and above.....	82,000
Baltimore.....	41,608

Cincinnati.....	\$ 173,185
Northwestern.....	350,000
Des Moines.....	144,671
Minneapolis.....	63,000
Topeka.....	127,000
Pacific.....	78,000
Columbia River.....	<u>38,000</u>
Total from Branches.....	\$1,450,464
Retirement Fund.....	10,000
Zenana Papers.....	1,500
Student Aid.....	<u>600</u>
Total Appropriation.....	\$1,462,564
Increase.....	\$ 305,468

Mrs. Nicholson conducted the closing service, emphasizing the thought that the review by the missionaries of the possibility for enlargement of the work by expenditure of great sums was not for play nor for expression of dreams but that the resources of the Church must be utilized to make the dreams come true. The closing appeal was for advanced Jubilee goals for 1919—appropriations set at \$2,000,000, with 100 new missionaries and 50,000 new members enrolled. Standing, the Committee accepted the aims.

Mrs. Graham spoke of this as the most momentous meeting in the history of the Society.

Dr. Waldorf, pastor of First Church, expressed his appreciation of the benefits to his church which had come from entertainment of the Committee. "The Church of the living God gives womanhood something worth while."

In a parting word Mrs. McDowell charged the Society that it face with joy the tasks ahead. "Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us and establish thou the work of our hands upon us."

After singing, "I gave my life for thee," and "I can hear my Saviour calling," Miss Honsinger voiced in song the prayer of all, "My faith looks up to Thee."

The president then announced that with the executive session of the afternoon the forty-ninth annual meeting of the General Executive Committee stands adjourned.

#### **Executive Session**

The meeting opened by singing "I need thee every hour," after which Mrs. John Mitchell led in prayer.

The nominating Committee of Five, authorized by the plan for co-operation with the Centenary, Mrs. Spaeth, Mrs. Dudley, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Sinclair and Mrs. Eveland, requested that two delegates be added to the Committee. Mrs. J. Sumner Stone and Mrs. B. M. Davies were elected. The Committee of Seven presented nominations for Committee of Three, Mrs. F. F. Lindsay, Mrs. W. M. Dudley, Miss Carrie Jay Carnahan; for the Committee of Eight, Mrs. W. F. McDowell, Mrs. E. R. Graham, Mrs. F. F. Lindsay, Mrs. J. N. Reed, Miss Ella M. Watson, Miss Carrie Jay Carnahan, Miss Florence Hooper, Mrs. M. H. Lichliter. These were duly elected. Meeting adjourned.

MRS. CHARLES SPAETH, *Recording Secretary*

## IN LANDS AFAR

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"There is a work on the foreign field that can be done only for women and by women. Our Lord gave it to us in a picture when he said, '*The Kingdom of Heaven is like leaven which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal until the whole was leavened.*' The final citadel of heathenism is in the home and that fortress can be taken by women only. It seems such slow work, this gathering of children into kindergartens, this friendly contact with little groups of mothers, this teaching of needlework, this living of one's own home life through long, lonely years that seem to count for nothing. It is women's work, the patient hiding of the leaven in the lump until the whole is leavened."

HELEN BARRETT MONTGOMERY





**Elizabeth W. Varney**

Missionary to China

1898–1918

Entered into Rest September 29th, 1918

## INDIA

Some years ago the writer was appointed to prepare a history of our woman's work in India. In the Foreword is found the following:

"In the nature of the case brevity was of necessity the watchword. So wide was the field, so great was the host, each deserving of notice, so vast was the volume of material which had been piling up these fifty years there on that great Eastern battle ground of the Lord's missionary hosts, that to give adequate treatment to one portion would necessitate neglect of another. The aim has been to treat all alike, only making those things more prominent which seemed to be of more import or for some reason more deserving of notice.

"But the real history of mission effort, the kernel, has scarcely been touched upon. Many a time has a name, bearing the luster of service for the King, tempted the writer to turn aside to do honor to her who bore it. But this has not been possible.

"For more than half a century, now, has a great company published the tidings. They have gone in and out, cheering, helping, comforting, reproving, bearing burdens incredible often, accomplishing the impossible at times and taking part in events which made history. But for the most part only the bare mention of facts has been possible. No record of the lonely vigil, the weary march, the faithful witness in the preaching of the Word, the patient bearing of reproach for the Master, the heartaches and the joys of service, the thousand and one things that go to make up the life of a missionary could be made."

If this was true then, how much more so now! The record of almost sixty years of work—if we begin with the labors of those who prepared the way for the coming of our own women, a work which has grown and opened up in a manner wonderful indeed in the years intervening since those words were written—is to be brought within the compass of a few pages. Be generous, therefore, you who may not receive the mention which your faithful labors merit—and that will include a great company of women.

**THE EARLY DAWN**—Before there was any Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in our Church, before there was such an organization in any church formed, or even thought of perhaps, work was begun by a few devoted women. As far back as 1807 we find Mrs. Hannah Marshman, of that illustrious company who gathered around William Carey at Serampore, attempting a school for girls. In 1818 it was found that not one woman in a thousand could read. Three years later a missionary undertook the work of opening up the work in Calcutta and her efforts met with a success which was indeed cheering when one remembers the tremendous odds against which she contended. The same sort of work was undertaken by elect ladies in Bombay. This and other work bore fruit. It is said that years afterward, when the first zenana was visited, the young girl wife was found writing a copy on her slate which the husband had left ready for that day's task—a remarkable thing at that time—the text also was significant: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

Dr. Alexander Duff, the great Scotch missionary who urged our Church to send missionaries to India, reached that country in 1832. After becoming somewhat acquainted with the immense difficulties in the way, he wrote, "You might as well try to scale a wall five hundred yards in height as to attempt the education of the women in India." The miracle has been wrought; it is God who has done it, calling one here and one there whom He could trust to attempt the impossible.

When our people arrived, about the time of the Mutiny, they found that some pioneering had been done and at once the wives of the earliest missionaries began to do what they could, opening up little verandah schools, sometimes being able to gather none but the children of their servants. But undismayed they met discouragement, rebuff and failure, so that when, in 1860, our first

missionaries arrived, they found the ground broken for more than one enterprise.

Even in these days we hear much of the dark lives of the women of India. Dark though it is the picture of these days cannot compare in hopelessness with one by an eye witness of sixty years ago. Mrs. William Butler had arrived with her husband in India and they were on their way "up country" to their selected place of labor. They were detained for an hour or so upon the banks of the "sacred river," the Ganges. "At my feet," she writes, "was a sight the horror of which will never leave me, the remembrance of which will last me to all eternity. On the sands on the edge of the water were—what? Women draped in coarse cloth, lying on their backs with their feet in the river. As far down the banks, as far up the banks as I could see, there they were—my sisters, your sisters—lying waiting for death. When they were supposed to be very ill they were brought there to die in the Ganges. Once laid there, there should be nothing done for them. Perhaps some of them were not so ill but that if they had medical aid they might recover, but this would not be granted. A son or some male relative stood near to notice when death should come. Sometimes the son, I learned, would get tired of waiting for his mother's death and under pretence of giving her a little water in the palm of his hand would take mud and fill her mouth with it to choke her. Then as soon as he found that she was lifeless he would stand at the head of the corpse, push it into the river, follow it till he was knee deep in the water, then give it the final push that would send it into the current. From that it would be carried down to the sand banks where the alligators might devour it. But he turns around and goes home, there is no more about her—she was a woman."

One loves to linger over the beginnings of things in this wonderful story. There is a special fascination in looking back over the years to the infancy of this or that enterprise, now grown and settled. We like to remember the story of that "little girl, dirty, black, marked with smallpox, and blind in one eye," the first of all who have since found a home in the Bareilly Orphanage, how she was brought by Dr. Butler to his wife while they were living in Lucknow after the Mutiny and how she—Almira Blake they named her—was educated and became a Christian worker and the wife of a preacher. We love to remember that it was this very woman whose two daughters were chosen, when Mrs. Butler returned to visit India in 1884, to present gifts to her who had years before befriended their mother. It adds interest to the story of our medical work to know that the first village woman to learn to read in the little verandah school started by Mrs. Parker at Bijnor afterwards became a member of Dr. Humphrey's medical class in Naini Tal, a class which was the very beginning for medical work in our Mission, and that she developed into a skilled physician and was a great help to the ladies in Moradabad when medical work opened there; and that it was a woman from that same class, if not, indeed, the same woman, to whom Dr. Swain turned for help in opening that notable work of



LOIS L. PARKER HIGH SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, INDIA

hers in Bareilly. We look back too and see two elect ladies, Mrs. Judd and Mrs. Messmore, going about organizing day schools in the Lucknow bazaars and it delights us to learn that years afterward when Mrs. Messmore visited the place of her early labors she found one of these school girls still living there in the neighborhood, and that her family of grown up daughters were all able to read—an accomplishment rare indeed in a Mohammedan home—that their mother had taught them, and that she reminded the missionary that had she not been taught in the mission school she could not in turn have taught her daughters, adding, "And I have taught them to reverence the Bible, because my teacher knows it is God's Word."

**THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY**—Thus the way was opened for work in a country civilized indeed and hoary with age, but whose mothers and sisters were still bound in darkness, deep and dense, and were still held as without possessing souls worthy of teaching or of consideration.

It was the 7th day of January, 1870, that the first missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Isabella Thoburn and Dr. Clara Swain, stepped on shore at Bombay. There has been an immense change in the ways of travel since then. The railway was then in process of construction from Bombay to Allahabad but a break in the line through Central India made it necessary for passengers to travel for a week or more by what was called the "bullock train." It is needless to state that travel by this "train" was slow. Moreover, it was discovered when they had reached Nagpore that their luggage had been left behind and they were obliged to await its arrival ten days later. But they reached Bareilly while the conference—the only India conference then—was still in session.

It is said by one who was present there that the change of opinion among the missionaries on the subject of employing women on the mission field had been very remarkable. They had greatly doubted its wisdom. But while very little light had come from any source and very little discussion had taken place on the general subject, when these two first agents of the new society appeared, not only were they cordially greeted but the fact was accepted without further challenge that God had introduced a new agency into the great missionary work of India. The same witness further says, "It is difficult to account for this change without attributing it very largely to the work of the Holy Spirit."

Dr. Swain received her appointment to Bareilly, where she was to labor many years, and where she so gained the confidence of the people that the Nawab of Rampore, an intelligent Mohammedan prince, gave her as a free gift a fine building and ample grounds for a woman's hospital.

Miss Thoburn was appointed to Lucknow. She had already settled in her own mind that while zenana work was needed, school work must be carried on for the Christian women. Such schools were few and of low grade as yet and had been started and carried on in the face of great difficulties and discouragements. But holding as she did that "no people ever rise higher as a people than the point to which they elevate their women," she felt that her place was among the educators.

She had no house and no funds had as yet been provided and friends counseled delay until more support came, but Miss Thoburn began to search for a suitable place. On the 18th of April, 1870, a school was opened on a noisy, dirty street in the bazar. Six girls came that first morning. A few weeks later the school was removed to a vacant room in a mission bungalow, from thence to a rented house and a year later to Lal Bagh, its home ever since. The little school on the roadside, "in sight and in the dust of all the passersby," had passed through many stages—always onward and upward—until in 1895 the institution was recognized as a college and a college charter granted by the Government. In January of that year the corner-stone of the college building



LILAVATI SINGH

was laid, also that same year the college course was extended to include B.A. courses. In 1917 we find thirty pupils in the college. But we must remember that upon the premises and under the direction of the college president are schools of all grades from kindergarten through the high school to the college.

The Isabella Thoburn College has won a large place for itself in India. It is in high favor with Government on account of excellent work done as is shown by grants of money as well as by frequent words of approbation. Also as the first Christian college for women in the far East it will always possess a certain distinction.

### North India Conference

#### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

BALLIA—Mary Louise Perrill (Top., '10).

BAREILLY—Esther Gimson, M. D. (N. W., '05), Ida G. Loper (N. Y., '98), Eleanor Chalmers (N. E., '16).

BIJNOR—Alice Means (Cin., '97), Ethel Calkins (Top., '15), Laura D. Soper (Top., '17).

BUDAUN—Celesta Easton (Pac., '94), Ruth Hoath (Top., '16).

CHANDAG—Mary Reed (Cin., '84).

GONDA—Jennie Smith (Col. R., '14), Ruth Hyneman (Cin., '15).

HARDOI—Constance E. Blackstock (Phil., '14).

LUCKNOW—Anna M. Ashbrooke (Cin., '14).

MORADABAD—Anna Blackstock (N. W., '13), Ruth Warrington (Top., '15), Phoebe Emery (Top., '16), Jessie I. Peters (N. W., '03).

MUZAFFARPUR—Edna M. Abbott (Cin., '15), Edna Bacon (N. W., '16).

NAINI TAL—Rue E. Sellers (Cin., '89), Nova B. Waugh (Cin., '04).

PAURI—Mary W. Gill (N. W., '17), Laura S. Wright (N. W., '95), Ruth E. Robinson (Balt., '07).

PITHORAGARH—Lucy W. Sullivan (Cin., '88).

SHAHJAHANPUR—G. Evelyn Hadden (Pac., '13), Mary Means (Cin., '96).

SITAPUR—Blanche E. McCartney (Top., '16).

MISSIONARIES ON FURLOUGH—Frances Scott (Cin., '89), Mary E. Ekey (Cin., '11), Elizabeth Rexroth (Cin., '12), Elizabeth Hoge (Cin., '92), Eva Hardie (Cin., '95).

MISSIONARIES UNDER APPOINTMENT—Viola B. Dennis (Cin.), Margaret O. Haberman (N. W.), Ruth E. Bates (Des M.).

Being the mother of all others on our India fields it may be well to continue our account by giving some report of other phases of work in North India conference, passing on afterwards to the younger conferences.

The General Conference of 1888 elected the Rev. J. M. Thoburn as our first missionary bishop for India. It had been borne in upon him that deaconesses upon the foreign field would help solve the problems of our work there and he returned to India with three deaconesses with whom he hoped to inaugurate the movement. Others among the new arrivals joined the ranks and at the following conference in North India two or three candidates were consecrated. The first Deaconess Home was opened at Lucknow. The fact that it occupies a tomb—added to and changed somewhat but still a tomb—is interesting and may possess a significance of its own. The work done by the deaconess there has been largely among the people of the English-speaking church nearby and is in character similar to that done in churches in America. The superintendent of the Home has also had under her charge the zenana work of the station.

This conference, stretching from Garhwal on the west to Muzaffarpur on

the east—a distance of some five hundred miles—and from the Ganges on the south to Pithoragarh on the north, five and a half thousand feet above the sea, has thirteen boarding schools for girls—surely not a great number for that territory. Most of the earlier ones grew from little verandah schools, started in some cases for the children of the servants, since no others could be induced to attend. Later it was the needs of the Christians which led to the establishment of still more such schools.

The oldest of these schools is the Bareilly Orphanage. It continues to be a blessing to the region around about.

Of another class the Moradabad Girls' Boarding School was the first to be established in the Mission. An account giving the reasons for attempting it and of the difficulties faced might serve for the other schools in other districts: The native Christians were living so scattered that it was impossible to arrange for the education of their children at home. The parents could not read, the native pastors in their long tours of visitation among the people could not do much to help them in this direction and it became evident that the only way to educate the children, especially the girls, was to gather them into boarding schools at some central point. It was, however, a long time before any girls could be secured for such a school. It was a new idea that girls should be taught to read and it was contrary to custom to allow daughters to leave home before their marriage. The native preachers, even, were not ready for this innovation on long established custom.

It was May, 1868, that the Moradabad school, the first of its kind to be established in the Mission, was opened with two little girls whose father was willing to be relieved of their care. Two years later there were fifteen girls in the school. It has risen to nearly two hundred and in 1907 a normal department was added. The girls in this department are mostly from the North India Conference but one from far away Poona is mentioned.

Some of these schools have increased in number because of the famines—too well known in northern India. The distress and mortality consequent upon them have sent many girls and boys to our schools. Where there is pretty constant prosperity—or rather an absence of actual want—it has not been generally found that the people are quick to intrust their children to Christians. A bad famine always changes conditions and children are gathered in. The schools are an untold blessing to the country and as the years go on and it becomes possible to give them better equipment and better teachers their power for good will increase.

Just here let us look at a picture given in the following incident which took place in one of our schools. It might also serve for some other schools, though certainly not all, in showing us the limitations of the teachers not to speak of



GIRLS' SCHOOL, BIJNOR, INDIA

the pupils. We can easily see that these limitations are due almost wholly to environment not to any mental lack. "In their class work they are advancing slowly. With their limited horizon and slight knowledge of ordinary things it

is hard for them to comprehend the most simple facts. Geography is especially difficult to teach them. A hill, a lake, a city, most common things, they have not seen and even pictures of them fail to convey much meaning. Some months ago some of the teachers were taken to the foot of the mountains where they could see the big rocks found there and learn what climbing the side of a hill means. What seemed to make the greatest impression was the running water in the streams with the sound that it makes as it flows over stones, for they had never seen anything but the sluggish rivers of the plains." And these were the teachers, not the girls. Is it any wonder that the girls fail to grasp what is told them of the parts of the world they have not seen?

Up in the mighty Himalayan Mountains—these lower heights are known as "hills" for even seven thousand feet is modest beside the towering peaks of everlasting snows—there is a school for girls. It differs very widely from those already spoken of. In it are gathered the daughters of missionaries and of other Europeans living in India and Burma and sometimes they come even from far away Malaysia. If the limits of this history permitted I would like to transcribe to its pages entire a delightful account of the beginnings of this school by its founder. It is too long and I must content myself with brief extracts and abstracts.

It was December, 1881. Miss Knowles and another lady had taken the delightful journey up from the plains: "The writer had been encouraged to come and open a school for English and Eurasian girls and offers of financial assistance had been made—but our hopes from this source were doomed to disappointment and the school must lay its foundations on the basis of faith alone." How many missionary enterprises have been laid upon that foundation! Quarters for the school were found at "Buttress Castle," a large name and a larger house than necessary then, though long since outgrown. "On the morning of the opening six day scholars presented themselves. Never can the vicissitudes of that first year be forgotten. The cook was dishonest. The income must be carefully handled. Some of our mission friends thought it a hazardous undertaking and said so, others shook their heads and said nothing, which seemed worse." But after that first year the prosperity of the school in numbers and influence began to dawn; Government began to recognize it and a new building was finished in 1889 which remains the main building of the plant. What Wellesley and other like schools in the hills and in the plains have done for India's young womanhood cannot be told. What the scholarship of these schools is is apparent from the fact that a large proportion of those who leave them to complete their education in America lead their classes.

For beauty of situation perhaps Pithoragarh, farther on in the mountains, has no equal among our mission stations. It is here that a unique work has grown up among the hill people. The foundations for the Girls' School and the Home for Homeless Women were laid by Mrs. Gray, wife of the missionary there. The larger girls in her day school were growing up with no provision for their marriage. Inquiry revealed that the parents had delayed making arrangements to marry them and as a result the girls would be forced into lives of shame—their education giving them doubtless special advantages. Mrs. Gray put the matter before these girls and to her joy four chose the better way. They were baptized and Mrs. Gray took their support upon herself until the matter became known, when the Missionary Society took the burden from her and appointed an agent of its own, Miss Annie Budden, to the work. The feature of the work at Pithoragarh which sets it apart is the industrial work. This is not employment such as is generally thought fitting for women. There is a farm on the hillsides where the women labor regularly, raising grain and fruits to feed the large company of women and girls. A recent shortage due to failure of crops from too continuous rain brought some inconvenience, but it also brought under the care of Miss Sullivan—the "mother" of them all—near a score of little married girls of ages from ten to sixteen. Some after harvest returned home but about sixteen remained.

It seems fitting just here to mention the work of Dr. Martha Sheldon who carried the Gospel into the closed land of Tibet. From her station beyond

Pithoragarh where was her nearest connection to the outside world, she with her workers went many times across the passes into Tibet. They also crossed into Nepal. In these journeys mountain passes seventeen and nineteen thousand feet high were climbed. To encourage self-support among the people the missionary and her assistants gave up their salaries, developing their lands and taking fees for medical services. Miss Sheldon went to her reward in 1912.

OTHER PHASES OF WORK—Always, side by side with boarding schools, goes on the work of the zenana and village visitor. Into homes rich and poor, high and humble, go the missionary and her helpers. Thousands have by such means heard the Gospel message and to many it has brought a new joy and gladness. The hope that the true light may shine in some heart gives courage and strength to the worker. The work is not easy. One says, "When I saw a Bible reader leading and carrying about her heavy, tired, fretting child from mohulla to mohulla, it did not seem to me an altogether easy task. And it must sometimes take real courage for our women to enter some of the better homes whose women would be far above them socially." Meeting such a case as the following goes far, however, to banish weariness and discouragement: "One bright Hindu woman seemed very eager to hear and learn some Christian songs. She said, 'I like everything I have ever heard about your religion.' She had lost faith in her own gods and threw them into a well. Everyone wondered where the gods could be and finally decided they had gone to war! After a year she told her neighbors to look in the well and they fished up the gods. 'Don't you think,' she asked them, 'that if those gods had had any power they would have come out of that well?'"

MEDICAL WORK—Mention has already been made of the founding of the Bareilly hospital, the scene of Dr. Swain's work while connected with the Society. We may here, perhaps, recall the somewhat romantic story of the gift of the Nawab, reading almost like a fairy tale, as related by one who took part. Given briefly and in our prosaic language it is this: Soon after Dr. Swain was settled in her work it became apparent that more land must be secured. Adjacent to the mission premises was an estate upon which the missionaries cast longing eyes. It belonged to the Nawab of Rampore, a Mohammedan prince whose father had given aid and comfort to the fugitives in the Mutiny days. The Nawab was, however, opposed to Christianity and there seemed little hope. He knew something of the work of the Mission, as he had once visited the orphanage in company with a high official. Being advised by the English officials, having received an intimation that the prince would receive them, a party set out to make the visit which was to have such momentous results.

Earnest prayer had been made that God would overrule to His glory, and the little company with hopeful hearts entered the palace. Even sooner than the missionaries had dared to hope the request was granted, for scarcely had their spokesman fairly launched upon his subject, explaining the need of medical work for women and the unsuitableness of the property, than the Nawab interrupted, saying, "Take it, take it, I give it to you most gladly for that purpose." With grateful hearts the missionaries went on their way.

From the date of this gift in 1871 this estate, with its forty-two acres of land, two wells and a fine old house, has been the center of most beneficent work. The next two years saw the erection of a good hospital and dispensary. The old residence, for many years the home of not only the doctors but also at times of the missionaries, was condemned in 1905 as unsafe and was superseded by a substantial building. It is of interest to note that in 1917 new cases in the dispensary amounted to more than twenty thousand and hospital cases just less than a thousand.

Medical work is done in many stations—in fact every missionary is perforce a doctor at times but at the far east end of the conference we find one other hospital or dispensary at Rasra in the Ballia-Arrah District. It is presided over by a brave little Indian woman. Hear what one woman said after the physician had left her work to sing a *bhajan* to the woman and tell the

story: "After I hear these nice things here and go home I keep thinking of them and it makes me wish I too could sing these nice *bhajans*, the words are so comforting. When I get here I have no desire to go away at all. The treatment is surely blessed for it always helps." Such is the beneficent work of the medical missionary.



MARY REED, CHANDAG, INDIA

tance of Chandag Heights were more than four hundred who ought to be in that asylum.

#### North West India Conference

##### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

- AJMER—Laura G. Bobenhouse (Des M., '97), Estelle Forsyth (N. W., '07), Gertrude Richards (Phil., '17).
- ALIGARH—Charlotte T. Holman (Pac., '00), Sarah C. Holman (Minn., '14), Nellie Lawson (Cin., '17).
- BRINDABAN—Eunice Porter (Top., '13), Ida A. Farmer (N. Y., '17).
- CAWNPORE—Mary Richmond (Top., '09), Marguerite E. Schroepel (Des M., '13), Jessie A. Bragg (Top., '14), Laura Wheat (Top., '15), Mathilde R. Moses (Top., '16), Ethel Whiting (Top., '11).
- GHAZIABAD—Melva A. Livermore (Top., '97), Lydia D. Christensen (Des M., '13).
- LAHORE—Lily D. Greene (N. W., '94).
- MUTTRA—Isabel McKnight (Top., '01), Adelaide Clancy (Pac., '09), Jennie Ball (N. W., '15).
- MEERUT—Caroline C. Nelson (Top., '06), Lavinia E. Nelson (Top., '06).
- MUSSOORIE—Anne E. Lawson (Des M., '85).
- ROORKEE—Winnie M. Gabrielson (Top., '08), S. Edith Randall (Top., '11).
- TILAUNIA—Cora I. Kipp, M. D. (N. W., '10), Julia I. Kipp (N. W., '06), Anna M. Brown (N. W., '17).
- MISSIONARIES ON FURLOUGH—Linnie Terrell (Cin., '08), Harriet Mills (N. W., '11), Clara A. Porter (Top., '12), Carlotta E. Hoffman (N. W., '06), Ruth Cochran (N. W., '12), Grace Boddy (Top., '12).
- MISSIONARIES UNDER APPOINTMENT—Marion E. Dalrymple (N. E.), Minnie A. Himrod (Pac.).

The territory included in this conference is that portion of the United Provinces lying south and west of the Ganges, together with the Punjab and such parts of Rajputana and Central India as lie north of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude. An idea of the extent of this conference may be gathered from the following: There are ten districts. One superintendent reports that within his district there are three million people. The wife of another states that to make one round of quarterly conferences they were obliged to travel about one thousand miles.

The earliest work done within the bounds of this conference appears to have been at Cawnpore early in the '70's and was started by lay workers.

A boarding school for European and Eurasian girls which has since done much for such girls in that community grew out of a little school opened by the Rev. H. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson in 1874. At first it was intended for both boys and girls and so continued for two years. A separate school for girls was then opened under the care of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and Miss Thoburn took charge of it. To those acquainted with the facts the need for such schools as this is very apparent. A short extract from a recent report sets forth this need clearly. "Many do not realize that our Anglo-Indian children have such great difficulty in obtaining an education. The fees for a number of children often amount to more than the parents can afford to pay and in such cases the children must remain in ignorance unless some school can take them on scholarships. . . . The Roman Catholics are taking advantage of this opportunity, as they are taking all the Protestant children they can get, free of charge, on condition that they may be taught the Catholic faith."

In six of the ten districts boarding schools are established in which the girls of Indian parents are taught. Of course in all these boarding schools the pupils are Christian girls. Occasionally a Hindu girl may attend but as a day scholar only. At Lucknow, however, arrangements have been made at Lal Bagh so that Hindu girls may come as boarders.

At Muttra and at Tilaunia are institutions which belong to all India in reality if not in name. "Muttra, one of the sacred cities of the Hindus, is built on the right bank of the Jumna and is celebrated as the birthplace of their favorite god, Krishna. Aside from its sanctity, the paved streets, the carved houses, stately gates, fine temples and stone bathing ghats make it one of the



"SUFFER THE LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME"  
GIRLS' SCHOOL, CAWNPORE, INDIA

most interesting towns in North India." Money for a Deaconess Home and Training School was given by Mr. Blackstone of America. His desire was that it should be "a place for training women and young ladies especially in Bible study to fit them for deaconess and evangelistic work, similar to the Training School in Chicago." There were to be two departments. In the English department all the studies except the studies of the vernacular were to be in English; in the second department studies were to be all in Hindustani. A building was begun in 1889, workers and pupils meanwhile living in tents, until the heat of summer drove them into cramped quarters in the only available house in Muttra. Since that time a dormitory for English students has been added to the Deaconess Home and in 1901 an entire new building for English work was erected. The Blackstone Missionary Institute has since 1900 been organized under the board of control consisting of members elected from each conference in India.

Tilaunia is about twenty-five miles east of Ajmere. It is here that some eight years ago a tubercular sanitorium was opened by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. "Patients come from all directions—from Peshawar, from the Himalayas and from Assam, as well as from the plains of North and Central India." It is the only institution of its kind in the Mission, indeed such places are very few in the land where the "white plague" is alarmingly prevalent. Last year a new church was dedicated. "This is perhaps the only church in Methodism in India built largely by the efforts of patients and certainly the only one owned by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society." The old one had fallen down and in order to keep within the amount collected locally, the patients and servants undertook to do a great deal of the work themselves, burning and grinding the lime and hauling stones and sand. A recent visitor thinks the quarters provided for the Mary Wilson Sanitorium very far from adequate. The small, dark rooms of the nurses, the cramped quarters, with no privacy, of the dispensary, seemed to him unworthy of the people of our great home church, when one considers the work being done. Another who visited the place speaks strongly of the need of such institutions in India, of multiplying them that the victims of this insidious disease may be cared for. The second thing that strongly impressed this friend was the inadequate equipment of the sanitorium. "The work had grown, the patients increased in number, and the sanitorium was among the most successful of its kind, but for some reason or other the funds with which to meet the urgent needs . . . . were not provided." Still a third guest at Tilaunia says, "Leaving the work of mercy out of the question it is a far-sighted and businesslike policy to have special plans for their girls and women who fall victims to the 'white plague.'" To spend money educating a girl and then let her die, with this disease is, he thinks, bad business. Encouraged by the example of the women, efforts are now being made to secure a like refuge for men.

**INDUSTRIAL WORK**—The Aligarh Woman's Industrial School appears to be the only one of its kind in the conference. Industrial work is a difficult phase of missionary work. Unless superintendent and circumstances combine to help, its establishment is a problem and to carry it on into success is a greater one. That this has been done in Aligarh speaks well for the one who was its founder. A boarding school grew out of one started in the Mission House about 1893 and a suitable building being provided for it in 1895, that same year Mrs. Matthews introduced a new department. It was the Industrial School in embryo and was intended for girls who were unable to study as far as the higher classes. Six years later there were in the Home three hundred and sixty. This included about twenty-five little children, many of them yet in arms. Thus we see that the scope of the school had been enlarged to include women. The women who were earning for themselves were living in a compound by themselves and made arrangements for their own food and clothing.

The industries followed were basket making, cloth buttons, pillow lace and weaving, besides dairy work and the bakery. A market was found without difficulty for all the products. A famine in the Central Provinces in 1896 brought in eighty-four girls and four years later at a time of scarcity one hun-

dred more girls came to the Girls' School which now became an orphanage for a period. Out-of-door work was organized and grains and vegetables for their own use were raised by the girls who were quite delighted with their work and the results.

A recent report of the school says, "Of the two hundred and one inmates, we aim to keep every single one busy and to teach them to be industrious as



BUTLER CHAPEL, ALIGARH, INDIA

far as that is possible. . . . The big industrial work here, with its six or seven departments, requires much thought and oversight. Forty-seven have been received during the year, including babies, little girls, older girls, widows and ill-treated or deserted wives."

### South India Conference

#### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

BANGALORE—*Baldwin Girls' High School*—Muriel E. Robinson (Cin., '14).  
 KOLAR—*Girls' Boarding School*—Fannie Fern Fisher (N. W., '95). *Ellen Thoburn Cowen Hospital*—Margaret D. Lewis, M. D., (N. W., '01), Martha A. Griffin (N. W., '12); Blanche May Kline (Phila., '17). *Evangelistic Work*—Florence W. Maskell (Des M., '98).

BELGAUM—*Girls' Boarding School*—Judith Ericson (Top., '06). *Evangelistic Work*—Anna E. Miller (Des M., '15).

BIDAR—*Girls' Boarding School*—Grace King (Cin., '16). *Evangelistic Work*—Julia E. Morrow (Col. R., '13).

HYDERABAD—*E. K. Stanley Girls' High School*—Alice A. Evans (Des M., '95); Margaret Morgan (N. W., '10). *Evangelistic Work*—Catherine Wood (Des M., '92); Nellie Low (Cin., '13).

VIKARABAD—*Girls' Boarding School*—Elizabeth J. Wells (Des M., '01). *Evangelistic Work*—Mildred Simonds (Des M., '06); Rosetta A. Beck (Cin., '15); Ruth A. Partridge.

MADRAS—*Girls' Orphanage*—Emma K. Rexroth (Col. R., '16).

RAICHUR—*Boarding School and Evangelistic Work*—Edna C. Brewer (N. W., '13).

MISSIONARIES ON FURLOUGH—Elizabeth M. Biehl (Phila., '11); Urdell Montgomery (Top., '02); Grace Stephens (Balt., '92); Evelyn Toll (N. W., '13).

MISSIONARIES UNDER APPOINTMENT—Annabelle Watts (Cin., '18); Aetna L. Emmel. *Contract Teachers*—Mabel Morgan ( , '18); Kezia E. Munson ( , '18).

This conference "once ambitiously embraced all the territory of India outside of what is now known as the North India Conference. Since becoming a conference it had been obliged to spare, from time to time, one portion and another of its territory, until it is limited almost entirely to those portions lying between the Godaverry River and Cape Comorin. Before this occurred, however, Burma had been added and later Singapore, so that vast, indeed, stretched out the territory of the South India Conference, counting on its rolls at that time fifty-six ministers and but one lone missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. She belonged to Bombay and not within the present boundaries of South India.

"The tract mentioned above is the home of the Kanarese, Tamil and Telugu languages, as the North and North-west India Conferences are of Hindustani and Hindi, though these two languages are found here also, as is, of course, English as well . . . . The whole area of the conference is teaming with villages and towns and cities hoary and dense with superstition and idolatry." Work here was begun in Madras in 1886 by Mrs. Rudisill, who was assisted by Miss Grace Stephens, the veteran missionary to whose untiring efforts the development of a large part of the great woman's work there is due. The first missionary to be appointed by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, after the present boundaries were fixed, was Miss Mary A. Hughes. Her marriage in the following year left Miss Stephens in charge of the entire work in Madras and to the present time she has charge of the large zenana and evangelistic work. We think this deserves special mention on account of some of its developments. Hindu women of high cast and good family have been openly in meetings which were led by a male missionary. A recent report speaks of still a later step taken: "One new feature was that some of the women allowed us to take into their homes our Tamil pastor and we had special meetings with the women. This was a glorious opportunity. Such a thing never before happened in the work . . . . The women took part in the meetings and gave their testimonies, repeated Bible verses and sang the Campaign Hymn. A Hindu lady, while in the midst of a large company, sang a lyric as a solo, 'Only believe in the name of Jesus.' They were all high cast women and mostly Brahmins. Some women who were entirely *gosha* and lived behind the purdah attended these meetings . . . . It is marvelous what God has done for them in a few years through the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The preacher himself was deeply impressed to see the work of the Lord in these homes. In one place the head man of the family sat next to the preacher and heard all that was said to the women. After prayer he solemnly raised hands to Heaven and thanked us for the good words that were spoken. All this was not plain sailing for the women. After these special meetings were held in their homes they were much taunted and spoken against, but they stood true to their own convictions."

There are seven boarding schools for Indian girls within the bounds of the conference and at Bangalore the Baldwin Girls' High School for European girls.

Bangalore is a military station in Mysore, some two hundred and fifty miles west of Madras, situated at a high altitude and possessing a delightful climate.

The Bangalore school is of special interest because of its inception, its founder and the circumstances attending it. "Away back in the '70's of the century now closed, the wife of a missionary undertook a school for English boys and girls. It was first held in her home, but growing beyond the capacity of the home this lady found for the school a place in the church building and interesting the young people of the community and enlisting their assistance, the teaching was all voluntary and the fees were turned into the church treasury. The missionary to whom the honor belongs of founding the schools now known as the Baldwin Schools was Mrs. Oldham." The boys and girls remained together until the arrival of a lady to take charge. This was in 1903. The school is still kept up and has a good number of both boarders and day scholars.

I feel, too, like making special mention of the Vikarabad boarding school situated as it is in the midst of a Mass Movement area. A spirit such as shown in the following would indeed rejoice the heart of any missionary: "A source of joy has been the helpful spirit manifested by the girls, especially in regard to the building work. They came of their own accord and offered to carry stones, dirt, etc., or help in any possible way. The offer was gladly accepted and they have spent many of their hours of play thus. Never yet have they failed to respond to a request for help and they have worked faster than hired labor, so that they have saved much expense in the work. . . . The school has existed scarcely fourteen years and in this district alone there are now twenty-one of our girls doing active service for the Master. Besides these, others have married away from here and are working where they live. We long to train young women who shall go forth into the Mass Movement and do greater work for Christ."

**H Y D E R A B A D**—Something of the interest which always attaches to the mysterious and forbidden still clings to the work within and around this ancient walled city, the capital of the Nizam's Dominions, the largest and most important of the Native States of India, within whose walls it was once thought unsafe for a European to enter and where bigoted Mohammedans frowned upon any attempt to preach the Gospel. The interest is enhanced when one knows the history of this old city which reaches back into the centuries when Elizabeth was ruling in England and America had been less than a century



BIBLE WOMEN, RAICHUR DISTRICT, INDIA

discovered. Hyderabad was founded nearly three and one-half centuries ago: it was the successor of the other city, famous in rhyme and story, Golconda, the ruins of which lie a few miles to the west of the capital. Although having a Mohammedan ruler the province is overwhelmingly Hindu. Most of the Moslems are found in the cities and of course in the capital. No Englishmen live within the walls of Hyderabad but large numbers of both Europeans and Eurasians live in the extensive suburbs.

Our Church was the first to invade the hitherto impregnable walls of this old Mohammedan city and in January, 1889, Miss Blackmar was transferred from North India to take up work in Hyderabad which had had a beginning under the superintendence of the wife of the missionary. Miss Blackmar opened a school in Hyderabad for European and Indian Christian children. It numbered ten children. A school for Mohammedan girls was started within the walls the following year and another of the same class without the walls.

A boarding school and orphanage in which the thirty children spoke six

languages, and in which Christians, Mohammedans, Hindus and Parsees were represented, was opened in 1896. In 1903 the foundation stone of the Elizabeth K. Stanley Boarding School and Orphanage was laid. The enrollment that year was ninety and the Government grant-in-aid was two hundred and seventy-five rupees. In the great state of Hyderabad with a population of eleven millions, only thirty-five among the women and girls of the province appeared for the government examination in 1907 and of this number only five candidates were successful, four of whom were from the Elizabeth Stanley Girls' School. When the school took such a high stand in the examinations the native papers of the city made very favorable comments. Thus has the Gospel of Christ won in the very stronghold of the Prophet.

Two years ago the plague visited the city. All government schools were closed; dead rats, harbingers of disease, appeared on the premises, but so many of the children remained in the school that the work was not discontinued and not a single case of plague appeared there.

**MEDICAL WORK.** About eight years ago the Ellen Thoburn Memorial Hospital was opened in Kolar. Two years ago, after a general renovating, it was the intention of the missionaries to have an "opening" before the work began and give the general public an opportunity to see the hospital. But they were not permitted. The "general public" began to flock in upon them the moment there was a chance for medical attention and in such numbers that they had a daily average of twenty-three in-patients, although they were not "open" yet! The dispensary attendance was light, attributed to the fact that now a small charge for medicine was being made, and why should one have to pay for such a thing as medicine? They had been used at the government as well as at the Mission dispensary to getting their medicine for nothing.

A nurses' class is carried on and the girls get practice which is valuable to them when typhoid enters. It is the first epidemic of this disease the doctor has seen in India. Plague, too, sneaks in under the protection of a severe case of tonsilitis, the plague symptoms hidden yet. But the doctor rejoices that when, soon after, the plague really reached them openly, the medical staff are already inoculated. Plague is raging in other parts also and work is closing up. Worse than typhoid, more terrible than smallpox or even than dread cholera, is the plague. Much as the people dread it they seem to dread still more the detention hospital and will resort to all sorts of schemes to prevent the authorities from finding the plague sufferers in their homes. One can understand how difficult stamping out such a disease is when the people themselves instead of cooperating really foster it. It is a great boon that one may be inoculated and so become comparatively safe.

### Central Provinces Conference

#### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

**JABALPUR**—Mrs. A. H. Holland (Des M., '04), Lahuna Clinton (Des M., '10), Helen G. Brethorst (Minn., '14), Mary Edith Sweet (Des M., '17).

**KHANDWA**—Josephine Liers (Des M., '07), Ethel L. Ruggles (Des M., '16).

**RAIPUR**—Elsie M. Reynolds (Des M., '06), Vera Thompson, (Balt., '13).

**SIRONCHA**—Alvina Robinson (Des M., '07).

**BASIM**—May E. Sutherland (Top., '15), Mrs. Mabel C. Fisher (N. W., '18).

**MISSIONARIES ON FURLough**—Ada J. Lauk (Des M., '92), Cornelius H. Gruenewald (Des M., '12), Lydia S. Pool (Des M., '03), Nell F. Naylor (Top., '12).

**MISSIONARIES UNDER APPOINTMENT**—Cora Fales (N. W.), Jessie E. Clarke (N. W.).

In the very heart of the triangle which comprises India proper lies a tract of country called the Central Provinces. Here, in the midst of sixteen million people speaking various languages, but for the most part Hindi and Marathi, with some of the stations set deep in the jungle far from the sight of a white face or the sound of a locomotive, our people are working.

The Central Provinces, with their feudatory states, Berar, a section of the southern part of Central India and a section of the northern part of the Nizam's Dominions are included in the Central Provinces Conference which organized into a conference in 1913.

In 1917 there were in the various stations of the conference thirteen missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Of these two have retired. Some others were then on furlough who will return.

Some of the work is new, begun but a few years ago. Some is older, dating back, indeed, to the days of William Taylor and the heroic era of self-support, for the conference is made up chiefly of two districts cut off from the older conferences of Bombay and South India and organized at first into a mission conference in 1905.

It appears that the oldest work for women and girls done within the bounds of the conference was begun at Basim, away back in 1877. It was not then our field but was opened by three ladies sent out by Dr. Cullis of Boston and was taken over by us in 1895. At that time a Christian community had been built up and there were schools for boys and girls. Many of our workers today are the product of those schools. There has been no single lady set apart for this field, but the wife of the missionary has successfully superintended the school of seventy girls and the Bible women who visit in the town and villages.

In Jabalpur District Mrs. Hard opened a girls' orphanage at Khandwa about the year 1885. At that time this was a part of the Bengal Conference and this was the first orphanage started in that conference. The orphanage, struggling for very life in the face of lack of funds, nevertheless grew. The Woman's Society sent a lady to take charge of it in 1900. As at other stations, it was the time of famine and distress among the people from among whom the orphanage was built up, so that the number ran up in one year to one hundred and thirty or more. Through much waiting and difficulty property was secured and buildings for the woman's work were completed in 1905. A word from an annual report shows the work and aim of this school: "For months the girls had been praying for a baptism of the Holy Spirit and in February, like a wave, it came upon them. The work was thorough as has been testified by their lives since. Quarreling is almost unknown among them. They are usually obedient and trustworthy. We left the girls for nine days in charge of our Hindustani assistants while we went to the Jubilee. They were as good as could be, only one being reported for any disorder whatever. Nearly every girl reads her Bible daily and finds time for secret prayer. This year they have been working to earn their Jubilee money and have collected seventy-six rupees. This has been earned by hard work and in various ways. The roof of one of the buildings had to be repaired and the girls removed all the tiles, receiving money for their fund. During vacation they have made lace and pulled punkah. For months they have been carrying water to the garden and saving the expense of another man."

Five hundred miles northeast from Bombay, in the northern part of the Central Provinces, lies the important town of Jabalpur. It is the capital of the district of the same name and the center of mission work for that section. Here, as well as in other stations, Mrs. Hard was the pioneer in our mission work. This was in 1889 and the work appears to have been purely evangelistic. It was her successor, Mrs. Johnson, who in the day of very small things opened a school in one room of a mud hut in the compound with three little girls. Two were orphans whom a native preacher found wandering about in the village, homeless and with no one to care, and he brought them to the missionary.

This was the beginning of the large boarding school and orphanage, now fittingly called "Johnson Girls' School." The school gradually grew in numbers, largely from the entrance of the children of Christian families, but now

and then from the coming of some little waif of the streets, until in 1896, when it was moved to its present home, two miles out of Jabalpur, it numbered sixty-five girls. The famine of 1897 and again three years later brought girls into the orphanage by the score.

The school now consists of more than two hundred girls. Of these nearly all are boarders, some coming from their own homes and others sent from smaller mission schools for the work of the higher classes. A recent report says: "When the school reopened after the summer holidays, we had a regular deluge of girls. They came unannounced in crowds. There was an increase in all departments. Many of them came from our own Mission. Some are the children of the workers, some have parents studying in the Theological School here while others are the children of the church members. There is one Hindu girl living in the school. She cooks her own food, but otherwise she lives with the Christian girls. Already she talks of becoming a Christian. There are a good many girls from other missions attending the Anglo-Vernacular or the Training School."

The Normal, or Teachers' Training Class, is proving a blessing to both the school in Jabalpur and to other mission schools. One of the greatest of many needs in the educational work in India is trained teachers. The demand is greater than can be supplied by the few Christian normal schools.

The real meaning and scope of a girls' orphanage in India is set forth in the following report: "No orphanage in India is merely a school; most of the girls have never known any other home and never will until they go to homes of their own, so all the many home tasks which an American girl learns from her mother must be taught in the school . . . . The aim is not only to give the girl the best possible school education, but to teach her to do well all the tasks which fall to the lot of an Indian woman and to take her place as wife and home-maker in the humble little home which may some day be hers."

Perhaps unique in our history is the Thoburn Biblical Institute in which the women may study, pass examinations in the Bible and receive diplomas after completing a three years' course. The course contains some practical studies, not down in the books, like the training of children and the parents' responsibility.

There are boarding schools in Raipur and Sironcha. The latter is in the southernmost district of the Central Provinces and is ninety miles from a railway in the midst of a country rich in vegetable and mineral products. Miss Blackmar was the first white woman ever seen in that region. She it was who opened the station to mission work. One who since that time has spent many days in that far station says, "If the ladies of the conference knew how the Lord had sustained, comforted, upheld, strengthened and revealed himself to the missionary in the jungles, I am sure they would all ask to be sent to Sironcha next year." The school has a goodly number of boarders and also of day pupils. There is a Widows' Home where a company of women who would not perhaps be welcomed elsewhere are cared for. "This is a very important part of the work at this place and is wholly unprovided for."

Evangelistic work in this conference is carried on everywhere. In one place an effort is made to induce those visited to learn and repeat the Bible stories they have so often heard. "For the girl-wives no lesson ever seems too difficult but the older women do not find it easy to control their undisciplined memories." Another writes, "We rejoice to see the eagerness with which the people listen. They seem never to weary of hearing the message and listening to the singing. . . . Then, if I could, I would show you the crowds of sick and diseased ones, lame, blind, deaf, leprous people with most loathsome diseases, that crowd round our tent begging for medicine and telling of their sufferings." At Jagdalpur "Some days the women go into the most dense jungle to preach to those who are so very ignorant and yet so desirous to hear. Some have come and said, 'We too want to serve your Christ. Tell us more about Him and what we are to do. Your God is a God of love, our god always wants money and sometimes becomes very angry.' Nine came from a village about four days' journey from here and have since given their hearts to Christ

and will shortly be baptized." One district, the Khandwa, has been placed by the Mass Movement Committee of our church in the Mass Movement area. They are there on the eve of a great movement. Whole villages are asking for teachers.

### Bombay Conference

#### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

NADIAD—*Evangelistic Work*—Ada Holmes (Col. R., '05).

BARODA—*Vernacular and High Schools*—Dora L. Nelson (N. W., '10); Elsie Ross (Phila., '09). *Butler Memorial Hospital*—Phoebe A. Ferris, M. D., (Col. R., '17). *Evangelistic Work*—Elizabeth J. Turner (Des M., '15).

GODHRA—*Vernacular and Normal Schools*—Laura F. Austin (Col. R., '05); Olive E. Kennard (Pac., '14). *Evangelistic Work*—No missionary.

BOMBAY—*Marathi Zenana and Day School Work*—Elizabeth W. Nicholls (N. Y., '06); Bernice Elliott (N. W., '14). *Gujarati Day School and Evangelistic Work*—Margaret D. Crouse (Phila., '06); Sara E. D. Crouse (Phila., '13).

TELEGAON—*Ordelia Hillman Memorial School and Evangelistic Work*—Christine H. Lawson (N. Y., '92); Jennie A. Blasdell (Cin., '17).

MISSIONARIES ON FURLOUGH—Anna Agnes Abbott (N. W., '01); Ethel Mae Laybourne, M. D., (N. W., '11); Cora Morgan (Top., '04); Annie Louise Godfrey (Col. R., '12); Minnie E. Newton (N. Y., '12); Lucile C. Mayer (N. Y., '12).

MISSIONARIES RETURNING—Joan Davis (Des M., '02); Elma M. Chilson (Top., '11).

MISSIONARIES UNDER APPOINTMENT.—Reba A. Kirkpatrick ( , '18). Contract Teacher—Icy V. K. Shaver.

This conference occupies a territory as large as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana combined. It lies on three sides of Bombay and has the ocean for a western boundary. The population numbers twenty-seven millions. The people speak fifty languages but our chief work is among the Marathi and Gujarati speaking people.

Christian missions began their work in the region through the Portuguese four hundred years ago but the methods used were not such as to further the efforts of modern Protestant missionaries. One reads with astonishment that as late as 1812 the Inquisition was still used to woo back to the fold the straying sheep. Such an influence did this have upon the native mind that the soil has been found a hard one to cultivate.

In 1892 the Bombay Conference was separated from the old South India Conference, having included within its bounds the territory extending from Dhond on the south to Quetta on the north.

In 1892 there were twenty-six members of the Woman's Conference but only two stations were occupied, Bombay and Baroda. The zenana work in the former place was begun by Mrs. Hard. In 1884 when Miss DeLine, the first representative of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, arrived, the work was passed over to her. Assistants and Bible women visited among the high and low caste people, day schools were opened, and in 1887 Miss DeLine organized the boarding school. When the Bombay Woman's Conference was organized there were four representatives of the Woman's Society in the city. Two years later found the workers settled in a home of their own. The evangelistic and school work has grown to large proportions.

Not many of the Parsee community, that interesting, alien people on Indian soil, have been won to Christ. They are prosperous folk, satisfied with their own condition and religion. It was therefore a cause for rejoicing when a notable conversion occurred among them. A Parsee lady who had become convinced of the truth of the Christian teaching broke away from the old life,

gave up her sacred thread and was baptized together with her little daughter. It meant a literal loss of everything—friends and money, for her family cast her off utterly. She wrote to her friends saying, "Although you are angry with



ORDELIA M. HILLMAN SCHOOL, TELEGAON, INDIA

me I can never give up Christ for He has given me life and joy and peace. And even if you can never forgive me I shall always pray for you." Her two children, a boy and a girl, are in our schools and she is testifying in the homes of the people. This conversion was the fruit of the loving work done by another Parsee woman whose baptism, with her children, in 1893 by Dr. J. E. Robinson, brought in the first Parsee family in India. The husband was already a Christian and through twenty years had stood firm in the fire of persecution in which his wife and all his family joined. Once won Mrs. Bhimjibhoy was untiring in her efforts to tell the story to others. Writing of her death the missionary said, "She has finished her course, as glorious, I believe, as St. Paul's."

Evangelistic work is now carried on in the Gujarati and Marathi languages. Day schools are carried on for the children of both classes. Work is also done among the Hindustani speaking people. The missionaries teach more than eight hundred Christian and non-Christian women and have more than four hundred children in their day schools. A missionary tells of disappointment because a Brahmin family for whom they had labored long and who seemed just ready to be baptized weakened when the time came. She believes that they will yet come and prayer for them will be answered. On the other hand an eldest son professed faith in Christ and although much persecuted was baptised and continued to give clear witness in his community to Christ's saving power. The result is that his mother—at first very bitter—is reading the Gospels and is desirous of obtaining the same peace her son possesses.

Because of the plague it became necessary in 1903 to remove the boarding school and orphanage to new quarters and with Miss C. H. Lawson in charge it was located in Telegaon, one hundred miles south of Bombay. The Ordelia M. Hillman School has prospered and now cares for more than a hundred girls, nearly all being boarders. The missionary tells of the youngest member of their family, a little orphan girl now nearly five weeks old: "She was brought to us when only three days old by an old man, a distant relative. There was no one to care for the baby so he wished to give it to us and brought a document to that effect signed by 'The Five' from his village. The man brought the baby in an old, dirty basket covered with some rags of saris. Our Christian worker in the village from which the baby came says the child was getting no care whatever. A rat had bitten its little finger and by this time it had become sore and inflamed. When the policeman discovered that the baby was so neglected he told the old man that he must do something about having the child cared for. It was then that they turned her over to us."

At Telegaon, as in all places where the women of our society are at work, side by side with schools and other forms of activity always the evangelist with her women is found going about like the Master doing good. The missionary at the station tells of one of those strange occurrences which sometimes bring to light the secret workings of the Spirit among the non-Christians of India. Workers had been sent to preach to pilgrims on the way to the great religious festival which is held every year at the birthplace of Tukaram, one of the Hindu saints greatly revered in that region. At two places a great sensation was caused by the sudden appearance of a man in the garb of a Hindu saint who told the people that there was but one God and that bathing in sacred rivers, pilgrimages, etc. were vain and they should listen to the teachings of the Christians. No one seemed to know him or from whence he came. He delivered his message and departed but the people were impressed.

Another incident illustrates the influence which Christian teaching may have upon a child. In one of the villages near Telegaon the workers were preaching to a crowd of people who had gathered to listen. Among them was a Brahmin who as a child had been brought under Christian influences. He listened most attentively to the message and afterwards a discussion arose between him and another man as to the possibility of the truth of the statement—"Jesus Christ is the Savior of the world." The Brahmin said that though he was not a Christian yet he was convinced that Jesus Christ is the Son of God and the Savior of the world. The missionary said, "If you are sure that your statement is correct, how is it that you have not accepted Christianity?" He replied that he was afraid to do so and asked if the worker understood what such an act would mean to him. No doubt this man is only one of a great company in India convinced but lacking the courage to break from the old religious associations, to risk the shame and pain that it would bring.

It is hard, too, to break away altogether from the old idolatries and superstitions. The missionary at Poona writes: "The Indian people have been bred in superstition and are afraid that if they give up their gods some dreadful thing will happen to them and all their relatives. One day I found a woman who had been a Christian a short time and she had a little brass idol in her house. I asked her why she had the idol and she said it was only for luck. Another woman was going through a ceremony for a new-born baby and I told her it was not right but she was afraid the little one would not live to be a man. I told the woman she was now a Christian and she must give up these things. She then asked me if the people who gave the money and were in mission work gave up all the idols and did not do something for luck. I will leave you to answer that question."

GUJARAT—The Province of Gujarat contains about seventy thousand



ITINERATING IN INDIA

square miles, a considerable portion being under direct British administration and the remainder under native princes. The population before the great famine of 1900 was ten and one-half millions but the terrible mortality from famine and plague has reduced it to a little over nine millions. Our work in Gujarat falls into several distinct periods; first, evangelistic among Europeans resulting in the erection of a church at Baroda and one at Sabarmuti; second, district vernacular work inaugurated in 1888 by the appointment of a missionary. And in 1895 the great Mass Movement. The Province of Gujarat is the scene of the most conspicuous victory of the Bombay Conference in the great work among the Gujarati people.

"Woman's work in Baroda was begun in 1889 by Miss Thompson and Dr. Ernsberger. There were only three native Christians in Baroda, two of whom were men. At the end of twenty years' work in Gujarat the Christian community numbered only one hundred and eight. But forces were at work which would soon result in the great victory to which reference has been made. Some Gujarati *Bhangies*, low caste men, had been baptized in Bombay some years before. Coming back home they brought the good news with them. They went among their own people as real missionaries and two of the baptized men being leaders among them, they were able to exercise a great influence. Requests for baptism, of individuals, of families, began to come to the missionaries. The matter took on great proportions and thus grew up the Mass Movement which brought into the Church some forty thousand people within the space of twelve years. At a single service Bishop Thoburn baptized six hundred converts."

The movement resulted in many converts scattered all over the large Baroda District. The evangelist writes, "The work is growing each year but the number of missionaries is decreasing." This was written early in the year. Before the year was ended the whole Mission was called upon to mourn the tragic and yet glorious death of one of the number of that already too small band, Helen Robinson, who went home to Heaven when her steamer was sunk off the Cape of Good Hope. "In accord with the general wish that some testimonial be raised which will meet a need in the work and also stand as her worthy memorial, it is proposed to make provision for the Christian widows of the conference by the erection of a series of homes which are to bear the name of the Helen Robinson Homes for Widows. The plan contemplates the preservation of the home life, as well as the opportunity for self-support as industrial



MRS. WILLIAM BUTLER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, BARODA, INDIA

workers or teachers and Bible women according to ability." In Miss Robinson's memoir it is stated that she succeeded Miss Williams. It will be remembered that Miss Williams was drowned while bathing at the seashore. Of Miss Robinson a worker writes, "She has left a large place vacant. She was peculiarly fitted for this work, especially the work in Baroda city. She knew every part of the great city and was often pointing out some house or street which was the home of someone in whom she was interested. She spoke fluently both the Marathi and Gujarati languages. Her pleasant and winsome personality won its way into difficult places and her zeal and earnestness made her work most effective."

The evangelist says of her work, "From Limkera on the east to Shigam on the coast of the Arabian Sea on the west is a very long distance to itinerate. While we can make some use of the railway, it is necessary to take the team and carriage all the way in order to visit the villages around the centers. As always we have some interesting tours. During the season a friend came with us for a few days. We visited day schools and held meetings in twelve villages in five days. We lived in little village churches and in workers' houses, ate our meals in railway stations, in the carriage and under trees on the way. We held meetings morning, noon and night, and were tired enough at the end to go to sleep anywhere. But it was a great trip."

The Girls' Orphanage at Baroda, opened in 1889 with four or five girls, had been growing, so that when the terrible famine of 1899 fell there were about one hundred and forty. The number soon rose to two hundred. There was an industrial department in the school in which weaving was the principal feature and an experiment was tried in co-education in connection with the High School—certainly a novel thing in that conservative land. The high school for girls has now just come into the heritage of a fine new building.

Medical work in Baroda was inaugurated by Dr. Ernsberger soon after her appointment there and two years later a dispensary was opened in the city. An interval of two years occurred but since then there has been medical work in Baroda and a great boon it has proven to the poor. The Butler Memorial Hospital has been for years a place of refuge for those needing a doctor's care. The ignorance and superstition of the people make such work difficult and oft-times discouraging. Out-patients will seldom follow the instructions given them and one needs great patience and grace in dealing with them. Their ignorance also stands in the way of their taking advantage of the means provided. It is related that the wife of one of their oldest Christians came to Baroda and inquired if the new doctor would allow the native methods. On being told that she would not, she quietly stole away to her village where the native midwives succeeded beautifully in establishing a life-long weakness. Notwithstanding all this the ministry is a beautiful and much needed one.

It was during the famine that the orphanage at Godhra was established by the General Society, afterwards to be handed over to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Now the Godhra Girls' School has its normal and primary schools. At a government examination taken by twenty-five candidates twenty passed, several gaining distinction.

### Bengal Conference

#### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

ASANSOL—Rachel Carr (N. W., '09); Eugenia Norberg (N. W., '07).

CALCUTTA—Daisy Wood (Des Moines, '09); Fannie A. Bennett (N. W., '01); Agnes Ashwill (Cin., '08).

DARJEERING—Josephine Stahl (N. W., '92).

PAKUR—Marie E. Johanson (Top., '15); Lela E. Payton (Pac., '16).

TAMLUK—(Supplied by Frances Matheson).

**MISSIONARIES ON FURLough**—Katherine Blair (Cin., '88); Ava F. Hunt (N. W., '10); Pauline Grandstand (Minn., '05); Lois Rockey (Cin., '12); Bessie D. Tunison (N. W., '14); Jennie E. Moyer (N. Y., '99); Hilda Swan (Top., '05).

**MISSIONARIES UNDER APPOINTMENT**—Ruth Field (Col. R., '17).

This conference at one time in its history bore the name of "Bengal-Burma" and included all the territory in the latter province. When the writer first entered it in 1889, our territory, which had been cut off from the South India Conference, stretched hundreds of miles from the far north-west to Singapore, sitting almost upon the equator. It is now confined to the province of Bengal and includes the hill station of Darjeeling.

It was in Calcutta, then the capital of the Indian Empire, that work in this conference was first undertaken. This city is situated on the bank of the Hugli River, one of the arms of the great Gangetic delta. The city, with a dense population made up of representatives of almost every country under the sun, is largely Hindu, with a large Mohammedan population also. The Europeans, who include the soldiers stationed there and the people of mixed blood, number some thirty-five thousand, but a handful amid the throng.

As in the Bombay and South India Conferences the foundation of the work here was laid by that wonderful man and leader of men, William Taylor. To his successor, James M. Thoburn, a great part of the success, especially of the early years, is owing. It was he who, almost without funds or support, ventured upon an enterprise which was to be far-reaching in its influence and scope. A day school for English-speaking boys and girls had been started in the parsonage. It developed into a boarding school of modest proportions. Just at this point a proposal was made to Dr. Thoburn to take over a school which had been established under the patronage of Lord Canning, a boarding school for non-conformists. It was not prospering because of lack of funds and the trustees wished to place it under Methodist superintendence. Dr. Thoburn accepted the proposal and retained the name, "Calcutta Girls' School."

This was in 1878 and Miss Margaret Layton was sent out by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to take charge of the school. A fine new building, in part financed by the Society, was erected. The Calcutta Girls' High School, as it is now called, has gone on growing in influence and has sent out many workers and home makers. It has stood for the uplifting of the community for which it was established, a community as needy as any in Calcutta and formerly almost neglected. One who is now a leader in the conference has said that her first interest in missions was born of what she heard there as a pupil.

A daughter of the Calcutta Girls' School is Queen's Hill in Darjeeling. This town is the summer residence for the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. The scenery in the midst of the Himalaya Mountains, with the eternal snows ever in view, is grand and inspiring and the air is fresh and health giving. Let one who knows its history well tell the story of Queen's Hill. "The need for a school in the hill station of Darjeeling for non-conformist children had long been felt and Miss Emma L. Knowles, who had so successfully pioneered the girls' school at Naini Tal, felt it laid upon her heart to undertake one there. In 1895 she was set apart for this work. Infinite faith and courage were required in undertaking it, as there were no resources. . . . . At the end of four years of careful and arduous labors a good foundation seemed to have been laid and to all appearances a successful future was before the school. Eighteen ninety-nine is known as the "disaster year" when it seemed as if the work of years was to be uprooted in one night. Arcadia was at this time one of the greatest sufferers, eight of her children being lost amid the falling rocks and earth. Six of these were the Lee children who were in their own cottage a little way from the school. It seemed as if the very existence of the school was threatened. . . . In 1900 the school was opened on its present site, taking

the name of "Queen's Hill" from the house which it occupied." The school has grown beyond expectation in numbers and influence and seems limited only by the lack of room and funds for enlargement. "The value of Queen's Hill, as of other English schools in India, is proven by the useful lives our pupils are living throughout India and the other parts of the world. I have known personally many of these girls. Some are in Christian homes of their own, a few have



SANTALI GIRLS, PAKUR, BENGAL

studied nursing and medicine and are honoring their profession, a few are in business, but the majority are teaching in mission schools or are otherwise engaged in mission work."

The good that may be done by Christian government servants is here illustrated: Years ago there was stationed at Pakur an English magistrate who used to hold services in his house for the servants or any who wished to come. From this grew our large and promising work. To develop the work which had its beginning thus, a missionary was sent and in 1887 a girls' school and widows' home were started by Mrs. Meik, the wife of the missionary. The school had no home and a Swedish lady employed in the Mission went to America and, rousing the enthusiasm of the Swedish churches there, succeeded in raising a sum sufficient to erect the needed buildings. At the end of 1905 the school and home for the ladies were completed at the cost of \$11,000, a monument to the generosity of the Swedish Methodists in America. The Widows' Home was separated from the school in 1908 and is now in an industrial school where widows are enabled to support themselves in part at least. Within the last few years a large work has been developing among the Santalis, an interesting aboriginal people, possessing qualities which may be the foundation of sturdy characters. Our representative missionary with her workers has done much to win converts from this class and to teach them.

The station of Asansol was opened in 1888 by the Rev. Wm. Byers who, with his wife, has labored there most of the time since. A large boarding school and a large district work are the outcome of their faithful labors, carried on later by missionaries of the Woman's Society.

Early in this century a most remarkable revival broke out in many places in India, chiefly in boarding schools. Such a revival had never before been known there, if indeed it has elsewhere. In some places strange signs and wonders appeared. It was, however, its spontaneity, the deep sorrow for sin manifest among those who came under its influence and its abiding blessing

that set apart this revival from all others. It had been remarked by faithful workers that deep sorrow for sin was not often seen in that land. It was present in this wonderful time when many received the baptism of the Spirit and became new, indeed, in Christ Jesus. Asansol was visited by a blessed manifestation of this revival and workers and girls and boys received a most gracious renewing. "Such blessing came upon us that we can never forget God's goodness to us. A number of the older girls received the baptism of the Spirit and have the spirit of prayer and this little band spend some hours each day in intercessory prayer."

In Calcutta the work had been chiefly English but with the arrival of Mrs. Ada Lee, who came with her husband and children in 1895, a new impetus was given to it. They founded a work supported by friends in America but though not maintained by mission funds, they have ever been one with us. A large and beautiful building has been erected for a home and school and the evangelistic work extends out into the villages. The influence thus exerted is great and widespread.

The first group of deaconesses in our work in India arrived in January, 1889, and were received into a Deaconess Home just opened by Mrs. Thoburn. One of the group has for many years been the superintendent of that home and the deaconess in Thoburn Church. When Miss Maxey, because of the age limit, retired from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society a year or two ago, the people of the church requested her to return at their expense and continue her labors among them.

### **The Mass Movement**

*"The Mass Movements towards Christianity among the depressed classes are at the present time the dominating fact in the missionary situation in India."*

—Bishop Oldham.

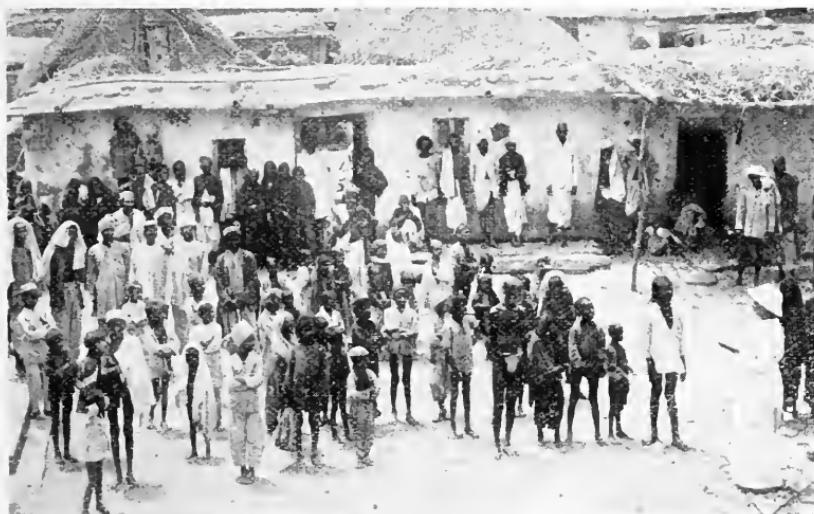
Bishop Warne, in his great little pamphlet, "India's Mass Movement" says: "The missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions and of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society cooperate so harmoniously in their missionary efforts throughout all India that what I shall write will apply equally to the work of both societies and no effort will be made to treat their work separately." This is preeminently true of this great movement which is changing the face of our work in India today. This being so, I shall quote quite freely in these pages from the little pamphlet referred to above, since I know of nothing better for my purpose.

This movement began definitely about 1890 although for twenty years previous to that something like it had been known. It is among the Chamars or leather workers' caste, and the sweepers, both counted among the "untouchables" by the caste people. There is in this class some fifty million souls. "A little above them in the social scale is the great middle class, numbering 142,-000,000, the 'voiceless millions' in whose hands is the future of the Indian Empire, who are now being mightily influenced and among whom, in some places, mass movements have already begun and among whom it would seem that the next great mass movement will occur. Above these are the higher castes, among whom educational, zenana and other missionaries and agencies are preparing the way of the Lord. When the time comes (and come it will) that the power now working mightily at both top and bottom of India's social structure shall permeate the whole, if we all work together, not in the energy of the flesh but in the power of the Spirit, we may confidently expect a movement not on a human but on a divine scale. The possibilities involved are so overwhelming and the outlook so hopeful that I cry out for the prayers and the co-operation of the whole Christian world."

This movement is not confined to any one place but has found its greatest development in one or two of the conferences. Northwest India has large areas where it is in progress, also South India. Among other places where it has appeared is the eastern part of the North India Conference and in Gujarat,

where it was one of the early phases of the work. It was started by a low caste man who, converted in Bombay, carried the good news to his brothers at home. It was here that Bishop Thoburn baptized in one day six hundred people.

Bishop Warne thus describes the marvelous quickening of this revival: "Then began our great revival in the year 1905. Our people came to us asking what they could do to save the lost about them. We said to them, 'Take your Bibles and begin studying from the fourteenth chapter of St. John's Gospel through to the end. Study with care Christ's promises as to what should be accomplished after His Ascension through the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon His followers. Then study the Acts of the Apostles as illustrating what happened.' Shortly they began to come back to us and say, 'We understand now that we are like the early Christians, a little company in the heart of the



TELLING THE STORY IN AN INDIAN VILLAGE

non-Christian world. We have learned what Jesus taught his early followers to do and we are going to do likewise.'" They began to form themselves into praying groups and bands and a short and searching prayer was printed on a card and circulated among them. The first revivals came in the boarding schools. It reached others through the pupils of these schools. "The secret of the movement, as I understand it," says Bishop Warne, "is our Indian slogan 'Prayer First.'"

Another explanation of the revival is the telling of the story of the Cross. The religions of India have been perpetuated through the centuries by story telling. After the days' work the people gather around the little village court and a story teller narrates the story of their gods and thus the people come to understand their religion. We have adopted that method in connection with Christian missions.

"I was once up in the mountains and passing one of the temples underneath the eternal snows, the temple priest came out and asked who I was and what I was doing. I told him that I was a missionary and we sat together under a tree and I explained to him missionary work, and having learned from the Hindustani people what stirs the heart of the Indian, I finished by telling the story of the Cross. I told him that there were Indians great enough to love their own nation, but Jesus was great enough to love the world—there were

other people great enough to love their friends, but Jesus was great enough to love His enemies. I then described how, while He was being nailed to the cross, . . . He was praying for his enemies who were crucifying Him, saying, 'Father, forgive them!' When I had finished the tears were rolling down the cheeks of the old priest and he paced excitedly back and forth in front of me, saying, 'I want you to leave India! I want you to leave India!' I said, 'Why?' and he replied, 'We have no story like that in Hinduism, Mohammedanism or Buddhism or any other religion. If you tell that story in India, the people will forsake our altars, our priests and sacrifices and our customs and follow Jesus.'

It was one of the fruits of the revival of 1905, a man who had been dismissed from the Mission as useless, who originated the Chaudhri Movement which has been used so wonderfully in bringing the Gospel to the people. The Chaudhri is the village caste leader. This man thought out a plan by which they could be used to bring their own people to Christ. He selected the highest Chaudhri in that part of the country and made him his friend. Then with a divine tactfulness he presented to him Christ. The man was converted. More, he received such a blessing that he became on fire to save his people. So the preacher bade him go and tell his Chaudhri friends and bring all of them he could to a meeting two weeks later. Ten came and some among them were converted. In ways like this we were drawn into what we call our Chaudhri or village leaders work, which is the most hopeful feature of the whole Mass Movement.

Two years later this voluntary movement had grown so much in that district that it was decided to have a summer school for Chaudhris. About sixty were expected. More than 200 came.

The great strength of the Movement lies in the spontaneous and indigenous character of its growth. It was born of prayer, the greatest dynamic force with which man can deal—prayer by missionary and people until it prevailed. And the simple village converts are taught to pray, to work and to give of their substance. They are never in the class of converts who must receive aid from mission funds. Coming as they do in whole communities they continue to support themselves after baptism as they did before. More than this, they begin to give out of their poverty—a poverty so deep that unless one has seen it he can scarcely realize what it is like. "New converts, in our Mission at least, begin to help support their pastors often before they are baptized. Indeed, in one district they began months before baptism."

They endure persecution. In one village there were about seventy Christians. They had fled from their homes because of persecution but their persecutors who were in great difficulties without them had induced them to return, making many promises and keeping none at all. They were forbidden to draw water from the village well—it would be polluted, this the pretense. A long distance away, across the fields, was a filthy pond. They might go there for water. The missionary came. "At the close of the meeting the Christians threw themselves upon the ground with clasped hands in front of me and cried, 'Please, please, do something to get us water.' It was then about three o'clock in the afternoon, the shimmering heat was terrible, 160 degrees in the sun, and yet those poor people, as if to tempt them, were close to a great fresh well and, while seeing their neighbors drawing and drinking, were refused all fresh water because they were Christians. . . . There were months of the hottest weather ahead before the coming of the rains. Nevertheless, not one of those poor Christians even suggested the idea of giving up his new found faith and hope and joy, though each and all were promised water if they would."

One could multiply examples of patient suffering under persecution until it would seem that these humble, ignorant folk were living anew the eleventh chapter of Hebrews. A missionary after reporting some of these cases said, "I have always two thoughts. One, they have a real vision of Jesus Christ and that I believe to be the secret of the movement; the other, I feel as though their zeal was greater than mine."

Teaching, as far as possible, is given these new converts. "To have simple villagers memorize before baptism the ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed, we have always had as an ideal but we have found it very difficult to attain. Yet we hold to the idea of their being acquainted with that teaching and also having a knowledge of the story of Christ's life, with particular reference to His incarnation, crucifixion, resurrection and ascension and the outpouring of the Holy Spirit." When they know enough through such teaching to be able to comply with the conditions, they are considered ready for baptism. After baptism, of course, the missionary and the other workers do their best to visit and instruct the converts, but so great are the distances, so many are the villages, so poor are the means of traveling about and so inadequate the number of teachers and preachers that the leaders



TEACHING THE TEACHERS, KOLAR, SOUTH INDIA

among them have not dared to baptize half of those who are begging to become Christians.

Our own missionaries have a large part in this movement. In all districts where the Mass Movement is prominent our women evangelists have their work. They help, advise and encourage the native workers. They go out among the Christians, traveling about their great districts in ekkas or in ox carts or on foot, visiting the villages, teaching the women many things, showing them that in the missionary they have a true friend, one in whom they may confide and to whom they can go in times of trouble. They teach them of Jesus and to sing the ringing songs of the revival, "Rajah Jesu Aya," ("King Jesus Has Come"), and others like it. They are faithful to rebuke when necessary and is it strange if not infrequently it is found to be necessary? They teach them to pray and to commit to memory simple texts and other helpful things. Without the aid of our women the pastors and District Superintendents could hardly carry on this work.

One of these missionaries says, "In former years we tried to attract people by singing but now it is hard to get away from them, even to take time to have meals. Praise God for this!" Another evangelist reports, "It is not uncommon to find that a village has been opened up to the Gospel by the coming of a young Christian woman or girl as a bride. The preacher in charge of the Ghaziabad circuit came in the other day with an account of fifty baptisms

in a village opened up in this way." This missionary also speaks of the use made of music in teaching Christian truths and bringing to bear that power which only music possesses over men and women. A company of Christians is taught some hymn, a soloist singing the lines of the verse, sometimes repeating two or three times to impress a choice Gospel truth. "While he is singing the lines distinctly and clearly, so that the farthest person can hear and understand, the musical instruments are playing softly and in harmony. Then the whole choir coming in on the chorus makes it ring. This encourages the people and soon they are singing too.

"In two or three days Christians and non-Christians as they work in the fields are heard singing the songs we use, also the women and the children at their work and play. In our teaching among them it is not uncommon for someone to say, 'Yes, just as the hymn says,' and repeat the lines illustrating that particular truth."

Still a third evangelist gives an incident which reveals the work going on amongst the women and girls of this people, so despised now, but whom the mighty power of the Gospel of the Son of God shall one day lift out of their low estate. She says, "While we were sitting in front of a bungalow one warm summer evening, after a hard day's work in the summer school, two little girls from the lowest caste came along with baskets in which they carry away the manure and filth on their heads. They made a very courteous salaam and we said, 'Who are you?' They replied, 'We are Christians.' Knowing that we have a Bible woman in that place I said, 'Can you repeat the ten Commandments for us?' They said, 'Oh yes, and we know much more than that.' Whereupon we told them to go and put their baskets down and come and tell us what they knew. With beaming faces at the joy of having a little attention paid to them instead of some word of scorn to which, poor things, they have been accustomed all their lives, they came and in answer to our questions repeated the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed and Bible stories one after another until we did not have time to listen any longer. In the Punjab district there are in round numbers 11,500 Christian women and girls, the majority of whom are from the caste mentioned above and many of them are just as bright and capable as those two. Among them we are pressing the work with all the energy that we have and in every way that we know. Where such teaching is being given the results are very gratifying but our hearts ache and we plead for the villages in which we have no workers living, and which cannot be reached by the Bible women." "How shall they hear without a preacher? And how shall they preach except they be sent?"

Can we at the Home Base turn away from this challenge from the other side of the world? In justice to ourselves, in justice to them, we ought—yes, must—have a part in this greatest of missionary movements. In the midst of calls, loud, insistent, urgent, which these troublous times are making upon us, let us *not* forget our little sisters—our sisters in Christ—toiling and waiting over there and watching under the Indian sun for the coming of the messenger.

#### **"The Woman's Friend"**

Any attempt to write the annals of our woman's work in India would be incomplete if it failed to mention the zenana paper, called in English the "Woman's Friend" and in the vernaculars by various translations of those words.

This gift to India's women was made possible by the action of the General Executive of 1883, when it was decided to undertake to raise an endowment of \$25,000.00 for the establishment of a "zenana" paper. The women of the Church were asked to give twenty-five cents each and at the end of five years the endowment was complete, Mrs. Sleeper Davis of Boston, according to promise, giving the last five thousand to round out the required sum.

Almost immediately the work began. Early the next year the first issue of the Urdu edition appeared and eighteen months later the Hindi paper was

started. These two papers, called respectively the "Rafiq-i-Niswan" and the "Abla Hitkarak" are published at the Lucknow Methodist Publishing House and are distributed practically free to the women of their language area.

In January, 1886, the Bengali edition "Mohila Bandhub," was begun and for all the years the Methodist Publishing House of Calcutta remained it was printed there. Since then other arrangements have been made and that, with rise in the cost of everything, has greatly increased the expense. There are 40,000,000 Bengali speaking people in the Province of Bengal and reading matter fit for women and girls is very scanty. At first the paper was printed once a fortnight but for several years it has been issued as a monthly magazine as have all the other vernacular "Friends."

About 1887 a Tamil edition, "The Mather Mithiri," was begun and is published in Madras. Miss Grace Stephens, editor throughout most of the life of the paper, has recently given over the work into other hands. Like all the other editions it has been a means of immense help and blessing in the homes of the people.

In 1893 a Marathi "Woman's Friend," called the "Streeyanchi Maitreen," was first issued. This paper was made possible by a special annual donation. Some facts concerning the youngest of the sisterhood, written some years ago by one of its editors, apply so well to all of them that we shall make it represent all, although some parts are obviously for the Marathi edition only.

"The pages are filled with a variety of subjects, such as temperance, moral instruction, Bible stories, messages, appeals, lessons, educational ideas, notes on travel, biography, adapted stories, songs or recitations, while the Christmas and Easter ideas are every year rung out in their changes ever new, though old. In short, the Christian idea can be expressed in so many ways that the eight pages to which we are limited seem all too few. The area for which the Marathi "Woman's Friend" is primarily intended is comparable to the state of New York, with a population three times as great. The reading constituency is Hindu, Jewish and Christian. A larger number of Christian women read it than formerly. The number published every month is four or five hundred and the edition is soon exhausted. Men and boys call for them eagerly, but we never gratify them unless we feel sure they will be true to their promise to read it to mother or sister or wife.

"The paper goes into the homes of women who have either been taught to read at home or have been sent to school a few short years until they were married. Some of them see the daily paper, brought in by the men of the family, most of them read the silly and trashy novels which are becoming more and more popular. In some houses we have found the pervading and blighting influence—blighting to missionary teaching—of Mrs. Annie Besant. In some of the wealthier homes the libraries of the husbands and sons who are students show a wide range of the standard English works, and in the homes of the reformed Hindus of the Brahmo and Prathana (Prayer) Somajes (Societies) the Bible and Bible Commentaries are placed alongside of other religious books of the East. Into such homes the Marathi "Friend" enters.

"Then there are the great masses of poor, unintelligent women to whom the message of this little paper often comes through the reading aloud of some male member of the family. I have had a woman listen willingly and patiently to the Gospel message in a crowded room for the sake of the paper which is distributed on such occasions freely, like leaves of healing, and I have seen her wrap it carefully in the folds of her sari to take home for her son to read to her. It comforted us to see her appreciation of this meagre bit of literature for the woman in whose house we were gathered had a son who was bitterly opposed to Christianity, and she dare not show any interest in our message either spoken or printed. When we left the house to go out on the street below we were met with a shower on our heads of little bits of paper which we examined and found to be our poor, friendly, little paper."

A plan had been under consideration to appoint an editor-in-chief for these zenana papers. This editor was to gather by whatever means she could or saw fit, from the associate local editors, from friends, or from her own

resources, matter for each of the papers and supply this in English ready for translation to each associate editor, who would use it or select from it according to her own judgment and knowledge of her field and see that it was translated and printed. In 1911 such an editor was appointed, and as soon as matters could be adjusted to the new arrangement the new editor began her work. With such widely separated points of publication and the impossibility of all getting together to discuss plans there was delay, but for the past six years or so the work has gone on smoothly and apparently to the satisfaction of the busy missionaries who could ill afford the time to gather matter themselves for their papers. The Urdu and Hindi editions have for several years been edited by a Hindustani worker living in the compound of the Deaconess Home. In that section, with many educated Christians, she is often able to secure contributions, but none the less does she appear to value those sent from the "Central office."

We look into the future and see perhaps one great magazine grown out of these small beginnings and turn back again to real conditions with renewed faith and courage and believe that better conditions and better equipment will soon arrive to greatly increase the already great usefulness and influence of these little magazines.

### OUR INHERITANCE

Our women entered into the labors of those who had gone before.

In pioneer work, discoveries, inventions, it is most often those who fell the forest and break the sod, who brave dangers to be the first to set foot upon unknown soil, whose inner vision sees within the stone or steel the device which is to aid man in conquering the earth and sea and sky, it is their names which live in men's memories. Others, coming after them, build splendidly upon the foundation laid by them but always we hark back to the beginning and love to honor the foundation builder.

So it was the wives of missionaries who laid early foundations of the work which through fifty years has grown into a wonderful and beautiful structure. Small as it appears in the light of present day achievements, their work was the entering wedge, the first slight break in the wall of separation. And we look back to the time when such women as Mrs. Waugh and Mrs. Messmore, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Butler were starting little schools on the wide verandas of their Indian bungalows and winning their way through close shut zenana doors, and we pay special honors to those true hearted, Christlike women, who in those early and trying days counted not their lives dear unto themselves if they might win some to their Master.

### ACHIEVEMENT

When Miss Thoburn and Dr. Swain entered upon their fields of labor, they found the Bareilly Orphanage and the Moradabad Boarding School in operation. There seems also to have been the beginning of the Pauri school. Small were their beginnings—one started on a capital of faith and one friendless waif, another with a donation of two little girls "whose father was willing to be relieved of their care." The third began its potential career when a girl applied to Mr. Thoburn, then alone in the station, to be admitted into his boys' school.

From these beginnings the women of our society, generously aided and supported as they have always been by many among the "missionary wives," have built up a splendid work which spreads from Darjeeling to Madras and from Calcutta to Mussooree and Bombay.

Over that vast territory are scattered more than forty vernacular boarding schools, five boarding schools for girls of European birth and hundreds of little day schools, every one of which probably represents a Sunday School. There is a college which stands high in the estimation of the Government—a

pioneer in colleges for women in the East. Already it sees, following on in the path its founder blazed, the Madras Christian College for women as well as others in China and Japan. When Miss Thoburn with much thought and many prayers laid the foundations of the school which now bears her name, she opened a door for the womanhood of the East to pass through into a world as new and as unknown to them as Heaven will be to mortals. What all these schools, from the humblest village school to the most advanced, stand for in that land where illiteracy among women is too common a thing to excite the slightest remark is something no one can compute. But anyone who knows even a little about it must acknowledge that their influence is very great and far-reaching.

The time was when a Christian foreign woman could not hope to set foot within a zenana and that is a time well within the memory of living men and women. It is within the history of the work of our Church in India. Today almost every place the messenger has gone she may carry the message into almost any home and more than a hundred thousand women as yet unchristianized listen week by week or month by month to a Gospel which, though they may not profess belief in it, is still moulding and influencing their lives and thought.

"I want to learn about this God who gives peace when death comes," said a high caste Hindu woman. She had seen her little son and daughter, stricken with mortal disease, die trusting in Jesus. Two women walked in from a village sixteen miles distant to hear the Gospel. In some way they had gotten hold of something about Christianity and wanted to know more. So impressed were they with the message that they wept much and when they had heard returned to tell their people. They came again the second time. "In this and other ways the zenana workers' message goes far beyond their zenanas."

There is a town in Northern India, they tell us, where the Hindus believe the Sinless Incarnation of their gods is to appear. There are in India towns many and village after village where the Sinless One has come and is manifesting His presence there in the lives of even the lowest and most ignorant. The time is coming, and may it not tarry, when in towns and hamlets from one end of the land to the other, His name shall be known and hallowed. The patient, plodding feet of the zenana worker and the evangelist bring that time nearer; the hospitals, whose open doors call a welcome to the sick and suffering and whose workers, while they give healing to the body never forget to minister to sick souls as well, spread the message wherever pain and disease draw people to them. Along with other messengers go our little zenana papers into the dwellings of rich and poor. One patriarchal old Mohammedan gentleman from a distant village comes every month to get one for the women of his household. When the papers do not come many inquiries are made about them.

But our zenana papers, a blessing though they be, fall far below what we wish for them, the evangelist can never do as much as she sees before her to be done and the schools, the hospitals, every part of the work fails to come up to that standard which we desire for it. Not yet have the missionaries reached their ideal. Nor have they satisfied those who at home are standing by the missionaries in their support, their sympathy, their encouragement and their prayers. Sadly we must own that the fruit of fifty years of effort is not what it might have been—not what it ought to have been. Does the responsibility lie wholly at the door of the missionary?

## OPPORTUNITY

There never was such a door of opportunity opened in the whole history of missions as is open to our own Mission in India today. How are we meeting it? A missionary of a sister church, home from the field on furlough, spoke to one of our workers saying in substance, "You Methodists have a wonderful opportunity over there. The pity is that the Church at home is not awake to meet it."

Is that a just arraignment? Let us consider these problems:

Can schools which were no more than adequate in ordinary times meet the needs when converts are pressing to our altars? Can the same number of workers who cared for their people when gains were slow and secured through painstaking effort be sufficient in a day when men and women by the thousand are pressing into the Kingdom and are literally begging for baptism by communities?

It is a supreme crisis in the evangelization of the Christless nations of the East. To fail to meet it would be nothing less than disaster. Do not think that a few years on one side or the other will not matter. It will matter and so much that neither Christians at home nor workers on the field can afford to pay the price of such delay. Late in the last century a mass movement was in progress among a caste numbering some forty thousand. About half had been baptized and the rest were getting ready to become Christians when the movement was checked because the conservative element amongst us thought more people were being baptized than could be properly educated and trained. Those who were rejected became angry and divided the community. They have ever since been our bitter enemies, causing trouble amongst and for the Christian section of the caste. Bishop Warne says, "Many of our missionaries consider the refusing to baptize that whole community the greatest mistake our mission has made in our Indian experience." Shall we make that mistake again?

Emphasis has here been placed upon the Mass Movement because upon that seems in so large a measure to depend the success of all our work. Leaders in our Mission believe that "four tremendous problems . . . can be solved more easily by approaching them through the Mass Movement than in any other way. They are the self-support problem, the educational problem, the higher caste problem and the Mohammedan problem." If this be true, and there is little doubt that it is, we must go forward. We have done well in the past but what was good then must not satisfy us now. It would mean failure.

A conference of practically all Protestant missions in India said in the course of a series of resolutions endorsing the Mass Movement, "Where such conditions exist, the claim upon the missionary societies and the Indian Church to gather in this vast harvest is urgent and imperative. IT IS DOUBTFUL HOW LONG THE DOOR WILL REMAIN OPEN. STRONG INFLUENCES ARE AT WORK TENDING TO CLOSE IT. THE CHRISTIAN FORCES OUGHT TO PRESS THROUGH WITH ALL THEIR MIGHT WHILE IT IS STILL OPEN."

"Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?" Do you not hear them pleading, that long line of waiting people, poor, down-trodden, ignorant, as they stretch their hands to you and me? "Is it nothing to you, our poverty, our ignorance, our hopeless state?" And do you not hear the triumphant song of those who, in the midst of persecution such as we do not imagine and out of a poverty past belief, are giving joyfully their mite—how glorious it must be in the eyes of the Master!—for the evangelization of their brethren?

### **"Rajah Jesu Aya"**

("King Jesus has come!"))

they sing. He has come to them. Shall others be denied His blessing?

Our country is asking for billions of money and for millions of men. Our people are buying the bonds with full faith in the integrity of the country. They are doing a harder thing, they are giving their sons and their daughters too.

Our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is asking for one hundred new missionaries for the world field. It is asking for money to support them and to provide for the vast expansion in the work.

Sisters, it is the Master Himself who now offers an investment. It is He who has created the great increase, He who is calling these millions of India

out of death into Life. It is He who pleads with you to remember His little ones over there. Buy His bonds, bringing for them your best; bring your money, your time, your prayers, yourselves. The interest is sure and it is enduring. Better than gold, more satisfying than fame, to the heart that listens when the Master pleads and gives out of a fulness of love and pity, will be the joy of souls saved; and above the most precious things of earth will be His "well done," heard while "in the secret of his presence."

KATHERINE A. BLAIR

## BURMA

### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

RANGOON—*Methodist Girls' High School*—Charlotte J. Illingworth (Phil., '98), Hazel A. Orcutt (Cin., '12). *Burmese Girls' School*—Mary E. Shannon (Top., '09). *Evangelistic Work*—Elsie K. Burmeister (Des M., '14). *Chinese Work*—Alice May McClellan (Phila., '15).

THANDAUNG—*Elizabeth Pearson Hall*—Fannie A. Perkins (Des M., '90).

THONGWA—*Bible Training School and Evangelistic Work*—Grace Stockwell (Des M., '01). *Girls' School*—Roxie Mellinger (Cin., '13).

PEGU—*Evangelistic Work*—Ethel L. Mabuce (Des. M., '16).

MISSIONARY ON FURLOUGH—Phoebe James (Top., '06).

MISSIONARIES UNDER APPOINTMENT—Maud Edna Hunt (N. W.), Emma Eunice Amburn (Des M.), contract teacher.

The first woman to be sent to Burma by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was Miss Susan Warner, now Mrs. Fox. She went out at the urgent call of the Rev. J. E. Robinson, who with his family had been stationed at Rangoon to care for the infant church there. At that time the church for English-speaking non-conformists was our only work in the station, and he saw that a school for the children of the members was much needed.

Burma, politically, is a part of India and lies to the southeast of her boundaries, but in race, language, religion and every characteristic she is widely different. Caste is unknown and women are free to go about as they please and are often the bread-winners of the family. Of the ten and a half millions of people the Burmese number nearly seven millions and a large percent of them can read and write. The religion is Buddhism, modified to suit the country by long contact with earlier religions. It is the only field in Southern Asia where Methodism is in direct contact with Buddhism.

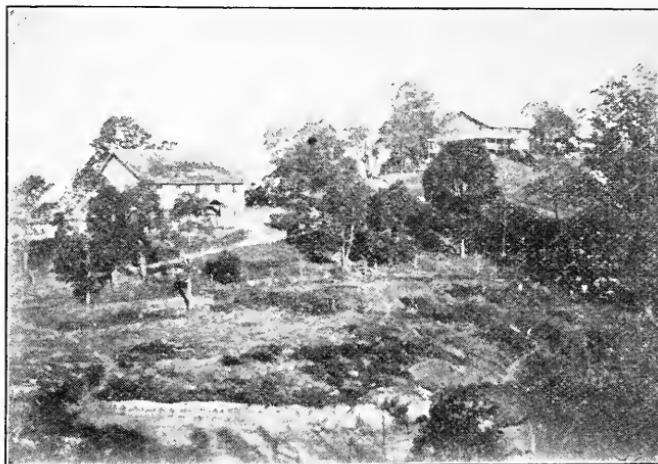
Rangoon has been the capital and important city of Burma under British rule. Of its two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants five thousand are of European extraction. It was here our first school, now the Methodist Girls' High School, was established in January, 1881, with Miss Warner as superintendent. This, as was then all the work in Rangoon, was independent of mission funds except for the salary of the missionary in charge. From that day to this has the influence of that school gone on spreading among the people of Rangoon with beneficent effect. Girls trained there have gone out to mission work—have even come away from home and friends to get a



RESCUED

higher education in America, returning as missionaries to their own, as well as to the native people. During the past year one of these has been in charge of the Methodist Girls' High School, a second associate in the Thandaung School, while a third is on a well-earned leave from her work in the Burmese Girls' School.

The orphanage grew up naturally when the Methodist Girls' School became crowded and it was found that many pupils could not pay their full



SCHOOL IN THANDAUNG, BURMA

fees. Such pupils were set apart into an orphanage. This was early in 1887 and a rented house was the home of the orphanage. A building for the school had been erected near the business section of the town upon a lot purchased for that purpose, and two years later a similar building was put up for the orphanage. For this was given the first money expended by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for buildings in Burma. More than three-quarters of the necessary money was raised locally.

To the north of Rangoon stretches a range of rather low mountains, high enough to afford a cool and pleasant retreat. On the summit of one of these hills was a deserted military station. Some missionaries, visiting the spot on their holiday, felt convinced that here was the place for the orphanage. A generous grant of land was easily secured—there were few who wanted it—and in March, 1897, some of the missionaries accompanied Miss Perkins, the superintendent, with twenty children to Thandaung. A bamboo hut with one door sheltered them at first. When the writer first visited Thandaung in 1889, traveling a part of the way through a mighty forest, jolting over the ruts in a springless ox-cart, the ladies proudly showed their new building, a wooden structure, the gift of a friend. At the second visit in 1908 when the journey was made in an automobile, a fine building, visible from afar, crowned the hill-top. This was the Elizabeth Pearson Hall, the new quarters of the orphanage, now known as the Methodist School. From the opening of the orphanage on the hilltop the policy has been to associate boys and girls together there and to require them to work, partly as a means of aiding them to become independent and self-helpful in character.

Up to the early years of the new century all the missionaries were absorbed in English work. Nevertheless a Burmese school had had an existence for some time but it was not till 1902 that a missionary was appointed to take

charge of it. This was Miss Emma Stockwell; and her sister, Miss Grace Stockwell, was appointed to evangelistic work among the Burmese women. The school moved into the building which had been vacated by the orphanage, and the boarding department was opened with five children. The school grew apace and very soon the limits of the old building were too strait for it and a lot in East Rangoon, in the very midst of a large Burmese population, was secured and a building erected which was to be the boarding school as well as the home of the missionary in charge. The latest enrollment was some fifty boarders and perhaps one hundred and seventy-five day pupils.

To some it may seem unnecessary that the Methodists should undertake a work among the Burmese, while their near neighbors, the American Baptists, are devoting themselves with such phenomenal success to labors among the native people, but that work has been largely among the Karens and other hill tribes and the proportion of Burmese Christians is still small. The success of the work and the calls made upon the evangelist to visit and teach also seem to fully warrant all the effort made. There are now evangelistic workers in four stations and circuits, and a Bible Training School for Bible women which has already fitted several women for lives of usefulness.

KATHERINE A. BLAIR

## MALAYSIA

### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

KUALA LUMPUR, FEDERATED MALAY STATES—*Boarding and Day School*—Jessie Brooks, Nettie A. Wheeler, Carrie Kenyon, Mabel Marsh, Mrs. T. F. Rudisill (contract teacher).

MALACCA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*Rebecca Cooper Suydam School*—Olive Vail, Elizabeth Olson, Ruth Atkins (contract teacher).

PENANG, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*Charlotte S. Winchell Home, Boarding School and Evangelistic Work*—Clara Martin. *Efie G. Lindsay Day School*—Thirza Bunce, Norma Craven.

SINGAPORE—*Mary C. Nind Home*—Sophia Blackmore. *Methodist Girls' School*—Rhea Voke (contract teacher), Della Olsen (contract teacher). *Fairfield School*—Mary Olson, Ida Wescott. *Woman's Bible Training School*—Eva Nelson. *Evangelistic Work*—

TAIPING, FEDERATED MALAY STATES—*Boarding and Day School*—Minnie Rank, Luella Anderson, Lydia Urech.

MISSIONARIES ON FURLough—Catherine E. Jackson, Ada Pugh, Minnie Cliff.

### Netherlands Indies Mission Conference

BATAVIA, JAVA—*Evangelistic Work*—Ethel Young.

BUITENZORG, JAVA—*Bible Woman's Training School*—Naomi Ruth. *Evangelistic Work*—Hilda Holmberg.

The mission to the women of Malaysia has been, from its inception, pre-eminently a work of faith and prayer and sacrifice. Because of its location as the port of call for the commerce of the eastern world, Singapore, "meeting place of nations," was not only a strategic centre for missionzry work but most appalling in its need for woman's work.

Dr. Oldham, founder of Methodism there, soon keenly realized this and sent most urgent appeals to the women of America to come to the rescue. Burdened with work already begun in other lands, time and again these appeals were refused. Then, when the General Executive Committee in its fifteenth session in 1885 had again decided it was impossible to open a new mission, Mary C. Nind, in that now historic sentence said, "Frozen Minnesota will send the Gospel to the women of the Equator," and Minneapolis, latest born among the Branches, "least among the thousands of Judah," appropriated \$3,000

to open woman's work in Malaysia. Let it be here set down that Mrs. Nind later paid that money herself. The money was found but where was the missionary? In those early days candidates were few and far between, and an unusually strong woman was needed for this difficult field. Again recourse was had to prayer and faith. Dr. Oldham rejoiced in hope and prayed. Mrs. Nind said of those days, "I, in America, asked the Lord for a missionary for Malaysia and He answered me from Australia by way of India. Sophia Blackmore, temporarily in India and with heart and mind set toward China, was sent to this land where the Tamils from South India and men and women from almost every province of China have come in such numbers as to completely overshadow the native Malay people.

In spite of a climate that has invalidated home or sent to heaven nearly two score workers she has lived to give over thirty years of royal service and is today the uncrowned queen of that mission field. A recent letter says, "Miss Blackmore has been more than the founder of Malaysia woman's work and of Nind home, she has been a woman whom we could ask to represent us on the social and philanthropic bodies composed of the best ladies in the colony and the Mission has always been represented with dignity and ability second to none." The girls and women she has trained are now holding aloft the banner of the Cross in Java, Sumatra, Borneo and in every city in the Malay Peninsula. Some

SOPHIA BLACKMORE

are teachers, some Bible-women and many, happy wives and mothers in Christian homes.

Some years ago Bishop Thoburn found that on Mt. Sophia, by far the most beautiful location in Singapore, there was a large house with three acres of ground, that could be bought for \$2,000.00, less than half its actual value. With his invincible faith he bought it at once for our society and ever since the Nind Home, named for the beloved Mary C. Nind, has been literally, as well as figuratively, a house set on a hill and it can not be hid for its good works flow out over all Malaysia.



CHARLOTTE WINCHELL HOME, PENANG, MALAYSIA

At the foot of this hill is our Methodist Girls' School, which has overflowed into an adjoining building that we rent, and of which this year the lady in charge of the government schools for girls said, "We have to sit up and take notice of the good things you are doing."

The Fairfield School, which for many years was so cramped in the little shop-house in Telok Ayer and which in 1913 moved to its new large building on Neil Road in the heart of the rich Chinese population, has had also to seek a rented house near by as an annex and is planning a new building. On the slope of the hill between Nind Home and the Methodist Girls' School is the new property we have just acquired which is at present used for the Training School—the Training School that stands as a monument to Miss Jackson's patience and long view into the future. She has laid strong foundations, has set high standards and held the girls to them.

Again the leading of Providence is seen in the opening of our work at Penang, another British port, 500 miles up the coast at the other end of the peninsula. There for ten years, Dr. and Mrs. West had felt the need of woman's work and plead in vain for a missionary. In desperation the handful of missionaries at Conference in 1897 drew up a united plea and from their own meager salaries pledged one-third of the out-going expenses and two-thirds of the support of a missionary for five years if she were sent within six months. The same mail that brought this pledge to the secretary of the Minneapolis Branch also brought the offer of a young woman to go to the mission field, Clara Martin, the daughter of a beloved Methodist clergyman, who had just graduated from Hamline University. In three months she sailed and for twenty years has been leading the forces and helping to build up the work in Penang. Dr. West said of her, "At the time of our greatest need, one of the noblest women this country ever sent out came to be our helper." The Charlotte Winchell Home, the Effie G. Lindsay Hall and Stafford Home, a fine group of buildings, house the school and the missionaries and together with Alexandra Home in another part of the city show the development of the work.

Another door divinely opened to us was at Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the Federated Malay States. Here Bishop Thoburn found a government school for girls with property valued at \$15,000.00 that could be turned over to us if we could send at once the staff to care for it. Again we seemed to face the impossible but resort was had to prayer and a statement of the case was



GIRLS' SCHOOL

KUALA LUMPUR

HOLT HALL

sent out through the Church papers, with the result that the missionaries and the money to send them came from wholly unexpected sources. One unknown friend sent \$50 from Utah and the opportunity was not lost.

A little later another offer of houses and lands valued at \$20,000.00 was made with the proviso that it be accepted at once. Methodism had no work there but Bishop Thoburn longed to gain entrance to this important city of Taiping. In this emergency Mrs. Mary Carr Curtis, wife of a missionary at Penang, came to our aid and with sacrifice of herself and her husband, whose work kept him at Penang, held this work for two years, maintaining a school for girls and greatly endearing herself to the people. A new school building is imperative here.

**MALACCA**—The work begun here by Miss Pugh, co-operating with Dr. and Mrs. Shellabear, has been going steadily on despite the fact that there has been for years no representative of the Board of Foreign Missions stationed here. Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Suydam of St. Paul, Minn., our Rebecca Cooper Suydam School building has made a comfortable home for the missionaries and housed, as well, the school.

**IPOH**—For years our Society has refused to say "yes" to the pleading of



JUST ARRIVING

Mr. Horley, principal of the boys' school at Ipoh, that we should take over the girls' school he had been forced to open because of the demands of the parents of his boys that he take their girls as well. Last year at Detroit action was taken promising to do as he had asked as soon as a missionary could be found for it. No such woman has been found but last conference the Bishop appointed Miss Dean to go there as soon as Miss Mary Olson returned to relieve her at Fairfield. Miss Olson reached Singapore in September and Miss Dean has just gone to Ipoh, the first representative of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in this rich and prosperous city of Chinese tin miners. We hope to see here in the not distant future a fine self-supporting Anglo-Chinese boarding school for girls.

At last Conference the Netherlands Indies District of the Malaysia Conference was organized into a mission conference bearing the same name and including the work in the Islands of Java, Dutch Borneo, Banka and Sumatra. The woman's work was begun by Miss Naomi Ruth in 1911, six years after Mr. and Mrs. Denyes had gone there as first missionaries of our Church. The work has been slow and difficult—the natives are Mohammedan and it is a Dutch colony; so that our missionaries must learn not only the Javanese lan-

guage but the difficult Dutch as well. Miss Ruth gave herself unsparingly to the development of the Woman's Bible Training School during her first term. She left it to Miss Pauline Stephanski when she went on furlough and when Miss Stephanski, after three years of service, married, Miss Ruth returned and again has charge of the training school. After various changes the school is now permanently fixed in Buitenzorg. Here also Miss Hilda Holmberg, appointed to evangelistic work, has succeeded in establishing two schools. Miss Ethel Young, sent out by the Northwestern Branch in 1917, is in charge of the evangelistic work in Batavia.

So little work among so many people who know not God is heart sickening. This new, small, poorly-manned Conference covers a territory that has 39,000,000 population. There is imperative need of new building for our training school and our missionaries at Buitenzorg and a need for another missionary at Batavia to care for work already established and growing. All over the island of Java they are calling for us to open work and in Banka and Sumatra they are needing support for Bible women from the training school in Singapore.

The Dutch Government is very favorable to medical work and gives large subsidies for it. The Board of Foreign Missions has plans for a chain of hospitals across Java and in this healing ministry women will surely be needed. More and more we must establish schools in the Netherlands Indies but we can never get the government aid that we have in the British colonies.

The outstanding feature of the work in Malaysia is education, but there is much more than school teaching done by our missionaries and contract teachers. A high moral and spiritual atmosphere prevails in all our schools—among our teachers, both missionaries and native, are many who so beautifully typify the Christ life that large numbers of their pupils are led to accept Him as their Saviour. Each of our workers has a definite Sunday appointment, usually the supervision of Sunday school or Epworth League. The large measure of self-support and the generous government allowance made to our educational work as grants-in-aid have so relieved us of large appropriations for Malaysia that I fear the value of our work there is minimized even in our own minds. "They are setting the educational standard over there," said Mr. Fred Fisher of our girls' schools in Malaysia.

We need desperately some new buildings—at Taipeng, a school building and at Singapore one for the growing girls' school and one for the training school. In Buitenzorg and Batavia the schools and the workers are living in rented houses ill adapted to their needs. Even more imperative is our need of teachers for these wonderful schools where the foundations of a Christian Malaysia are being laid firm and deep. We need a score of them and they must be thoroughly trained.

MRS. WILLIAM PERRY EVELAND, *Official Correspondent*

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

LINGAYEN—*Woman's Bible Training School*—Mildred Blakely, Ruth Copley.  
MANILA—*Harris Memorial Bible Training School*—M. Margaret Crabtree,  
Mary Evans. *Mary J. Johnston Hospital*—Dr. Rebecca J. Parish, Anna  
Carson, Maren Bording, Alfreda Kostrup. *Hugh Wilson Hall*—Bertha  
Charles, J. Edna Thomas.

CENTRAL DISTRICT—Mary Evans.

SAN FERNANDO—Louise Stixrud.

VIGAN—Rosa Dudley, Elizabeth Parkes.

TUGUEGARAC—Wilhelmina Erbst.

MISSIONARIES UNDER APPOINTMENT—

MISSIONARIES ON FURLOUGH—Dr. Eleanor J. Pond, Marguerite M. Decker,  
Orilla F. Washburn.

When Admiral Dewey sailed into Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, God opened wide the door to the entrance of the Gospel—a door that had been fast closed for three hundred years. It was at once a great opportunity and a challenge to the Christian Church. America had been His chosen agent in throwing off the political shackles. Would she respond also to His call to loose the spiritual bonds? Bishop Thoburn with his burning zeal for Christian conquest had longed for this hour and its call and began at once preparations to meet it. At the session of the General Executive Committee held in Epworth Church, Cleveland, in November, 1899, the Bishop made an earnest appeal for our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to enter this open door. Its hands were filled to overflowing with work already established in other fields and it seemed as if it could not be done. Again was seen the power of prevailing prayer, when from different and unexpected sources came the needed help. On January 25, 1900, four missionaries sailed out of the Golden Gate for this newest mission field. They too had come in answer to prayer, gladly going to this new and untried field ready for anything if only they might win souls for Christ. The summer was full of perplexing work with difficult and unexpected problems but it witnessed the dedication of the first Protestant church. An effort was made to establish a school for girls from the upper classes of the Spanish people; but the time was not ripe, peace had not been permanently established, the people were not willing to trust their daughters to the Americans. In the latter part of the same year the school was closed. Miss Wisner and Miss Cody were appointed to other fields.

Our missionaries found there the old time army canteen but no army chaplains. While learning the language, Mrs. Moots with great difficulty obtained permission to visit the soldiers in camp and hospital and soon became a veritable angel of mercy to the "Boys in Blue." She found hundreds of them, only boys—lonely, homesick, suffering, often dying boys—for while history records that not a gun was fired nor a life lost in taking those Islands, it is also pitifully true that later American alcohol combined with the tropical climate to play sad havoc with our army; organized vice proved more deadly than Spanish guns or Filipino spears.

Dr. Annie Norton, the fourth of this first group, was a graduate physician and went about from place to place administering her medicines and pouring into their hearts the story of "the healing of the seamless dress." She opened up evangelistic work in a number of places but in 1902 was transferred to



IN THE TRAINING SCHOOL  
LINGAYEN, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

India and for a while the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society had no work or worker in the Islands. Dr. Norton now lives in a native house among these simple-hearted friends she made in those early days and ministers to them as her bodily strength will allow.

As our government began its beautiful constructive work in those islands by sending school teachers and practical help to its peoples, the Protestant churches gladly united their forces, systematized their work and zoned the territory, and most marvelous have been the results. From the beginning the Protestant constituency grew amazingly and nowhere more rapidly than in the northern part of the big Island of Luzon, which had been assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church; and again came a call to our Society for women workers. In 1903 Miss Winifred Spaulding of the Topeka Branch went out and started a Bible Training School for Filipina girls. The work was begun in a Spanish house purchased by the Society. The response to the invitation to study the Bible was immediate and hearty. At the opening of the second year there were twenty-five. Miss Spaulding was ordered home for health reasons in a very few months but Miss Marguerite Decker went out in 1905 to take this school and is still at the head. The standards are being steadily raised and more than a hundred girls have been graduated. Sixty-



MARY J. JOHNSTON HOSPITAL, MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

one are this year at work all over the Conference and many are serving God and the Church as pastors' wives. There is no finer type of native woman worker in any mission field than the graduates of this school. They love to call themselves deaconesses and the term is quite the common name for them in the Islands. It is still, however, only an ideal toward which they are aspiring—the disciplinary standard of our Church is yet a bit too high—but they are climbing and some day will have full claim to the name. Through the generosity of Mr. N. W. Harris of Chicago, a house was bought and changed to suit their needs. This too is outgrown and the children of Mr. Harris have made generous provision for a fine new building to bear the same name, "The Harris Memorial Bible Training School." This will be erected as soon as war prices have ceased to prevail.

Nineteen-six saw the opening at Lingayen, by Miss Stixrud, of the Bible Training School for the girls of the northern districts. The entrance requirements are lower than at the Manila school. The teaching is in the dialect and the graduates work without remuneration, but the work done by these girls is as vital as that done by any of our workers. Miss Elizabeth Parkes, who had been working for the British and Foreign Bible Society in Manila, came

to us in 1903 and has been untiring in opening up medical and evangelistic work in these northern provinces. She succeeded Miss Stixrud at Lingayen and since 1912 Miss Washburn has been at the head. She and Miss Blakely have had oversight of all woman's work in this large Pangasinan District, giving six months to the school and six to the District Institutes and traveling.

That same year, 1906, Rebecca Parish, M. D., of the Northwestern Branch, arrived in Manila and opened a dispensary in one of the rooms in the then new Harris Training School. This, our first regular medical work, soon outgrew these small and restricted quarters and the Minneapolis Branch had the great privilege of establishing the first hospital for women in these Islands. Like the Taj Mahal of India the Mary J. Johnston Hospital was built as a testimonial to the worth of and an expression of the love for a departed wife. Unlike the peerless Taj, the hospital not only perpetuates the memory of one dearly loved but serves as a priceless blessing to the scores of suffering who daily throng its portals. This hospital has had many reverses. The first building burned down, the sea-wall that forms its back fence was partly washed away, typhoons have almost ruined its walls, and two years ago the government grant of 12,000 pesos, that had for years been voted it voluntarily, was cut off. God and the people love it and appreciate the brave little "Doctora" who has steered it through all these vicissitudes—whose strength almost gives out but her heart, never.

With the development of the American Schools, to which the people so eagerly send their children, came an opportunity for building up a great dormitory system. The provincial capitals are thronged with young people who come up to high school and as soon as they finish here a large percentage go on to either normal school or university in Manila. These are all co-educational, so there is a need for a girls' dormitory in every province and the surroundings and daily life in these are so different from those in the poor crowded boarding-houses that the principal of the school is always glad to find a church dormitory in his town. Our first one was opened in Manila in 1911 and now we have one in San Fernando, Pampanga Province, one in Vigan in the north and one in Tuguegarao in the Cagayan valley. The three in the provinces are in rented houses which, as always in the Orient, are meager and inconvenient. We must, for the sake of the women in charge, have buildings of our own. The Manila Dormitory was largely made possible by the generosity of Mrs. Wilson of Minneapolis who made it a memorial to her husband and named it Hugh Wilson Hall. Under its roof are gathered 80 girls, its full capacity. These girls will be the wives of the educated Filipino men who will in the near future dominate the life of these Islands. They will be its doctors, its lawyers, its pharmacists, its teachers, and the opportunity of having them for one, two or, as sometimes, four years at this impressionable time of life is one we cannot measure. Miss Bertha Charles has been its dean from the beginning.



"ROCK-A-BYE, BABY"  
FILIPINA NURSES OF MARY J. JOHNSTON HOSPITAL, MANILA

These four institutions, the two Bible Training Schools, the hospital and the dormitory, give us fairly good equipment for training our leaders. The sixty-one deaconesses and the faithful girls trained at Lingayen, traveling up and down the new American roads, fording the rivers, ministering to the sick and needy, gathering the children into Sunday Schools or Junior Leagues, are very potent and important forces in the great evangelistic harvests that are gathered every year. Their very faithfulness brings need of more—their pay is so small as to cause much suffering. The outstanding need of the work in the Philippine Islands is two missionaries in each province and a substantial cement building large enough to be used by our missionaries as a home and at the same time give dormitory privileges to from eighteen to twenty girls. This means twice as many women as we have now and three or four new buildings in the near future. As Americans we owe a special duty to these Islands—God's Islands that "lift their fronded palms in air" and that, despite our inadequate provision, have not drifted beyond His love and care.

MRS. WILLIAM PERRY EVELAND, *Official Correspondent*

## CHINA

### FIFTY YEARS IN CHINA—RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

**GENESIS**—The story of beginnings in China is a wonder story, far stranger than romance. In 1834 when Robert Morrison, the first Protestant missionary, died, after twenty-seven years of incredible toil, the Christian church in China consisted of only three members—a mustard seed in very truth. "Engage me a passage before the mast! My own strong arms can pull me to China and support me when there," was the answer which Judson Collins hurled back at the Mission Board in 1846 when they refused his plea to be sent, simply for lack of funds. Our Church Fathers caught the fire—the man must go and Methodist missions were planted in the Middle Kingdom.

### Foochow Conference

#### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

**FOOCHOW**—*College and Preparatory Work*—Lydia A. Trimble, L. Ethel Wallace, Mary Mann, Ruby Sia. *Girls' Boarding School*—Florence J. Plumb, Menia H. Wanzer, May Hu. *Mary E. Crook Children's Home and Kindergarten*—Lura May Hefty. *Industrial Work*—Jean Adams. *Bible Woman's Training School*—Phoebe Wells. *Magaw Hospital*—Dr. Ellen M. Lyon. *Nurses' Training School*—Cora E. Simpson, R. N. *Woolston Memorial Hospital*—Hu King Eng, M.D.

**MINTSINGHSIEN**—*Girls' Boarding School, Day Schools, Woman's Training School*—Edna Jones, Ursula Tyler, Rose A. Mace. *Medical and Evangelistic Work*—

**NGUCHENG (LUNGTIEN)**—*Boarding School, Evangelistic Work, Day Schools*—Carrie M. Bartlett, Edith Florence Abel. *Hospital*—Li Bi Cu, M.D.

**HAITANG**—*Boarding School*—Emma Ehly, Jennie D. Jones.

**KUTIEN AND KUDE**—*Boarding School and Day Schools*—Laura Frazey, Lura Hefty. *Kindergarten*—Paula Seidlmann. *Bible Training School and Evangelistic Work*—Mary Peters. *Bible Women and Primary Day Schools*—Lura Hefty.

**MISSIONARIES ON FURLOUGH**—Julia Bonafield, Emma Eichenberger, J. Ellen Nevitt, Elsie G. Clark, Floy Hurlburt, Ellen Lyon, M.D.

**MISSIONARIES UNDER APPOINTMENT**—Frieda Reimann, Hattie Halverstadt,

**WOMAN'S WORK BEGINS.**—The spirit of Collins wrought still more, for it brought about the founding of the Ladies' China Missionary Society of Baltimore with the one object to work and pray for China. Then our women heard the plea of Dr. Wentworth of our Foochow Mission for money to build a girls' school. "Our preaching, because of native customs, has to be to men, but only now and then a woman dares venture within sound of the Gospel." The Baltimore ladies responded with \$2,500.00 for the building and later assumed support of the school, and in 1859 sent out the Misses Woolston to take charge. These intrepid pioneers opened the Baltimore Female Academy with one girl, and she was only secured "by allowing other members of the family to come and remain with her to watch least her eyes be gouged out, or she be spirited away bodily by foreign devils while she slept." A year later, the number grew to eight—all little daughters-in-law, bought as future wives. If anything happened to them, of course others could be bought. March 9, 1862, was a red letter day, for then the first girl was baptized and received into the church, the first fruits of the gracious harvest since reaped from that school. Chinese fathers awoke to the fact that girls could learn. In fact some of the Chinese preachers were so thoroughly awake that their ideals outran those of the American teachers. "Geography, numbers, Bible, so far, so good," they said, "but let the girls also study their own classics," and a teacher of Chinese classics was added. Truly the people had seen a great light—the glory of educated, Christian womanhood.

After ten years the Woolston sisters came home on furlough. Upon their return in 1871, they came under the auspices of the new Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Christmas, 1877, saw the Foochow Conference organized, "Conference" with a big 'C' like the famous Christmas Conference at Baltimore nearly a hundred years before. It meant great things to an infant church." Five years longer the Misses Woolston labored, and then went home for the last time, honored by the Church which they had served so nobly for a quarter of a century. Out of the neglected quarry of China's girlhood, they had dug precious stones, rejected, set at nought by the wise master-builders of their nation, and had polished them after the similitude of a palace.

**RAPID GROWTH.**—The next year, 1884, came the Franco-Chinese war and the school was disbanded, so that when the Misses Jewell and Fisher arrived, late that year, another beginning was made. The school underwent a new birth, and entered upon a period of rapid growth and higher standards of scholarship and character. The course of study was lengthened, first to eight, and then to ten years. The year 1885 stands out as the date of the first Woman's Conference—something entirely unheard-of to Chinese women. "The uncle of Dr. Hu King Eng was asked to open the session with prayer, and he told the Lord among other things that 'last year the electric telegraph came and now this year the Woman's Conference,'" as the climax of wonders. Miss Jewell gave ten unstinted years to this famous school and came home while the Misses Bonafield and Fisher held the fort. These were great days. We read of fifty applicants refused for lack of room, parents providing food, clothing, books and a tuition fee, and then of a large body of self-supporting pupils.

**CONTRAST.**—Today it's a far cry from 1859 with the one frightened little girl to 1917 when Governor Li of the great Fukien Province attends the class day exercises of the Woman's College of South China, and takes tea with the faculty, sitting with smiling approbation at the right hand of President Trimble. And this the land where Confucius had declared, "It is a law of nature that women should be kept under the control of men and not be allowed any will of their own. . . . The aim of female education then is perfect submission, not cultivation and development of the mind."

"You may well be proud of your site," says Bishop Lewis, speaking of this Woman's College. "You may well be proud of your buildings," says Fletcher Brockman of the Y.M.C.A. of Shanghai, "for they are the finest gems of mission architecture I have seen in China." But the faculty say, "We may well be proud of our students."

**Ripe Fruits.**—We may well be proud of our girls, past and present. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Dr. Hu King Eng was one of the early school girls, later a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, now head of the Woolston Memorial Hospital—the first Chinese woman with a western degree to practice medicine, "Best known woman in the province and one of the best loved in China." Out of the 22,000,000 of that province she is the only woman authorized by the Governor and Assembly to hold property in her own name. What more valuable and significant gift than hers—a deed to the Society of her home, bought with the proceeds of her twenty-five years of unceasing work, a love-gift, comparable only to that of Mary of Bethany! Nor must one forget her sister, Suek-eng, equally noble, self-effacing and indispensable. Then there were the girls of the famous Sia family—Mabel whose work was early completed, and May Hu, a member of the college faculty, and May Hu, one of the boarding school teachers. Forty-six Bible women is another product of the school whose value to our work cannot be estimated. Some of these women work alone in districts where there is not a Christian. Scores of others are teachers in schools far and near, nor must we forget the great majority who have made beautiful and blessed thousands of homes scattered all over that great province.

**FIRST DAY SCHOOL.**—Another first thing in the Mother Mission was the first day school for girls under our Society, organized by Mrs. E. Moore Sites, March 1, 1872, the girls being paid a cent a day to attend school. Let the founder tell the story which she calls an experiment in high finance. "One of the first graduates of the boarding school, Bright Light, of Teacher Sia's village, wanted to teach. Just about that time I received a draft for one hundred dollars from one of the New York secretaries of the newly organized Woman's Foreign Missionary Society with the request that it be applied to some special work for women and girls. Was not this the chance for an experiment hitherto untried, a village day school for girls? Here was the money and here the teacher. Within a few years villages on every hand were asking for girls' day schools, even faster than the boarding school could turn out teachers prepared to teach, and no reward asked or expected for attendance. Today, in hill villages and the wild cities by the sea, thousands of sweet girl voices are crooning the classics and hundreds thronging into our boarding schools to become the cultured Christian teachers and mothers of tomorrow."

**FIRST TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BIBLE WOMEN.**—Mrs. Sites also had the honor of opening the first training school for Bible women at Foochow in 1879, with a two years' regular course of instruction. Later a kindergarten was added for the children of the women.

**ORPHANAGES.**—Orphanage work was a necessity in Foochow from those earliest days, for many an unwanted girl baby was rolled up in an old rag and laid at the Mission gate. Today the Mary E. Crook Orphanage continues that early work. What becomes of the girls? After a good education and the best possible training as home-makers, Chinese Christians want them and want them badly as wives.

**INDUSTRIAL WORK.**—Some years ago a young Christian widow learned that an old heathen uncle was planning to sell her, in accordance with Chinese custom, and fled to Miss Bonafield, the loved teacher of her brief, happy, school days. Miss Bonafield found that embroidery was the only thing that she could



HU KING ENG, M. D.  
FOOCHOW, CHINA

do well, and she was set to work earning her living. Other women, young and old, came begging for like help and thus the Industrial School began. Meantime in America Miss Jean Adams, living a happy, purposeless life, happened to hear the story of the sorrows of Chinese women, and started at her own charges to find a place of service. She appealed to Miss Bonafield for the particular place and Miss Bonafield, already overburdened with her large high school, gladly turned over to her this company of destitute widows. Since that time more than two hundred women at a time have been helped to support themselves who otherwise would have died of starvation. The work has found favor and well it may, for "the embroidery of China is immeasurably superior to that of any other nation." Two excellent buildings, one the Van Kirk Memorial Home, have been erected for those absolutely without shelter. It was found that the women had on an average two children apiece and so an orphanage work has been maintained. Last year Miss Adams faced the great depreciation of currency, the collapse of the home market on account of the world war, a drought and an epidemic. It has meant heroism of the highest type to carry on the work at all and it has meant dismissing all workers who had any possible means of livelihood. What followed? The week after Christmas a year ago, a dozen badges which the sewing women wear were returned with the word, "They are dead." These women out of employment had each taken one of the older women to feed and clothe out of the small sums they had been able to save. They had given up so much that they had simply starved to death. These women had imbibed the sacrificial spirit of their leader.

**TWO GREAT CHURCHES.**—This brief survey must not pass by two notable Foochow churches. One is the Heavenly Peace Church—the first Methodist Episcopal Church in Asia. It was opened July, 1856, before a single convert was won, a striking witness to the faith of the men and women of that day. It now seats 1,200 regularly each Sunday. "They saw the triumph from afar; by faith they brought it nigh."

The other is an institutional church—the Church of Lofty Friendship. The brilliant leader is assisted by Miss Mary Carleton, a graduate of Goucher College and the adopted daughter of Dr. Mary Carleton. In this church are kindergarten and primary schools, classes for girls in cooking and embroidery, reading room, night schools, special lectures on reform—all of immense value to our students as a laboratory for practice work.

**MINTSINGHSIEN.**—Sixty miles west of Foochow, on the beautiful Min is Mintsinghsien where for thirty years Dr. Mary Carleton has been carrying on the work of the Good Shepherd Hospital. Now, while on furlough, her Chinese staff is carrying the heavy load, an earnest of the day that is coming when



LI BI CU, M. D., LUNGTIEN, CHINA

Chinese leaders assume the responsibility.

**NGUCHENG**—South of Foochow at Ngucheng, the hospital where Dr. Li Bi

Cu has charge. This Chinese physician is the daughter of a woman who as a babe was thrown out to die. She was rescued and taken to the Mission and to a mission school and married a Methodist minister. Vastly different was the welcome which this devoted couple gave their first daughter! Father and daughter represented Hinghwa and Foochow Conferences as ministerial and as lay delegates in the General Conference of 1912 at Minneapolis.

Today in Foochow Conference there are thirty-four women missionaries, 114 Bible women, 400 students in college and boarding schools, 132 day schools enrolling 2247 pupils, three hospitals and about a thousand women church members and probationers. The mustard seed "is grown and becometh a tree."



HOSPITAL, FOOCHOW, CHINA

### Hinghwa Conference

#### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

**HINGHWA**—*Hamilton Girls' Boarding School*—Pauline Wescott. *Juliet Turner Woman's Training School*—Minnie E. Wilson. *Bible Women and Evangelistic Work*—Cora M. Brown.

**HANGHONG**—Althea M. Todd.

**BINGHAI**—

**SIENYU**—*Isabel Hart Girls' Boarding School and Day Schools*—Martha C. W. Nicolaisen. *Bible Women and Evangelistic Work*—Mary M. Thomas. *Woman's Training School*—J. E. M. Lebeus. *Margaret Nast Memorial Hospital*—Emma T. Betow, M.D.

**YUNGCHUN**—Gertrude Strawick.

**MISSIONARIES ON FURLOUGH**—Grace McClurg, Jessie Marriott, Martha C. W. Nicolaisen.

When, in 1890, our Miss Fisher became Mrs. Brewster, she went with her husband south of the Min valley to the magnificent plain of Hinghwa with its dense population. Here in Hinghwa City, in 1892, she opened the second girls' boarding school in Foochow Conference—the Hamilton Girls' Boarding School. At the end of the second year fifty pupils were reported and of these twenty joined the church. A year later Miss Wilson came to the help of Mrs. Brewster. The year 1917 is memorable as the greatest year of their Jubilee activities because of the purchase of the Na-Ka property and the erection of the administration building and dormitory. Hinghwa Conference was organized in 1896. Dr. and Mrs. Brewster gave twenty-six years to this field. "The work which the Brewsters did in bringing the Hinghwa Conference almost to the point of complete self-support is the pattern and almost the despair of our other China Conferences." Since Dr. Brewster's home-going, Mrs. Brewster is still carrying on the task so dear to both. Such missionaries as our Miss Todd and Miss Marriott trudge hundreds of weary miles and in hundreds of waiting villages speak the message of love and light.

At Sienu the name of Mrs. Francesca Nast Gamble is held in loving remembrance for her gift of the hospital. At this point is located the Lillian Gamble Leper Home.

### Yenping Conference

#### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

**YENPING**—*Boarding School*—Marianne Helene Tschudy, Mamie F. Glassburner. *Evangelistic Work*—Alice Linam.

**YUKI**—*Evangelistic Work and Day Schools*—Mabel Hartford.

Travelers unite in saying that the most beautifully situated mission station in China is at Yenping, 150 miles from Foochow, on the upper Min. It is the center of a protectorate with a population of a million and a half. It has been a most difficult field to enter because of a proud literary aristocracy. As early as 1869 Nathan Sites made his first visit and was the first white man to preach the Gospel. On a subsequent visit he almost lost his life at the hands of a murderous mob. It is significant that the first resident missionary should be one of our women, Miss Mabel Hartford, accompanied by Miss Alice Linam. Miss Hartford had done notable work in Foochow, first in school and later in woman's work. In 1891 she was sent to Kutien to take charge of that unique woman's school which had been first taught by one of the native preachers. In 1894 Miss Rouse was sent to help her and found a school where all the women had unbound their feet. It was this school that sent out the first missionary from Foochow Conference, Hu Li Sai, who went to Nanking in 1892. The next year after Miss Rouse's arrival occurred the Kutien massacre in which many men, women and children lost their lives. Miss Hartford was wounded and thrown to the ground, but by marvelous presence of mind finally made her escape. It is this Miss Hartford who opened the work at Yenping in 1901. Today she is still doing pioneer work at Yuki. So little has been done for the women of this section that they have asked, "Is this only a man's doctrine? Have we no share in it?" No wonder that such a spirit as Miss Hartford, unwearyed by thirty strenuous years, is still eager to tell these women that the Good News is for women also.

Yenping was made a separate Conference in 1916. Our church is the only church at work in Yenping Protectorate except in a few places along the Min.

**THE REGIONS BEYOND.**—The men and women of those early days in Foochow, however, were not satisfied even with the teeming fields of the great Fukien Province. They were mighty dreamers like Kipling's,—

"They yearned beyond the sky line where the strange roads go down,  
Came the Whisper, came the Vision, came the Power with the Need,  
Till the Soul that is not man's soul was lent them to lead."



BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL, YENPING, CHINA

### Central China Conference

#### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

**CHINKIANG**—*Girls' Boarding School*—Eulalia E. Fox, Winnie May Crook.  
*Letitia Mason Quine Hospital*—*Evangelistic Work and Day Schools*  
 —Clara B. Smith.

**NANKING**—*Lawrence School*—Flora M. Carneross, Edith M. Crane, Blanche Loucks. *Hitt Training School*—Sarah Peters, Faye Robinson. *Day Schools and District Evangelistic Work*—Bertha L. Riechers. *Ginling Union College*—Cora D. Reeves. *Union Bible Teachers' Training School*—Ella C. Shaw.

**WUHU**—Kate L. Ogborn, Lucile R. Tretheway. *Shanghai, Literary Work*—Laura M. White.

**NANKING LANGUAGE SCHOOL STUDENTS**—Joy L. Smith, Jennie C. Walker.

**MISSIONARIES ON FURLOUGH**—Gertrude Taft, M.D., Emma E. Robbins, M.D., Marian R. Frank, Cora Rahe, Elizabeth Goucher, Mary G. Kesler, Florence Sayles, Edith R. Youtsey.

### Kiangsi Conference

#### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

**KIUKIANG**—*Rulison School*—Clara E. Merrill. *Knowles Bible Training School*—Mabel A. Woodruff, Bertha Creek. *Day Schools and Evangelistic Work*—Edith Fredericks. *Danforth Hospital*—Mary Stone, M.D.

**NANCHANG**—*Baldwin School*—Zula F. Brown, May Bell Thompson, Lulu Catherine Baker, Faith Hunt, Margaret Seck. *Bible Training School*—Zula F. Brown. *City and District Evangelistic Work*—Gertrude Howe. *District Day Schools and Evangelistic Work*—Blanche T. Search. *Women's and Children's Hospital*—Ida Kahn, M.D., Hazel M. Shoub.

**MISSIONARIES ON FURLOUGH**—Ella E. Jordan, Ilie Joyce Tang, Nelle Beggs, Welthy B. Honsinger, S. Mabel Honsinger, Jennie V. Hughes.

The treaties of 1860 had opened up the great Yangtze Valley. As soon as our American War for the Union had ended so that men and money could be spared for new work, Virgil C. Hart was sent to "spy out the land." In 1867 he traveled 450 miles up the coast from Foochow to Shanghai, thence up the mighty river, passing the populous cities of Chinkiang, Wuhu, Nanking and Kiukiang, and his heart thrilled as he saw those great untouched fields. He chose Kiukiang, a busy port, beautifully located on the south bank of the river, and noted for porcelains and silks, as his headquarters.

**WOMAN'S WORK IN CENTRAL CHINA.**—Five years later, in 1872, two pioneer women took possession for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society—Miss Gertrude Howe and Miss (later Dr.) Lucy Hoag. The very first woman to call upon the newcomers was Mrs. Shih (mother of Mary Stone) whose husband was the first convert to Christianity in the Yangtze Valley. For several years, Mrs. Shih came daily to read the Bible with Miss Howe and at once entered upon a life of deep and wide usefulness which continues even today, as does that of her western friend.

**THE FIRST SCHOOL, KIUKIANG**—Other women were not so friendly. They declared that they would never send their girls to school to have those missionaries dig out their eyes to send to America to make telescope lenses of, or to take out their hearts with which to make medicine. And,



MRS. SHIH (STONE)  
BIBLE WOMAN

besides, what was the use of a girl's studying anyhow? It would only unfit her for womanly accomplishments such as combing the hair and binding the feet. In the face of difficulty mountain high, these pioneers opened the Kiukiang Girls' Boarding School, January, 1873, with two pupils, one of whom ran away before nightfall. In three months they had sixteen girls, and opened a day school a mile distant. The next year, in a riot, the school house was torn down, leaving scarcely one brick upon another.

**DR. IDA KAHN.**—The first one of the little cast-away girl babies which those early missionaries adopted was a two-months-old baby, the sixth girl in a family who could not betroth her as she was born under the dog star and the boy chosen for her was born under the cat star.

Little could Miss Howe, even with her radiant faith, foresee that the unlucky girl baby would at eighteen enter the medical department of Ann Arbor University, graduate with honor and return to China as Dr. Ida Kahn to spend a life of wonderful ministry at Nanchang to the sick bodies



IDA KAHN, M. D.  
NANCHANG, CHINA

and sick souls of her Chinese sisters.

**DR. MARY STONE.**—Little could she foresee that her first caller would be famous not only for her own life of ministry, but also through her three daughters. The year of the birth of the Kiukiang Girls' Boarding School marks the birth of Mrs. Stone's first daughter, Mary—Beautiful Gem. This splendid father and mother dared bring up this daughter with unbound feet, the first Chinese girl, not a slave, in all Central or West China to have natural feet. Her life at Ann Arbor with Ida Kahn, her return to Kiukiang, the gift made by Dr. Danforth of a modern hospital, her remarkable success in surgery, her corps of nurses trained by herself, the equally remarkable evangelistic work of the hospital where her wonderful mother at the age of seventy-two still mothers the nurses and teaches the patients, is a tale one never tires of hearing and repeating.



MARY STONE, M. D.  
KUIKIANG, CHINA

**TWO GREAT SCHOOLS**—Little could Miss Howe foresee that the little school at Kiukiang, to which she enticed the first pupils by promise of rice and cash and by buying unwanted girl babies, would grow into Rulison High School with 200 students, crowded to the limits, and the Knowles Training School with nearly as many students.

CHINKIANG AND DR. HOAG.—The work spread to another great city. In 1883, Dr. Hoag, accompanied by Miss Mary Robinson, went to Chinkiang to



RULISON FISH SCHOOL GIRLS  
KIUKIANG, CHINA

open work. Thirty-seven golden years Dr. Hoag gave to China and went straight to Heaven from her chosen field. How brave she was, carrying on her



NURSE'S HOME, LETITIA MASON QUINE HOSPITAL  
CHINKIANG, CHINA

work in anti-foreign quarters, hearing the hissing cry, "Kill the foreign devil," missiles falling all about her. "Was she afraid?" "Afraid? Of course not." There was another riot. Consulates were looted and burned and gunboats telegraphed for, yet Dr. Hoag went into the midst of it to see a dangerously sick patient. The rioters dropped their missiles in amazement while one of the ringleaders cried, "Don't kill her. She is the physician up on the hill. I've had her medicine. She helps our people." Only heaven will tell the measure of that service.

**MISS MARY ROBINSON.**—Miss Robinson's school at Chinkiang was opened in 1884 with Miss Howe's five foundlings as foundation stones. In 1891 Miss Laura White came to her help and the course of study was broadened to include gymnastics and music. At a later day one might hear these girls of this school singing "O, Rest in the Lord," and the "Hallelujah Chorus," for both teachers and girls believed in hitching their wagon to a star. In spite of a riot—all the early reports of work in Central China are punctuated with riots—the spring term of 1893 closed with a literary entertainment, the first public attempt. The first class was graduated in 1897, and the school became famous, not for its size for it was never very large, but for the quality of its graduates. Miss Robinson used to say, "I believe I am the most proposed-to woman in all China, for all the young men want to marry my girls." After twenty years, this noble mother of noble daughters was called home from the very midst of her busy, happy work, just as she would have wished. Today a Chinese principal, Miss Sui Wang has charge and the school goes on famously as of old. How Miss Robinson must rejoice from the heights of glory over this Chinese woman leader.

**NANKING.**—In Nanking, the old Imperial Capital and still a center of Mandarin culture, Miss Ella Shaw began evangelistic work in 1887. She was joined by Miss Peters seven years later, who devoted much time to house-to-house visitation. The women returned the compliment and a thousand of them called on her the first year. It was to the help of Miss Peters that Foo-chow sent the first Chinese woman missionary to another province. Hu Li Sai was a poor little widow to whom Nanking with its different language and customs was a foreign land, but the heavenly vision overcame her timidity and the love of Christ constrained her. The Bible Teachers' Training School for Women, a union enterprise in which seven missionary societies cooperate, has to-day as its principal our own Miss Shaw.



HITT MEMORIAL TRAINING SCHOOL  
NANKING, CHINA



STEPHEN L. BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOL, NANCHANG, CHINA



ELLIN J. KNOWLES BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL, KIUKIANG, CHINA

**NANCHANG.**—When one says Nanchang one thinks of beautiful Baldwin Memorial School and Miss Honsinger, for it is to her vision, energy and consecration that this great plant is largely indebted. The new administration building has an auditorium which will seat 300. It has sixteen classrooms and laboratories in the basement for chemistry, physics and biology. The school is a busy hive of activity from the kindergarten, under Miss Ilien Tang, to the normal department. There is an industrial department in which over sixty girls are earning their tuition fees wholly or in part. Says Miss Honsinger, "Finding this self-help idea so successful, we are carrying out the idea in connection with city evangelistic work in our Ban Bu Gai church. Over forty women come every week to learn to sew; they are taught to read the Bible and are given a Gospel talk. This Gary idea of the double use of the room is going

to mean great things for the Kingdom." Mr. Liu, Chinese Commissioner of Education, in speaking of Baldwin, says he has not seen a better organized school in the two provinces. After their celebration of Arbor Day last year, one poor old Chinese woman from the country said, "I didn't know there could be such happiness in the world." In this city of Nanchang works our tireless veteran, Miss Howe. Though past three score years and ten she is still developing day schools and training Bible women. She is visiting places further up the Kan River, opening new work, just as she did on the Yangtze in 1872.

The two lonely women of nearly fifty years ago have grown into a band of forty. The Central China Mission Conference which was organized in 1907, was divided in 1912 into the Central China Conference and the Kiangsi Mission Conference. From that insignificant beginning in 1872 has developed this magnificent fruitage—four well-equipped board-

ing schools, two for each conference, more than 70 day schools enrolling over 2000 pupils who graduate into the central schools, three training schools for Bible women, three hospitals with a capacity for 275 beds and an ever increasing number of trained nurses. Two hospitals and one boarding school are managed by former school girls who continued their education in America, and on every faculty the majority of teachers are graduates of their own schools. The demand for our girls from other missions and from government schools far exceeds the supply. We may be allowed to say without undue boasting that our own schools formed the nuclei for some of the larger union plans which are to include the entire Yangtze Valley region.

**CHRISTIAN LITERATURE FOR CHINESE WOMEN.**—It was out of Central China that came another great, good thing. Some years ago, Miss Laura White, while teaching in our girls' school at Nanking, had a vision of a "periodical which should go regularly into the homes, with not only good, clean fiction through which truth might be taught, but also instruction in hygiene, child-training, economic administration of the home, articles illustrating the beauty of filial piety so dear to the Chinese heart, tales of self-denial of those whose moving impulse has been the love of One who made the great renunciation, a printed messenger that would be sent far beyond where the voice of the missionary could go." The result was the setting apart of Miss White for literary



GERTRUDE HOWE  
NANCHANG, CHINA

work. With the assistance of three of her pupils of Nanking days she has edited the *Woman's Messenger* since its initial Easter number, April, 1912. A visitor who called at Joyfield, her home and office at Shanghai, says, "I found Miss Cheng engaged in a translation and adaptation of Jacob Abbott's 'Gentle Manners for the Training of the Young,' into both the Chinese language and the customs of the country. Miss Li had just finished an adaptation of 'Hans Brinker and the Silver Skates,' and was working on a biography of Mary Slessor of Calabar. Miss Yuen was writing a temperance play and had just finished a novel called 'The Home Makers.' The inspiration of it all is Miss White who has written a novel which has run through thirteen editions. She has translated and adapted 'The Birds' Christmas Carol,' 'Silas Marner,' 'The Toiling of Felix,' and is writing a book called 'Looking Motherward.'" There is no greater movement than this to create wholesome, inspirational, Christian literature for the new women of China.



EDITORIAL STAFF, *Woman's Messenger*, CHINA

### North China Conference

#### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

**PEKING**—*Mary Porter Gamewell Memorial School*—Principal, Frances Gray. Instructors, Evelyn Baugh, Myra A. Jaquet, Mary Watrous, Louise Hobart. Superintendent of Day Schools, Evelyn Baugh. Kindergarten, Elizabeth Hobart. *Sleeper Davis Memorial Hospital*—M. Mable Mander-son, M.D., Frances J. Heath, M.D., Minnie Stryker, M.D., Ethel Leonard, M.D. *Training School for Nurses*—Frances R. Wilson, Ruth Danner. *Evangelistic Work and Woman's Training School*—Emma Knox. *City Evangelistic Work*—Charlotte M. Jewell. *North China Union Woman's College*—Department of Music, Ruth Stahl.

**TIENTSIN**—*Keen School*—Principal, Clara M. Cushman; Ida F. Frantz, Maude L. Wheeler, Mildred Pyke, Ida B. Lewis. *Supervisor of Day Schools*—Lillian Halfpenny. *Isabella Fisher Hospital*—Iva M. Miller, M.D. *Training School for Nurses*—Eva A. Gregg. *Laboratory Worker*—Mary Bedell.

**CHANGLI**—*Alderman Memorial Boarding School*—Principal, Jennie A. Bridenbaugh; Irma Highbaugh. *Woman's Work and Day School*—C. Pearl Dyer, Mabel R. Nowlin. *Thompson Memorial Training School*—Ella Glover.

TAI-AN-FU—*Maria Brown Davis Boarding School*—Principal, Effie Young. Instrutor, Lillian Greer. *Woman's Training School and City Woman's Work*—Marie Adams.

MISSIONARIES ON FURLough—Anna D. Gloss, M.D., Gertrude Gillman, Alice Powell, Emma Martin, M.D., Elsie Knapp, Dora Fearon, Georgia A. Filley, M.D.

STUDENTS OF THE LANGUAGE—Joyce Walker, Monona Cheney.

The treaties of 1860 which had opened up the Yangtze Valley, had also given to foreigners the privilege of residence in the capital city, Peking. It is to our Great Mother, Foochow, we look for pioneers and she sends two of her sons, L. N. Wheeler and H. H. Lowry to this strategic center. The year 1869 is to be remembered not only as the year of the organization of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, but also as the year of the organization of the North China Mission. That very year the Mission passed a resolution asking for two single women to organize a girls' boarding school and to conduct evangelistic work among women. At the first General Executive Committee meeting in 1870, \$300 had been appropriated for China, to be divided equally among Foochow, Kiukiang and Peking. At the second session, May, 1871, this new Society faced the task of raising \$5000 for China with previous estimates for India doubled. These indomitable souls "wavered not through unbelief" and in the fall of that year sent out Miss Maria Brown and Miss Mary Porter. Since they reached Shanghai after navigation for the north had closed, the Misses Woolston, their traveling companions, who were returning from their first furlough, took the newcomers to Foochow for the winter. What stories they would hear of those first long ten years in the Foochow Mission without a convert. What preparation for them when they sailed north in April and faced the bitter prejudice against foreigners, for this was the year following the Tientsin massacre, and on their journey up the winding Peiho from Tientsin to Peking they were often in sight of the ruined walls of the burned cathedral. "In a Chinese house, one story high, consisting of three rooms in a row, Miss Brown and I set up housekeeping," writes Miss Porter. "Here we were joined by Dr. Combs in 1873. Here Miss Campbell spent her short life of devoted labor, 1875-1878, and here she died, the first of our women to lay down her life for China. In this same house we welcomed Dr. Howard, 1877, and to this home came Miss Cushman, 1878, bringing with her a quickening atmosphere of love and energy, and here Miss Cushman and I welcomed Miss Sears and Miss Yates, 1880, and later Mrs. Jewell, in 1883." Close beside this little home was built a small school house and August, 1872, school opened. As there was not a single Christian woman in our church, the matron was a heathen. The first little girl scurried away like a scared rabbit at the sight of the foreigners. Some of the early pupils wept bitterly because they had fallen into the hands of "barbarians who do not know enough to know that we are only girls and cannot learn books." During that first year sixty girls came and went, some remaining only long enough to get nicely clothed and then they were taken away and the clothes pawned.

THE CONTEST OVER FOOT BINDING.—At the outset Miss Brown and Miss Porter squarely faced the issue—should the feet of the girls be unbound as a condition of entrance? Some wise and prudent warned against such a radical innovation, but as Miss Porter says, "Supported by the leaders of our Mission, we decided to do this, as a service to the true God Whose temple the body is, and to leave the results to Him Whom we thus tried to honor before a heathen people." Two of these early girls were Clara and Sarah Wang, daughters of Mother Wang whose son wheeled her four hundred miles in a wheelbarrow to hear the Good News. On that memorable trip she took these two girls with her, with the expectation of having their feet unbound. New shoes and stockings were produced and the process of unbinding began. At this moment a struggle, sudden and fierce, arose in the mother-heart. At first she smiled saying, "God's will be done. Let the feet be unbound." A moment later a hidden power from the past snatched away the smile and left her face twitching with emotion and

bathed in tears. Such was her agony that she paced the floor, wringing her hands and sighing, as she begged, "Unbind the feet of only one, but let the other girl's feet remain bound." Finally she stood still, and with an earnest, sober face and clear voice said, "Go on. It shall be done." And this was only one of the momentous contests between a heathen custom and a Christian principle. Rosy cheeks and bright eyes soon showed the physical benefit, but most of all the girls grew strong in spirit as they stood firm against the storm. Upon the return of the Wang girls to school after their first vacation they wept bitterly and said that never, never did they wish to go home again because of the insults heaped upon them in their village which had never seen a girl with unbound feet. The teacher asked, "Can you not do this for Jesus' sake? Can you not bear the burden of the pioneer and make it easier for all other girls?" The girls responded as soldiers to a bugle call. Thus were the girls disciplined for stern Boxer days when some of them went to Heaven in a chariot of fire, while others still in the school stood without outcry or panic and sang, "Where He leads me I will follow."

MARY PORTER GAMEWELL SCHOOL TODAY.—The Mary Porter Gamewell School had last year 242 pupils notwithstanding an advance of four dollars in tuition due to the flood and soaring prices for living, while the number of self-supporting girls notably increased. The normal department under such a one as Miss Watrous is sending out real teachers who love their art. To indicate the tone of the religious life it is enough to say that girls are voluntarily giving up their one precious, free half-day in the week to teach Bible classes in a government school for girls. "Even if we are busy, this is too great an opportunity to lose," they say. In the summer holiday they teach little groups of children in the home villages, and even the newest converts among the day pupils are starting Bible study in their homes. The Jewell Kindergarten of thirty children, squeezed into a basement recitation room, had happy times nevertheless, and Miss Elizabeth Hobart had an assistant in the first Methodist graduate of the Kindergarten Training School. Here are four little children named Li—the fifth generation of Christians. It is impossible to think of the Mary Porter Gamewell School without thinking of Mrs. Charlotte Jewell who has put more than thirty years of her fruitful life into this school. Well is she called the Mary Lyon of North China. Now that Miss Gilman shoulders



SLEEPER DAVIS HOSPITAL  
PEKING, CHINA

the burden of the principalship, Mrs. Jewell is free to work among her former pupils in Peking and has formed a Student Association. She still inspires the present school girls by her chapel talks and takes volunteers with her into city homes.

**MISS CLARA CUSHMAN.**—When Miss Cushman came to Peking in 1878 she brought some innovations, the teaching of music and a literary society. Before she was called to America for family reasons in 1890, she was hearing Jesus songs in many a heathen village, and along crowded Peking streets where formerly children's faces were hidden for fear of the curse the foreigner might bring, she heard loving greetings and happy singing. She spent nineteen years at home but her facile pen and loving heart were ever at work for China in leaflets and addresses. She was the originator of the great Standard Bearer's organization. Left without home ties she returned to the field in 1909. Old Mother Wang, wheelbarrow itinerating all over, eighty-six years old, paralyzed,



THE COMPOUND, TIENSIN, CHINA

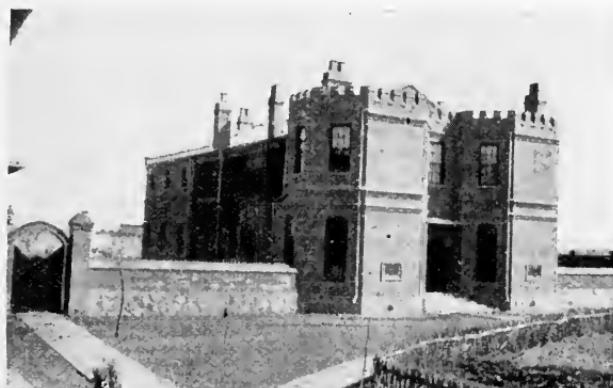
kept herself alive to welcome back her "dear old friend," and said, "I will go first to the Heavenly Place and wait for you." Miss Cushman opened Keen School in Tientsin and the school has prospered far beyond all expectations but those of its sanguine leader. The floods of 1917 nearly swept the city off the map but the beautiful new building stood the test, and the total record for the year was 127 pupils, some of whom come from the best homes in the city. The course of study prepares for the Union Woman's College of Peking. "Do you know a more beautiful sight than that of Chinese Christian girls starting out in little groups in their pretty, Sunday garments, black hair shining like satin, with hymn books and Bibles under their arms, the love-light shining in their faces and smiles wreathing their lips as they go forth to do their bit for Jesus?" Yes, there is one—in the background stands the snowy-haired mother-teacher—happiest girl of them all.

**WOMAN'S WORK IN TIENSIN.**—The floods could not quench the zeal of the workers among the women of Tientsin. Says Miss Halfpenny, "At the Christian Union Camp more women were taught than ever before." Among the leaders in woman's work is Maria Brown Davis, still teaching by voice and life.

**TAIANFU.**—Down in Shantung Province, at Taianfu, the name of this beloved pioneer is memorialized in the Maria Brown Davis School with an enrollment of one hundred and fifty. Thirty-seven years ago this school was a day school, started by Miss Porter with Clara Wang as its first teacher. At Christmas these girls brought to the altar of the church a bag of grain weighing fifty pounds—the gift of self-denial. At this station is the Edna Terry Training School and the pilgrim work, with its Gospel tent set up in a temple court, where the word of life is spoken yearly to some 14,000 weary women on their way up the sacred mountain. Clara Wang is the senior Bible woman. Miss

Knapp says of her, "Though not strong in body, she is instant in season and ready to seize and make the best use of every opportunity to speak a good word for her Master."

**CHANGLI.**—At Changli near the sea is Alderman School of full grammar grade. Nearly a hundred of these girls promised to read the Bible and pray each day. Here is the Thompson Training School in which Miss Glover and her sister spirit, Esther Chou, have invested many conscientious, devoted years. Here too is energetic Miss Dyer who supervises the day schools and woman's work on three large districts. No wonder she sends this plea, "Do please be on



LUCY A. ALDERMAN SCHOOL, CHANGLI, CHINA

the lookout for somebody who hasn't any special training in anything but normal work and little children, and who is strong as an ox, can eat anything or nothing, and wants to work where there is a big field in which to spread out."

**OPENING WOMAN'S MEDICAL WORK IN CHINA.**—Dr. Combs who came to Peking in 1873 was the very first woman physician to China. Two years later she was given an appropriation for a hospital and she had the privilege of opening the first hospital for women in all China. After five years she was joined by Dr. Leonora Howard. The story of how Dr. Howard was called to attend Lady Li, the wife of the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, the great man of the day, of her recovery, of Dr. Howard's call to Tientsin, the gift of a heathen temple as a hospital (a part of which was reserved as a woman's ward and supported by the grateful Lady Li) then the call for Dr. Howard to attend the mother of the Viceroy in her last illness and the dying woman's bequest of \$1,000 for Dr. Howard's work—the first gift of a Chinese woman for Christian benevolence—is a story of thrilling moment. On this side of the world, a Baltimore lady was inspired to give \$5,000 and the Isabella Fisher Hospital was founded. In connection with this hospital is ever gratefully remembered the faithful labors of capable, plucky Dr. Rachel Benn and winsome Dr. Ida Stevenson, each of whom gave two decades of life to China. Today in its splendid new building, with modern equipment and a training school for nurses, the hospital carries on its ever increasingly appreciated work. The China Medical Board recently made a gift of \$1,500 to equip a laboratory. In another part of the city Dr. Leonora Howard King still continues her service of healing and love.

**PEKING MEDICAL WORK.**—The Sleeper Davis Hospital has been three times outgrown and rebuilt, each time enlarged and improved. Many have helped bring this work to its present large place of usefulness, but no name is more vitally connected with it than that of Dr. Anna D. Gloss who for twenty-five years imperishably built herself into the hospital and into the Union Medical College for Women. During those earlier days the little doctor was sometimes thrust out of a Chinese home by the irate mother-in-law who screamed in

her ear, "You have killed my daughter-in-law," because the doctor may have ordered a bath for the patient and had even administered it with her own hands. For these were the days before the coming of Miss Powell and her trained nurses. Dr. Gloss said, "It seems sometimes a useless waste of heart to keep on day after day, year after year, telling mothers that field corn, melons and cucumbers are not ideal diet for infants, but we are at last beginning to see that very, very slowly there is coming to be more intelligence among the people in the care of young children." She has been privileged to see unchanging China change. One patient was so pleased with the foreign bath tub that when dismissed from the hospital she wanted to come back each Saturday for a bath and lunch. Today the hospital telephone rings, "My wife is coming to the hospital this morning and we would be glad if you would have a little extra cleaning done. This from China in our spick and span hospital." The doctor's automobile during the same afternoon may be seen standing at the door of some member of the royal family and an hour later, the doctor may be bending over a *kang* often covered with sand, in a wretched hut where pigs, dogs and chickens share the hovel. The record of these forty-five years of medical work is written in letters of light that will never fade.

Two women missionaries and not a single Chinese woman Christian in our North China Mission in 1873. Today there are thirty missionaries, nearly one hundred and fifty Chinese workers, 63 day schools enrolling nearly 1,500, 750 girls in boarding schools and over three thousand women church members and probationers.

### West China Conference

#### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

**CHENGTU**—Lulu Golisch, Gertrude Bridgewater, Inez Marks.

**CHUNGKING**—Ella Manning, Dorothy Jones, Annie Wells, Anna Lindblad, Henrietta Rossiter, Lillian Holmes, Winnogene Penny.

**TZECHOW**—Alice Brethorst, Lela Lybarger, Mabel Beatty, Berdice Lawrence, Frances Battey.

**SUINING**—Gertrude Tyler, Clara Caris, Belle Castle.

**STUDENTS OF LANGUAGE**—Elizabeth Foreman, Mary Royer, Helen Desjardins, Charlotte Trotter.

**ON FURLOUGH**—Agnes Edmonds, M.D., Madora Smith, Maria Larsen, Helen Galloway, Lena Nelson, Grace Ellison, Ethel Householder, Clara Collier, Marie Brethorst.

**UNDER APPOINTMENT**—Laura Elizabeth Jones, M.D.

**WEST CHINA.**—Westward the imperial Gospel of Jesus wended its way to far Szechuan, the largest of the provinces, about the size of the states of California and Washington, an empire province in itself. At that time it was a two months' journey of 1,500 miles from Shanghai, up through the Yangtze gorges, over rocks and waterfalls, between cliffs a thousand feet high, possible only at certain seasons, and always fraught with danger. An experienced missionary who had opened work in both Central and North China, Dr. L. N. Wheeler, accompanied by Rev. Spencer Lewis, was sent in 1882. Dr. Wheeler wrote, "Here we have entered upon the exploration of the largest and most wealthy province in the Empire, unexcelled by any country in the world for beauty and fertility, but whose untaught millions dwell in the shadow of death." Contrasting his experience in other parts of China, he adds, "Nowhere are women so accessible to their foreign sisters." His daughter, Frances (later Mrs. George W. Verity), like her father a pioneer worker in three missions, opened a girls' school, October, 1883, at Chungking with twenty-eight pupils. On Sunday she would go to the chapel and talk and sing to crowds of from four to five hundred women of whom only a part could be seated. The next year, Miss Gertrude Howe, after twelve eventful years at Kiukiang, accompanied by her four foundlings, came to the aid of Miss Wheeler. The school grew to forty pupils and property was bought for \$5,000.00. Dr. Frank Gamewell and his

wife, the Miss Mary Porter of early days in North China, had reinforced the workers and all looked propitious when an anti-foreign riot broke out, June, 1886. The common people were not unfriendly, but they had been stirred up by the officials and, in addition, the high price of rice had brought suffering and unrest. For two weeks the missionaries were sheltered in the yamen of the district magistrate, yet they were in constant danger from the infuriated mob. Unwilling to be responsible for the death of the missionaries and yet wishing to rid the city of them, the magistrate at last secured passage down the river. "We do not know what to believe," wrote Mrs. Gamewell, "but we know Whom we have believed. In the darkness of night we steal out of the city whose people have torn up every vestige of our home, making the journey when the floods were at their height, for the melting snows had filled the narrow channel with a great torrent. Running away from death, death seemed chasing all about us." They made the trip from Chungking to Ichang in four days which in the reverse journey had taken four weeks.

A NEW BEGINNING.—Miss Howe and Miss Wheeler returned to their work in Central China, and it was not until eight years after that woman's work was reopened but upon a limited deaconess basis. It was hoped that, with less money paid for salaries, more workers could be put into the field. Misses Galloway, Meyer and Kissack went from America, Miss Collier was transferred from the General Board in Central China, and the party of four arrived in Chungking in the summer of 1894. Mr. W. E. Blackstone and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Philander Smith, gave five thousand dollars to build a home for missionaries, and Miss Meyer's father raised one thousand dollars for a school building. It was a bright beginning, yet the next years record struggles with unheathful conditions and illness which compel workers to return home. Then Mrs. Gamble came to the rescue with a gift of \$5,000 to build a hospital for



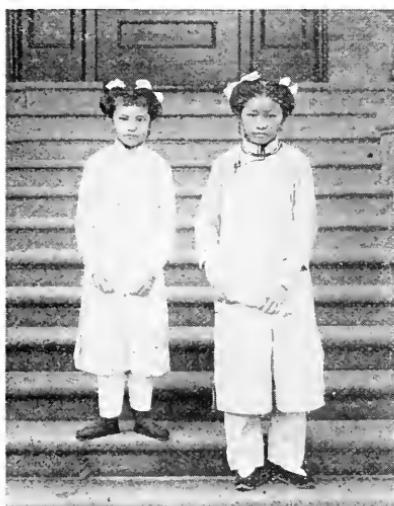
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, STEVENS SCHOOL  
SUINING, CHINA

women and children. Never did a recruiting party receive a warmer welcome than did Dr. Ketrin and Misses Decker and Manning when they arrived at Chungking early in 1900. Dr. Ketrin, a missionary in North China for six years, spoke the Mandarin, and gladly accepted the kind offer of a part of the General Board Hospital where she could begin at once to treat women and children while the woman's hospital was being built.

**THE BOXER UPRISEING.**—Less than six months after the reinforcements the Boxer uprising assumed so serious an aspect that the consuls ordered all foreigners to the coast. When they reached the sea Dr. Ketrying learned of home conditions which necessitated her return to America. Twice had riot and uprising closed the door of the empire province. Is it worth while to pry it open again?

The very next year saw the return of the depleted little band to find to their amazement that Christianity had become almost dangerously popular as it had just been dangerously unpopular. The Chinese themselves opened preaching places and made requests for preachers in far greater numbers than could possibly be supplied. Yet how few, how pitifully few, to enter the wide open door! This was the eighteenth year since the days of Miss Wheeler and Miss Howe, and yet there were only three missionaries, and although a woman's hospital was in process of erection there was no woman doctor in sight.

**A BRIGHTER DAY.**—But the next year brought back Miss Galloway accompanied by Dr. Agnes Edmonds and Miss Williams, a trained nurse. After nine years of working alone at Chengtu, the capital of the province, Miss Collier had to go home, and since no one could be spared from Chungking, most of her work had to be closed. Yet, in spite of this temporary closing of Chengtu, a brighter day had dawned. Workers steadily increased and health conditions improved. The generosity of Mrs. Gamble and others provided a mountain bungalow near Chungking securing vacation escape from summer heat and the unsanitary conditions of the city with its enveloping cloud of soft coal smoke. Salary was changed to the regular basis. The long distance from the coast—it is the farthest removed of all Methodist mission centers from the United States—the dangers of upper river travel are sufficient hardships without placing financial barriers to West China. Best of all, the Society was at last awake to the importance and promise of the field.



FIRST DAY SCHOOL GRADUATES  
CHENGTU, WEST CHINA

**THE REVOLUTION.**—Another exodus marks the thrilling history of West China. The revolution which made China a republic necessitated a consular order to the coast. The next year, 1912, work was resumed and more recruits added. Since then, there has been more thorough organization of the schools.

**OTHER PLACES OCCUPIED.**—The year 1906 saw the return of Miss Collier, accompanied by Dr. Ketrying with new recruits. Chengtu was re-occupied and a new station, Tzechow, was opened. Following a strong tendency on the part of all mission boards to concentrate educationally at Chengtu, the capital and official and literary center, our women decided to consolidate the Chungking and Chengtu work at Chengtu. Here they developed a first class girls' boarding school, day school and woman's school on the foundation laid by Miss Collier who now saw her dreams come true. A noble plant in Chengtu today contains administration building, girls' dormitory, woman's school building and a home for the missionaries. A great reinforcement came in 1911 in Dr. Masters who had had ten years' experience in South China. The same year saw the organization of the Woman's Conference. Suining was occupied and a fine property brought.

The boarding school at Chengtu has become a high school, fed by the higher primaries of Chungking, Tzechow and Suining, and these in turn fed by the day schools of lower primary grade in the districts. Already the boarding school at Suining has outgrown its dormitories because of the remarkable interest taken in it by wealthy Chinese.

**TODAY IN WEST CHINA.**—For two years and a half Szechuan Province has had fighting, looting, burning, murdering, while many sections have been given over to the rule of the brigands. What has happened to mission work? A Mission doctor of Chengtu writes, "Twenty-three years ago foreign missionaries were driven from city after city of this province, their property looted and burned and themselves accused of the most heinous crimes. Few Chinese then had the will or the courage to harbor the foreigner within their doors. Now the tables are turned and it is sweet revenge to be permitted to shelter on Mission property thousands of Chinese refugees fleeing, not from us, but from their own lawless people. The opportunities thus presented have not been neglected. Much has been accomplished by direct efforts to spread a knowledge of the Gospel. But the most effective agency was the manifest desire of the missionaries to serve their fellow creatures in distress. And so the unsettled conditions in Szechuan are working out marvellously for the furtherance of the Gospel." The work begun with such difficulty and carried on in spite of riot, uprising and revolution has prospered, until today there are eighteen women missionaries, over two thousand girls in day schools, and nearly one thousand women in the church.

**CHINA OPEN.**—On the northern borders of China may still be seen the old watch towers where by lighted fires news was flashed from one tower to another till the message was read in flames to the extreme limits of the empire. Today from the coign of vantage builded by the labors of fifty years, what is the news? What the message of light and love and healing? From Chihli to Kwantung, from the sea to Thibet, China is open, wide open, walls down, and with a welcome to the ambassador of Jesus. Remember Xavier in 1552, on the island of St. John, off Canton, never permitted to set foot on the mainland, turning his dying eyes toward that impregnable Gibraltar of the Far East, and crying, "Rock, Rock, when wilt thou open to my Christ?" See Morrison hiding in a basement go-down, taking his walks after nightfall, for fear he would be driven out of that hostile land. See the American woman missionary, Mrs. Samuel R. Brown, in 1839, smuggled into China as freight or goods, for two articles were strictly forbidden entrance into the Middle Kingdom—foreign medicine (opium) and foreign women. Hear the thunder of foreign gunboats in 1842 pounding at that tight-closed door—an atrocious way of knocking at anybody's door, and that the door of one of the most polite people on earth, yet it has "fallen out to the progress of the Gospel." With such a background, read again the message of light flashing from one end of China to the other—open, open and friendly. Bishop Cassels said last year, "Never in my experience of thirty years have missionaries had so much influence with officials, people and even brigand chiefs as during the past months." A woman of similar long residence declares, "It is comparatively easy now to have intercourse with all classes, high and low, especially with the wealthy and leisure class whose doors were once closed to us. In Peking and other large cities friendship work is limited only because there are seven days in the week and twenty-four hours in the day."

**PRESENT STATUS OF THE CHURCH.**—In 1834 there was a church of three native members. The statistics of 1916 for Protestant Missions in China show 103,672 men members and 49822 women members, while there is a Christian community of members and adherents combined of half a million.

**STATUS OF THE WOMEN.**—What has been accomplished for the womanhood of China?

1. Schools for girls established by Protestant missionaries and maintained in the face of opposition and indifference have proved beyond a doubt the Chinese girl's right to education. In 1887 the first government school for girls was opened, 45 years after the first Protestant woman missionary had started

the first girl's school. Not only so, but Christian schools form the model of government schools. Says Miss Honsinger of Baldwin School, "It almost frightens me to realize what a model we are coming to be to the government schools of the province. Scarcely a week passes that we are not visited by some principal or member of the faculty of one of these schools. This is a tremendous opportunity and also a big responsibility. The battle to prove the Chinese girl's ability and right to learn has been fought and won."

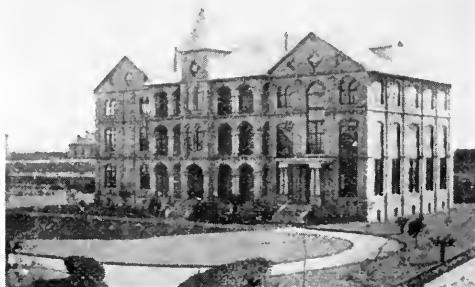
2. Foot binding has received its death blow. In large cities, among the better class, very much has been accomplished. In the interior, where there are no girls' schools, there is little change and it may require several generations, but the cruel practice is doomed. Bishop Bashford says, "The honor of securing the unbinding of girls' feet as a condition of admission to schools and of carrying the reform to a successful issue until they had the largest school in China belongs to Mary Porter Gamewell and Maria Brown Davis." In this connection the splendid work of philanthropic Mrs. Archibald Little must not be forgotten.

3. Girl slaves have been emancipated. A law of the new republic now forbids slavery. The sentiment which made possible the law was created by Christian missions.

Infant betrothals which, twenty years ago, were one in three, are now one in 127.

5. Concubinage, that "foul sore which destroys the peace and purity of the home," must follow.

**SUMMARY.**—To sum up what has been done we bring the words of two competent witnesses. The first is Hon. Charles Denby, United States Minister to China, whose term of office extended through more than three administrations. He wrote, "The woman missionary takes in her arms the poor, neglected, despised girl and transforms her into an intelligent, educated woman. If the missionaries had done nothing else for China, the amelioration of the condition of the women would be glory enough." And the second is Dr. Arthur H. Smith, the keen, statesman missionary. He says, "The most comprehensive and far-reaching change of all, greatly transcending in importance the spectacular alteration in the form of government, is the potential and, in part, the actual liberation of the women of China—one of the great events in the social history of mankind."



GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, NANKING, CHINA

**PROGRAM FOR THE FUTURE.**—It is a great past. It is a pregnant present. What may we expect of the future? What remains to be done and how is it to be accomplished?

**MORE AND BETTER DAY SCHOOLS.**—Development of our day schools must figure as one of the largest items of progress. There must be more day schools. Each girl pupil means one less girl with bound feet and bound mind, immured

in her dark, dingy home, spending her days carrying the baby, tending the fire, or minding the cow, with little prospect of anything else, and one more girl speeding with glad feet and unshackled mind along the golden pathway of opportunity for herself and free service for others.

There must be better day schools. No more dirt floors, cold and unsanitary, tattered paper windows, but board floors, light, heat, cheer—a model school fit to be a pattern.

**BETTER SCHOOLS CALL FOR BETTER TEACHERS.**—In the day of beginnings we were compelled to employ teachers who often were not far removed from the level of their pupils. They did their best but today China needs thoroughly trained teachers. The missionary force must be large enough to secure wise, kindly, inspirational supervision. Even today in North China Miss Dyer struggles to care for the day schools and the woman's work of three districts. She writes of one of her schools where the overflow was housed in the church and when that was filled the stable was preempted. This program means the



MOVING INTO THE NEW BUILDING  
GIRLS' SCHOOL, HINGHWA, CHINA

sending out of more missionaries especially trained in normal schools and teachers' colleges to do teacher training. Bishop Lewis says, "A primary school system, standardized and efficient, means more to China than armies and navies. Only five per cent of her 400,000,000 can read and write. A true democracy cannot live in such an environment. Educate, *educate, EDUCATE*, intellectually, morally, spiritually—a program that will change destiny to opportunity, sordid, blind individualism and provincialism into light, vision and a world-consciousness." No country loves education more than China and when her people see missionaries establishing schools for their children, they say, "This is good doctrine. We will accept it." Thus fathers and mothers are reached. A Chinese proverb says, "The loftiest towers rise from the ground," so we will stress our primary and day schools.

**HIGHER SCHOOLS.**—We will see to it that our boarding schools have every equipment and facility. Principals like Miss Cushinan will not plead long for a needed laboratory. In the boarding school our girls are under the influence of

these noble teachers, day in and day out, for months and years. "For character in the making, setting into the hard lines which neither better influence later can easily alter nor strong temptation easily erase, the middle school period is most important. Nor will we fail to do our full share in the great union colleges for women which promise so well for the future leaders of China's womanhood. Surely the best and fullest education is none too good for this momentous day when one-fourth of the world is in the making.

**INDUSTRIAL WORK.**—An adequate school program will include more industrial departments such as is seen at the Baldwin School. No doubt the future will see the starting of vocational schools for women. In addition to the profession of teaching, girls will be equipped for other work by which they may support themselves worthily. Such industrial training will furnish an outlet for woman's new-found ability, it will rescue women from grinding poverty, and it will give a new and Christian meaning to work, duty, service.

**THE HOME.**—In this critical transition period we will emphasize home life. "The doors of ignorance and custom, which we have so long prayed God to open, are open now, all open. I would go farther and say there are no walls at all, and pouring out from these darkened homes are myriads of young women and girls demanding amusement, entertainment and knowledge. It is not a good thing to have homes totally without doors." These are the warning words of our Dr. Mary Carleton of Mintsinghsien. Our girls' schools should include courses in domestic science and the art of home-making. Ours is the task of helping the Chinese girl build "impregnable spirit walls to take the place of the old brick walls which in many large cities have been torn down prematurely."

**OUR MEDICAL WORK** will be supported on an efficient basis. There should be no more closed hospitals when the overworked doctor is at last obliged to go home on furlough. We rejoice that each year between 75 and 100 Chinese women doctors graduate from mission colleges in China and a larger army of nurses. "Women doctors, wise and winning, strong and sweet, are God's best provision for the relief of the otherwise immittigable sorrows of Chinese women. They afford an irrefragable demonstration of Christ's love and pity. More than gunboats or foreign diplomacy, this exhibition of the love of God has opened the hearts and homes of China."

We must intensify and enlarge direct evangelistic work. Women of the type of Miss Ruth Paxson and Miss Dora Yu, whom the Holy Spirit sets apart to speak with burning lips the message of life to women and girls in school and



AT THE DOOR OF THE IDA GRACEY HOME FOR CRIPPLES  
KIUKIANG, CHINA

church, are imperatively needed. Such women will reproduce themselves in others. We still need more Bible women. In the year of grace, 1918, women in a relief camp for flood sufferers said to Mrs. Charlotte Jewell, "We know there must be a true God, but we did not know what He had to do with us, or we with Him. Nobody ever came to our village to tell us anything about it." We thank God for an easier method of teaching women to read, so that each may be able to read the Bible for herself. There is a new style of Chinese shorthand with seventy characters instead of the usual 39,000. In eight days some women who could not read a word when they came to a woman's summer conference could write a Chinese letter before they went away. We need not only Bible women of the usual training but in this day we also need women of high school education and then the specialized Bible training, all set on fire by the living Spirit. Much evangelistic work has been done; yet, as one reminds us, we are in the presence of not only ripe, but rotting, grain. We must do more than simply scratch over the surface. In Shantung, the home of the great teachers, Confucius and Mencius, about one woman in 3000 receives some Christian teaching. When patient, devoted Dr. Edna Terry of sainted memory was stationed at Changli, North China, she was builder, station treasurer and housekeeper, and then was appointed in charge of woman's work, school work and medical work for women on a district one hundred miles by two hundred. Of this task the district superintendent wrote, "If she were to visit one village a day, rain or shine, summer and winter, week after week, month after month, never resting, never a return visit, it would take twenty years to complete the trip. But in the meantime must the people die?"

AMPLIUS.—Over our work for the future must be written in letters of electric fire, so that every woman of us can read it, the word which Michael Angelo inscribed beneath the work of the young Raphael, "Amplius"—farther, wider, deeper, more and yet more, until China becomes a real Celestial Kingdom, until Jesus comes to His large inheritance in the Middle Kingdom.

OUR HOPE.—Mencius with deep pathos refers to the "lost heart" as the quest of prophets and righteous men of all ages. In Christ and Christ only we find heart, hope, courage and sufficiency.

THE PRICE PAID.—In these sacrificial days, when the blood of our sons and the treasures of our wealth have been poured out as water on Europe's battle-fields in order that liberty may not perish from the earth, we will not forget the price paid on that distant battlefield in Asia that they may know the Truth and the Truth may set them free. After one year in China, Judson Collins' strong arms and stout heart failed and he came home to die. The mission cemetery at Foochow is crowded with graves. Outside the walls of Peking lies Miss Campbell. At Chinkiang on the Yangtze rest Dr. Hoag and Miss Robinson. Far up in West China Mary Simester fell asleep, Dr. Edna Terry in Shantung. And these in dying have bought the land for Christ as the lonely cave of Machpelah bought Palestine for Israel. There were the scores who went to America to die or live on in impaired health. Miss Cushman in her latest report, while still working on with indomitable spirit and love, makes plans for some one to take the task when she must lay it down, and writes, "I hope to stay on for a little and see that kindergarten arise and watch this beloved school grow and prosper, and then some day quietly slip away, knowing all is well with Keen school. And then, farther on, perhaps God will allow me in some new and mysterious way to do more for the school than I have been able to do in the weakness of the flesh." These heroic spirits of fifty years ago and of today say to us,

"Take up our quarrel with the foe;  
To you from falling hands we throw  
The Torch—be yours to hold it high;  
If ye break faith with us who die,  
We shall not sleep, in Flanders fields"—or China's plains.

MRS. MARCUS L. TAFT

## KOREA

### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

**CHEMULPO**—Mary Hillman, Belle Overman, Ethel Miller.

**HAIJU**—Blanche R. Blair.

**KONGJU**—Mrs. Alice Sharp, Mrs. W. C. Swearer.

**PYENGYANG**—Mary E. Cutler, M. D., Maud V. Trissel, Henrietta Robbins, Grace Dillingham, Bessie Cheney Salmon.

**SEOUL**—Lulu E. Frey, Alice Appenzeller, A. Jeanette Walter, Jeanette Hulbert, Lola A. Wood,

Mary Elizabeth Church, Olive F. Pye, Ora M. Tuttle, Mrs. A. M. Chaffin, Mary Appenzeller, Edna Marie Van Fleet, Jessie Marker, Mary M. Stewart, M. D., Naomi Anderson.

**SUWON**—Lula A. Miller.

**YUNGBYEN**—Ethel M. Estey, Mary Beiler.

**WONJU**—Gertrude Snavely, Jane Barlow.

**DETAILED FOR SPECIAL DUTY UNDER RED CROSS WITH THE CZECHS IN SIBERIA**—Elizabeth S. Roberts.

**MISSIONARIES ON FURLough**—Hulda Haenig, Hannah Scharpf, Rosa M. Raabe, Margaret Hess, Millie M. Albertson, R. S. Hall, M. D., Charlotte Brownlee, Emily I. Haynes.

**MISSIONARIES UNDER APPOINTMENT**—Sylvia Rhoda Harrington, Esther Rightmyer.

The history of the Church in Korea is the romance of foreign missions. That God works in wonderful ways to extend His Kingdom was never better verified than in its planting in this land. A little child, an old lady, a physician, a Korean Embassy and a prominent layman were the links of the chain which God used to open this land to missionary work and the establishment of the Methodist Church.



**HOSPITAL, PYENGYANG, KOREA**

The little Chinese captive, Ah Fung, carried with her the knowledge of the love of Jesus Christ, and was able to comfort her royal mistress with this knowledge in a time of great sorrow, thus introducing Christianity into Korea while it was still a Hermit nation. The treaty of 1883 brought Korea to the attention of the outside world and an article in the *New York Advocate* made the statement that here "woman had not even a name." This touched the

heart of an aged servant of God, Mrs L. B. Baldwin, who sent to the treasurer of Cincinnati Branch her "widow's mite," praying that it might be the nucleus of a fund to send a missionary to these women. The same year the Presbyterian Church sent Dr. and Mrs. Allen to open their mission, and, but for this medical missionary, who saved the life of the Prince, a nephew of the King, in the revolution which followed shortly after their arrival, it is doubtful whether the door to missionary work would not have been closed at that time. But mission work having obtained a foothold, it attracted the attention of Dr. J. F. Goucher, whose interest was greatly increased, when, in crossing the continent in 1883, he met the first Korean Embassy on its way to Washington. His gift of \$2,000 made possible the opening of the Methodist Mission.

For this pioneer work Dr. W. B. Scranton and the Rev. H. G. Appenzeller were selected. The money being ready, the representative of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Mrs. Scranton, accompanied her son and Mr. Appenzeller to open the work for women. They reached Seoul in May, 1885. Mrs. Scranton immediately began work without a Bible, a dictionary, a grammar or even a leaflet. Later, through the generosity of Mrs. W. E. Blackstone of Chicago, she purchased property and opened a school for women and girls, the beginning of the educational work.

In 1887 Miss Meta Howard, M. D., of Albion, Michigan, and Miss Louise Rothweiler, a graduate of Berea University, a teacher of ability and experience, were sent out, reaching Seoul in October. Dr. Howard started medical work and in 1892 property for a dispensary was secured in the eastern part of the city, where our Lillian Harris Hospital is now located. Miss Rothweiler began teaching two days after her arrival and was engaged in school work until her first furlough in 1892. An attempt to start evangelistic work was made but was forbidden by the Government until 1899, when Mrs. Scranton started a meeting in the home of a native Christian, and Miss Rothweiler began Christian teaching in the dispensary waiting-room.

In 1892 Mrs. Scranton began meetings at East Gate, but they could not go into the country nor was it safe to even visit in the homes of the Christians until 1894 when the Chino-Japanese war changed conditions and threw the doors wide open. Our work since then has been limited only by workers and money. The Methodist Press was founded in 1899, so within four years from the time Methodism entered Korea, the four branches which make missionary work successful in any country were begun. Mrs. Scranton was the first woman to make a country trip. In March, 1893, during eight days occupied in her travels, she gave the Gospel message to 600 women. Miss Margaret Bengel was appointed to Seoul in 1890, married Dr. George Heber Jones in 1893 and together they pioneered the work in Chemulpo, Mrs. Jones doing the first work among women outside of Seoul.

In 1892 and 1893 Miss Josephine Payne of Boston, a graduate of the New England Training School, Misses Lulu Frey and Mary Harris, graduates of the Ohio Wesleyan University, were added to the educational force, and Miss Mary Cutler, M. D., a graduate of Michigan University, to the medical force in Seoul. In 1897 property was secured in Pyengyang, and in the spring of 1898 Dr. Rosetta Sherwood Hall opened medical work in that city. Mrs. Noble having begun evangelistic work prior to this, school work soon followed. Later, stations were opened in Yungbyen, Kongju and Haiju.

In 1909 the various Methodist and Presbyterian bodies at work in Korea divided the territory so there should be no overlapping, duplication or waste. By this division the Methodists lost in numbers but became responsible for the spiritual welfare of 3,000,000 people. The Mission was created a Mission Conference in 1904 and organized into an Annual Conference in 1908.

When the door of the Hermit Nation swung open to Christianity, it opened as no other door has since the Apostolic days. The first baptism in the Methodist church took place some months before either Dr. Scranton or Mr. Appenzeller had preached his first sermon in Korea. In 1887 seven Koreans gathered behind closed doors for the first celebration of the Holy Communion, and 23

years later fully 200,000 Koreans acknowledged Jesus Christ as their Lord and Savior. The success of Christian missions in Korea constitutes one of the marvels of modern history. Korea's record is almost unbelievable. "One new convert for every hour, night and day, since missionary work began," it stands.

Certain striking features stand out prominently in this wonderful growth. The converts themselves have been important factors. They are a *witnessing* church. Ever since the Korean Pentecost in 1907, when a marvelous outpouring of the Holy Spirit fell upon the infant church, every Korean Christian has been an evangelist who, like Andrew and Peter of old, has carried the good news to his brother and friend, so that from heart to heart and from lip to lip it has gone out through the land. They are so unceasingly active that it has become an unwritten rule that before a believer can be taken into full membership in the Methodist Church he must be a soul winner. They are a church of *Bible students*. Special emphasis has been put upon the study of the Word from the beginning. The Bible has been their one book. This intense love for God's Word has led to the unique work carried on in Korea of holding classes for Bible training. The classes are held in the spring and fall at mission and circuit centers from which volunteer workers go out to teach other classes in unreached villages. One-sixth of the entire membership are enrolled in these classes, which are the foundation of the wonderful evangelistic work, and one of the greatest factors in the marvelous progress of missions in this field.

They are a *praying* church and led by the Spirit they have been able to offer the "effectual, fervent prayer that availeth much." It has been the praying bands, gathered at daybreak on the mountain side, or meeting early in the morning in a cold church, or spending the entire night in prayer, that have brought about, according to the promise, those wonderful revivals which follow one upon the other so closely as to make it almost a continuous Pentecost.

They are a *tithing* church. From the start of the mission work self-support was urged and out of their poverty they have given with a liberality that has astonished the Christian church. The men have sold their oxen and hitched themselves to plows that chapels might be built; have sold their houses, mortgaged their lands, and laid it all on the altar of God's work; have removed the tile roof from their own dwelling, replacing it with thatched roof, that the house of God might have the tile roof. Women have given their hair, their wedding rings, their most treasured possessions, that schools might be maintained and that they might help in building churches. Such giving it has been that made Jack London exclaim, "Do you mean to say that these poor Koreans build their own churches, support their own pastors and school teachers? Well, their Christianity means something to them." It is estimated that there are 300,000 believers and adherents of the Christian church in Korea today.

Thirty-three years ago the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society entered Korea, and today we have well-established centers in the nine districts where Methodism is at work. The educational work started by Mrs. Scranton now embraces many lines of activities. The little "Pear Flower School," our Ewha Haktaeng, has a course of instruction ranging from kindergarten through college, having departments of literature, science, art, music and industrial work. This compound is also the center of much outside work. Here they carry on industrial work among the poor women; a Saturday class for young married women, who have no other opportunity for study; a Saturday normal class for teachers; the weekly Sunday School teachers' meeting and three English Bible classes for young men. Yearly there is a revival of power in the school until the young women are getting a deeper meaning of consecration and are giving their lives back to Him in whole-hearted service. Definite personal work is becoming the watchword of the King's Daughters' circles.

Two notable graduates have gone out from this institution, Dr. Esther Kim Pak, who later graduated from the medical college in Philadelphia, was

accepted as a missionary in 1900 and returned to Korea to be of great help to the medical work until her death in 1910, and Mrs. Hahn, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University who is at present a teacher in Ewha Haktang. She was sent by the Korean Conference as a delegate to last General Conference.

Union Academy, a boarding school of the Presbyterian and Methodist Missions, is located in Pyengyang. Here the self-help department has been



FIRST GRADUATES—1914  
EWHÀ HAKTÀNG, SEOUL, KOREA

developed in a wonderful way, 60 girls work by the piece system, each realizing exactly what she earns. Five hundred twenty-nine girls are being trained for future usefulness in these two schools.

Three thousand girls are enrolled in our 66 day schools. Each school is a Gospel center and forms a nucleus of a church. Children are coming from every direction, pleading for an opportunity to study. The great change in the attitude of the Koreans towards the education of women is a growing wonder to all. In 1913 the kindergarten work was started and constitutes today one of the fields of largest opportunity. We now have nine kindergartens where 300 little tots are learning the name of God and the meaning of love. Our training school for kindergartners has graduated four young women since it was started.

A school for the blind and dumb was started by Dr. Hall in Pyengyang in 1899 and has given to many of these helpless ones a new interest in life. After passing the preparatory grade the girls study with the seeing and hearing in the day school and rank with the brightest pupils. The Governor General supplied the text books, embossed in Japanese. Some of these blind girls have graduated from the Union Academy, two from the training school in Yokohama and the Government school for the blind in Tokyo. One will compare favorably with our Helen Keller. She is able to read and write in four languages, Korean, Chinese, Japanese and English, and does all kinds of house-work, knits, makes baskets, straw shoes and mats, and plays the organ.

The little dispensary started by Dr. Howard has become three dispensaries and two hospitals with surgical, medical, obstetrical and children's wards, besides private and operating rooms. To these institutions have come yearly an average of 15,000 patients; women from all classes in life, from the lowest leper beggar to the daintiest palace women, have come with their troubles, pains and sorrows and found help for body, soul and mind. No statistics can give an adequate idea of the work of these years, for figures cannot

tell of sufferings relieved, of days and nights of anxiety, of sympathy and self-denial freely bestowed. In 1902 Miss Edmonds opened the training school for nurses from which many have graduated whose services have been greatly appreciated by natives and foreigners. All nurses now, whether foreign or native, must be registered, having passed the Government examinations. The same is true of physicians. Three native women physicians graduated from the Government medical college, and have been in our hospital since spring. The Lillian Harris Hospital would have been closed for six months but for these Korean doctors. Last year the hospital and dispensary patients numbered 17,484, while the receipts amounted to \$3,533.84.

From the very beginning all lines of work were agencies of highest evangelism, so in considering evangelistic work as it is today we must take into consideration that the thousands who have been in our hospitals and dispensaries have all heard the Gospel. Eunice, the Pyengyang hospital Bible woman, in a single year taught over 3,000 women in the waiting-room and visited 4,250 homes. The thousands of girls in our schools have been taught the way of life. Some of the most notable revivals have been in Ewha Haktang school, revivals where the whole room became an altar and every girl found Christ. That little evangelistic meeting for women held at East Gate in 1893 has been multiplied a thousand times. Out of the great growth of the work grew the Bible classes for training Christian workers. The desire to attend these classes is constantly increasing. Nearly 7,000 women attend the 370 classes held during this year. Many walked 40 or 50 miles to study the word of God. These classes are a source of inspiration to all women and a great uplift to the churches.

In 1910 Miss Estey of Yungbyen instituted the "Tithing Classes" where women were instructed and then sent out two by two. Now, in each training class, women tithe their time, giving from one week to many months, and go out into heathen villages to hold other classes. Hundreds of these were held this year by the "Tithers" and an aggregate of several years of work done.

In 1901 a home study course of four years, covering the entire New Testament, elementary physiology, hygiene, primary geography, letter writing, numerals to 1,000 and a booklet on the care of children, was planned. This course has been stressed in every district this year. Many have passed the examinations and received diplomas. In Seoul Miss Marker has united the Bible Class work with that of the Southern Methodists and Presbyterians. In addition to the usual spring and fall classes, they have a Union Institute for the winter months. Miss Marker also conducts a weekly



**"PRUDENCE," THE FIRST BLIND PUPIL IN KOREA**



**FIRST TITHING CLASS CHEMULPO, KOREA**

class where 350 women study. There are 29 missionaries and 144 native women teaching in these classes.

The Bible Woman's Training School was established in 1907 and now has 61 enrolled, consisting of the wives of preachers, preparing themselves for helpers, and women who wish to devote their whole lives to Christian work. The preparatory course consists of two years, the Bible course of three years. Housed in their new building they look forward to years of usefulness. The Bible women trained here have carried light to all parts of the country. No greater work is being done by any class of workers in any land. They are diligent in work, fervent in spirit, serving the Master whom they love. They have traveled knee deep in snow, have waded streams waist deep, have been lost upon mountains and compelled to remain for the night, and yet count it all joy that they may serve their Master. There is only one fault, there are not enough to go around. Eighty-five are now working and they need twenty-five more. Nothing gives such insight into what has been done for Korean women in the 33 years as does the well-known remark of the Bible woman, "Oh, I just sat there so happy, thanking first God and second the missionaries; for there was a Korean woman (Mrs. N. K. Hahn) who presided like a Bishop; Korean women read the Bible; Korean women sang; Korean women played the organ; Korean women prayed and Korean women preached. I thanked God over and over again that afternoon for the privilege He is giving to the womanhood of Korea." It is a long way from "not even having a name" to a scene like this and worth all the Society has put into it. While the growth of the church has been marvelous, yet but a small percentage of the people has been reached. Fully 11,500,000 remain to be Christianized.

The task which confronts us in Korea is, *First*, to increase our educational force. The awakening of the young girls and women and the rise of a student body, eager for preparation for the future, constitute one of the great opportunities in Korea. Japan, having annexed Korea, insists that our schools come up to the Japanese standards, and every year these demands have advanced, until now the schools must be registered or closed. To register requires more efficient teachers, better equipment and good buildings, well furnished. This year has come the command to increase the salary of every teacher and gatekeeper; to furnish a secretary for every missionary, qualified to make reports for the Government; to employ Japanese teachers with Government certificates. The budget for Ewha Haktang must be doubled immediately or that splendid school must close. To register schools for the grammar grade, an increase of \$1,000 is needed annually, for other schools, an increase of \$500.



A BIBLE WOMAN, KOREA

The conference decided to try to save 37 of the schools by registration. The local magistrates have absolute power over schools not registered and can close them at any time.

A great opportunity lies in the kindergarten. The Government permits these, and one is needed wherever we have a preaching place. Trained kindergartners and equipment for the rooms are needed in every station. Inexpensive dormitories in connection with each registered school will provide a way to care for the girls of our Christians, bringing them from all over the district to the one or two schools we maintain. These are greatly needed. We must



MODEL DAY SCHOOL, SUWON, KOREA.

have more buildings for Ewha and Union Academy and ten more day school buildings to meet Government demands. *Second:* To thoroughly equip our hospitals and send out at once two nurses and two physicians. *Third:* (a) To increase the evangelistic force to sufficiently guide the activities of the native women. We now have 12 evangelistic missionaries; this number should be doubled. (b) To provide a woman's class building in each district center. In Pyengyang, Yungbyen and Seoul the classes have grown so large that it is impossible to accommodate the number who come from long distances. In Pyengyang there were 15 crowded into where but 5 could sleep with comfort; this resulted in sore throats, colds and headaches. In Yungbyen they have but five small rooms where, for district classes alone, they need 12. They have large weekly classes which must be held in the dining room, whether there is an epidemic of whooping cough, measles or scarlet fever. In these buildings which can be erected for \$3000 will be rooms for women's classes, the school chapel, the night school, the kindergarten, while the building will be the center for the evangelistic work. (c) To provide support for Bible women sufficient to allow one for each circuit. "The most compelling aspect for the evangelistic situation in Korea is its remarkable response to every fresh effort. Such conditions do not admit of delay."

All students of missions unite in the opinion that NOW is the time to save Korea. Bishop Thoburn, the "Prophet of Methodism," said ten years ago, "Give Korea the money and workers she needs and in ten years she will be won for Christ and help save Asia for Him." Bishop Lewis has expressed his belief that "through the Koreans God will, in a future spiritual effort, express His will for the great yellow race, that He will make them the key of spiritual

blessing to all other peoples." Dr. Noble declares, "It is not too much to say 'Korea is the key to Eastern Asia,' and if Christianity saves Korea's millions it will save the nations of Asia." And Mr. William T. Ellis, the newspaper correspondent, wrote, eleven years ago, "Cannot you say something or do something to make the church in America realize that here in Korea *just now* is the Christian opportunity of the centuries? The whole country is ripe for the picking. The Koreans are ready to turn to the living God. If the Christian church has any conception of strategy and appreciation of an opportunity and any sense of relative values, she will act at once, not next year but NOW."

And the church has not understood and has sent cents where they should have sent dollars, has sent missionaries by ones and twos when they should have sent them by the score. Doors open and shut, open by God's providences, close by the Church's neglect. While the door in Korea is not quite as wide open as a few years ago, yet as a whole Korea is the most responsive mission field in the world. All conditions combine to urge upon us the necessity and wisdom of haste in saving Korea.

MRS. R. L. THOMAS, *Official Correspondent*

## JAPAN

### East Conference

#### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

SAPPORO—V. Elizabeth Alexander, Lora C. Goodwin.  
 HAKODATE—"Iai Jo Gakko"—Caroline Wright School—Augusta Dickerson, principal; Frances W. MacIntire, Ida H. Appenzeller. *Evangelistic Work and Kindergartens*—Helen Couch.  
 HIROSAKI—*Girls' School*—M. Helen Russell, principal. *Sunday Schools and Kindergartens*—To be supplied. *Evangelistic Work*—Winifred F. Draper.  
 SENDAI—"Joshi Jijo Gakkwan"—Ellison W. Bodley, principal. *Evangelistic Work*—Carrie A. Heaton. *Christian Orphanage*—Louisa Imhof, supt.  
 TOKYO—"Aoyama Jo Gakuin"—Anna L. White, acting principal; Laura Chase (contract teacher), Alice Cheney. *Day Schools and Evangelistic Work*—Matilda A. Spencer. N. Margaret Daniel, treasurer.  
 YOKOHAMA—*Higgins Bible Training School*—Edna M. Lee, principal. *Day Schools*—Rebecca J. Watson. *Evangelistic Work*—Anna B. Slate. *Literary Work*—Georgiana Baucus, Emma E. Dickinson.  
 NAGOYA—"Seiryu Jo Gakko"—Leonora Seeds, principal. *Sunday Schools and Kindergarten*—Lois K. Curtice. *Evangelistic Work*—K. Grace Wythe.

### West Conference

#### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

FUKUOKA—"Fukuoka Jo Gakko"—Elizabeth M. Lee, principal, Anna P. Atkinson, in charge of building. *Evangelistic Work*—Bertha Starkey.  
 NAGASAKI—"Kwassui Jo Gakko"—Mariana Young, principal; Elizabeth Russell, Adella Ashbaugh, Margaret L. A. Matheson (contract teacher), Caroline S. Peckham, Pauline A. Place, Margaret Plimpton (contract teacher). *Evangelistic Work*—Hettie A. Thomas.  
 OMURA—"Kwassui Jo En"—Elizabeth Russell, supt.  
 KUMAMOTO—Caroline Teague.  
 KAGOSHIMA—Azalia E. Peet, Harriet M. Howey.  
 MISSIONARIES ON FURLOUGH—(January 1, 1919)—Alberta B. Sprowles, Marion R. Draper, Alice Finlay, Louise Bangs, Mary H. Chappell, Edith L. Ketchum, Myrtle Z. Pider, Irma M. Taylor, Dora A. Wagner, Ella J. Hewett.  
 MISSIONARIES UNDER APPOINTMENT—Lotta Foss Johnson, Alice Hitch, Bernice Bassett.

Sixty years ago Japan was closed to all foreign intercourse—"Cradled and rocked in Eastern seas, the islands of the Japanese" under the ancient government of the Shoguns were sufficient for their inhabitants. That July

day in 1859 when Commodore Perry opened the ports of those islands was the beginning of a new Japan, the Japan that today stands on an equality with the great nations of the west.

Into the open seaports hurried foreign adventurers and merchants but, fortunately for Japan, Christian missionaries were among the newcomers. Some of the missionaries landed in Nagasaki. It is not hard to imagine the feeling of those missionaries who, in 1859, opened in Nagasaki and in Japan the second period of Christian missions. For in 1600 deadly persecution had nearly annihilated the million followers of Christ who had been taught by Xavier and his followers. This Roman Catholic Christianity had become mixed with politics. The people considered Christians traitors to Japan; hence the persecution, hence the tight closing of Japan to foreigners for 250 years. When the second period came, Protestant missionaries were the leaders. They encountered the ancient hatred; they saw in every city and town the edict boards prohibiting Christianity as an evil religion.

Our Methodist church was not ready in 1859 to send missionaries to Japan; the first missionary landed in 1872 but immediately our Church made broad plans for work in the empire. A chain of stations was occupied from Sapporo in the north to the Loo Choo islands in the south. Two years later the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society sent its first missionaries and speedily opened work in most of the stations selected by the Board of Foreign Missions. Those stations are ours today for there has been little enlargement of our borders since those early days—eleven stations—Sapporo and Hakodate in the northern island of the Hokkaido; Hirosaki, Sendai, Tokyo, Yokohama and Nagoya in the main island; Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Kumamoto and Kagoshima in Kyushu.

The first missionary sent by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was Dora E. Shoonmaker who, in 1874, opened in Tokyo a school for boys and girls which was the foundation of the "Aoyama Jo Gakuin." During the next four years came Olive Whiting, Matilda



ELIZABETH RUSSELL,  
NAGASAKI, JAPAN

A. Spencer, Mary J. Holbrook and Susan B. Higgins. The first three remained in Tokyo but Miss Higgins started the Bible Training School in Yokohama.

In 1879 Elizabeth Russell and Jean M. Gheer founded "Kwassui Jo Gakko" at Nagasaki in the south island of Kyushu.

The Woman's Conference of Japan was organized in 1884. The work in Kyushu developed so rapidly that in 1905 a new conference was organized in the south. This conference—West Japan conference—includes Kyushu and other islands to the south and east, Formosa and the Loo Choo group, also work among the Japanese in Korea (Chosen). Now, in 1918, the two conferences are feeling the need of greater unity and it is probable that again all our work will be administered as one conference. The Board of Foreign Missions has already so unified its work.

To get before our minds the work accomplished by our Society during these last forty-four years we should make a tour of the mission stations.

SAPPORO, CAPITAL CITY OF THE HOKKAIDO, is the "most Christian city in Japan." Bishop Merriman C. Harris was the first Protestant missionary to this great north island. He won the hearts of educated and influential Japanese and among those whom he baptised is Dr. Sato, the principal of the Government Agricultural College of Sapporo. In 1917 Bishop Harris, now retired, made a tour of the Hokkaido preaching the Gospel of Christ. It was a tour of triumph for this loyal bishop of the Church of Christ in Japan.

The opportunities in Sapporo and its surrounding districts are far beyond the resources of all the missionary societies. Even if Sapporo has a reputation for Christianity, yet the five little churches of the city do not reach one per cent of the 100,000 inhabitants. The few Christians are of high quality and our Methodist church is strong in men and women and earnest young people. Miss Goodwin reports the interesting women's meetings and the young women's society. Besides the work in the church Miss Goodwin and her helpers have Bible classes for girls in government schools, in offices and in the linen factory. The Sunday Schools are a great joy, especially the one held in Kita Hachi. Imagine 150 enthusiastic youngsters, many of them double, that is with a baby on her back, tucked into a room 12 by 14 feet. All over Japan we meet men and women who have become Christians because they went as children to a Sunday School. And our Society cannot give the little support needed for these schools.

Our two missionaries, Elizabeth Alexander and Lora C. Goodwin, live in a semi-Japanese house which is in a big garden; land is waiting for the much needed kindergarten and for a foreign-built house. Two rooms built upstairs will, we hope, give the missionaries dry sleeping rooms. In all the Hokkaido there are no women evangelists of any mission except Miss Alexander and she can reach only a few places near Sapporo. This island is being settled rapidly by Japanese from the south; they are open-minded and ready to receive a new religion. Now is the time to push the work. "Shall the people set up roadside images and give the substance they are so eagerly acquiring to the priests for temples and incense, or shall we take the opportunity and help them to worship in spirit and in truth?"

HAKODATE, THE GATEWAY OF THE HOKKAIDO.—At the foot of the Peak, the Gibraltar of Japan, lies this port city of the north. Two miles out of the busy city, surrounded by eighteen acres of land, is our girls' school—"Iai Jo Gakko," "Memorial Love School." The thirty-fifth anniversary of this school has just been celebrated. Augusta Dickerson and Mary S. Hampton have each given all their missionary service to "Iai," a remarkable record for a changing Methodist missionary but the results prove that it was wise for Miss Dickerson to keep the principalship twenty-five years. In 1919 she begins another period of service. Even now the teachers and girls are welcoming their principal and friend back to "Iai." Miss Hampton has the reputation of being a wise counselor and a builder of judgment. Hers are the "Iai" buildings, erected in 1909 after the fire of 1907 had destroyed the old school in the city. Miss Hampton gave thirty-five years to Hakodate and now has retired in the homeland.

The Hakodate school has sent many of its graduates into missionary service and many more have become strong Christian home-makers. During the last years the increasing competition of government schools has made it evident that no mission school can do effective service in Japan without the official recognition of Government. Many changes had to be made in the school to meet government requirements but Miss Dickerson gave herself to these improvements as earnestly as she would to the winning of girls for Christ. Indeed, the higher a Christian school ranks educationally, the greater opportunity it has to win the strongest girls of the community for Christianity. In 1917 the recognition was given and there was great rejoicing. Immediately the enrollment became larger; now the dormitory is over full and a new one is needed. A domestic science course should be added and that necessitates a special building and equipment.

"The little sister of the Memorial Love School" is the beautiful "Iai" kin-

dergarten in the town just on the site of the old school. This kindergarten is for the children of the better classes; always there are many names on the waiting list. The children have opened the doors of the conservative old homes of Hakodate. The teacher is always welcome. The mothers come to mothers' meetings and thus through two channels the Message is entering the homes. How the children love their kindergarten; that they do not forget after they enter the government primary school is evident from the enthusiastic alumni meetings—250 present at the last one. Next year the charity kindergarten is to have a home of its own; the children there have had no playground and only a tiny house. This too will be another "Memorial Love" building.

**HIROSAKI, THE CRADLE OF JAPANESE METHODISM.**—We have now crossed the straits and are down on the main island. This is the old feudal town of Hirosaki, with its ancient moat and castle. Here are memories also of Christian heroes for from this soil have sprung one hundred pastors and Bible-women, honored Japanese workers, chief among whom was Bishop Yoitsu Honda.



ON A SNOWY DAY  
GIRLS' SCHOOL, HIROSAKI, JAPAN

The Japanese gave money to open a girls' school—a Christian school—in 1886. Later the building and land were given to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. For years the school was small and seemed to make little impression in the old, prejudiced city. Indeed, Methodists have been remiss in cultivating the Hirosaki field; we are responsible for half a million of people only 500 of whom are Christians. The Gospel has not had its chance in these districts and gradually we are beginning to realize it is our fault.

New life has come into the girls' school; the school house has been enlarged and a chapel built. For the first time, this year at commencement the high educational dignitaries had room enough so that they could sit in chairs. Even more important than the new addition was the granting of government recognition. Surely the unpainted buildings and the poor equipment did not warrant such an honor. But the inspectors understood the high scholarship ideals of the principal, M. Helen Russell, and the recognition was given on the future outlook. Miss Russell will not fail in her part of the obligation but will the Society do its share? To increase the income of the school Miss Russell is teaching in the boys' high school. This, however, makes a most valuable link between the Christian girls' school and the government schools. The enrollment

of the school has doubled in three years. The girls are graduating true Christians but many of them meet great opposition in their homes. The great need of the school is a dormitory; the teachers have no place to live, it is not safe for the girls to live outside the protection of the school—Hirosaki is a garrison town. The land has been bought, who will give the dormitory? There is no more urgent need in Japan today.

The two kindergartens gather groups of children and open the way to boundless possibilities in the homes. But there is no missionary to care for these kindergartens. Miss Russell needs another missionary in the school.

Mary B. Griffiths is still counted the evangelistic missionary of the north. Others are continuing the work she planned so well but how eagerly Miss Griffiths would be welcomed to Hirosaki. Miss Taylor has found the Japanese pastors most loyal supporters and colleagues. It was in 1905 that the Methodist Japanese church began its independent existence, the mission churches of the Methodist South, of Canada and our church combining as one church. Bishop Honda of Hirosaki was called as the first bishop. His influence is still felt all over Japan. Our mission under Bishop Herbert Welch and the Japanese Methodist church under Bishop Hiraiwa work together in complete harmony for the salvation of Japan. An incident told by Miss Taylor shows how close is the connection of our evangelistic workers with the Church: "One of our stations was left without a pastor for a year. That is usually pretty serious but the Bible-woman rose to the emergency. Within six months there were eight baptisms and some were men, each one led to Christ by the Bible-woman."

**SENDAI, THE CITY OF THE FRIENDLY HEART.**—The Japanese and missionaries have a peculiarly friendly relation in this city that alone would almost warrant its name. A splendid group of influential men is the backbone of our church. The interest of the church in the girls' school is very strong; when it almost seemed best to close the school a strong protest was made by the Methodist church. Even if the enrollment of the school is small yet its influence is felt throughout the city. In ten different stations pupils and teachers hold weekly meetings for children.

Ella J. Hewett has recently come home for furlough; she has given thirty-five years to Japan and much of that period has been spent in Sendai. With a very small appropriation from home but with great economy and co-operation on the part of students and teachers, the school has gone on year by year. Last year Miss Hewett said, "Our record remains unbroken, all the graduates are baptized Christians." The increased cost of teachers and supplies has now brought the "Joshi Jijo Gakkwan" to a crisis. Miss Bodley is in charge and Bishop Welch hopes to make a successful plan for the future of the school. Miss Imhof still continues her ministry to the children in the Christian Orphanage. Her service in Japan covers thirty years. Miss Heaton has a district which presents difficulties because of long distances, few workers and small appropriations. With four million people, mostly living in small towns and villages, what can one missionary and five Bible-women do? When shall we provide an adequate program for the salvation of Japan?

**TOKYO, THE CAPITAL OF THE SUNRISE KINGDOM.**—Tokyo is naturally the center of all missionary work in the empire—a city of over two million people, the fourth city in size in the world. Its area of 2956 square miles makes transportation a special difficulty even in the city limits. In the section of Aoyama our Methodist work centers in the fine, large compound of seven acres owned by the Board of Foreign Missions. In a corner of this compound the little school founded by Miss Schoonmaker finally found a home. A lease was signed that gave our Society the use of three acres for forty years from 1888. We had hoped to be able to buy this land but the needs of the boys' school and other institutions now demand the whole compound. We still have the right to stay a few years longer but our occupancy is hindering the development of the Aoyama Gakuin. We have already bought six and a half acres of land near the present site but a hundred thousand dollars will be needed to erect suitable buildings.

Tracing the development of our school: first, a high school department; next, in 1902, a higher English department; government recognition was secured for both these departments. The opening of the higher English department unified the system of schools in the East conference under the educational leadership of Aoyama Jo Gakuin. At one time plans were made for opening full college work but the wiser plan of co-operation in a union college prevailed. In April, 1918, the Woman's Christian College of Japan was opened in Tokyo. The higher department of Aoyama merges in the college.

In 1889 an industrial school was opened in connection with Aoyama Jo Gakuin by Miss Ella Blackstock. This school has since been made a department of the Jo Gakuin but still maintains its entity as the Harrison Memorial Industrial Department. In 1918 government recognition was secured, the first mission industrial school recognized by Government. Miss Blackstock would have rejoiced to see this fruitage of her labors. Both the high school and the industrial department are over-crowded having an enrollment of 440. There were 92 graduates in 1918.

But the emphasis is not primarily on educational standards. The Spirit of God has been in the school. The principal, Miss Alberta B. Sprowles, reports that eighty per cent of the students are Christians and that during the last three years 375 students have decided to accept Christ.

The family of the "Aoyama Jo Gakuin" takes in the new missionaries studying in the language school. Miss Daniel, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society treasurer of Japan, makes her home there. So also does Miss Matilda Spencer.

Miss Spencer will soon close her long period of service in Japan. She has been associated with the life of the Japanese and foreign communities of Tokyo for more than forty years. Under her care now are the two day schools, many forms of city work in connection with the Methodist churches and also a large district work. Miss Spencer has an able associate in Miss Tomi Furuta whose special appointment is conference evangelist. The records of almost every school of the conference tell of wonderfully successful meetings held with the students by Furuta San.

The hospitable home of the Woman's Society at 221 Bluff, Yokohama, is known to missionaries of all lands. That beautiful service, which we all take for granted and for which we allow no time in planning the regular work, does take both time and strength. For many years Mrs. VanPetten was the head of the home; it is hard today to think of 221 Bluff without her sunshine welcome. Connected with the home is the Bible Training School founded by Miss Higgins in 1884. This school has rendered splendid service in training Bible-women. Today, however, another standard of religious work has come to Japan as to America. The need of social service is pressing in Japan where the standard of morality and the position of women have not kept pace with the other standards of western civilization so eagerly and thoroughly adopted by Japan. Someone has said that the problem of Japan is the problem of the women. Our training school is now ripe for a new development. The consensus of opinion is that the school should be moved to Tokyo and that all the Methodist missions should unite in one Methodist school for the training of women for religious and social service.

Miss Watson, who has just celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of her coming to Japan, has charge of the day schools. These schools are of many kinds. Kamakura and Kanagawa are kindergartens that reach the better class of families; Aizawa and Yamabucicho are primary day schools that take in children too poor to meet the requirements of the government primary schools; Hachimanyato reaches still further down in its care for the children of Japan who have no birth registry. It is Japan's laws that bring these children into their hapless condition and then forbid them the privilege of the government schools. A new building has been given this year for the school. The Maud E. Simons school is a high grade industrial school on the Tobe Bluff; here are boundless opportunities for Christian work. A new addition built in

honor of Miss Watson will increase the service of the school. Under the enthusiastic leadership of Mrs. Ninomiya the Japanese are giving even more for this building than is the Society. The blind school opened by Mrs. VanPetten is but one example of the many forms of philanthropic work that she mothered in Yokohama.



THE CRECHE, AIZAWA, JAPAN.

Out in the villages round about Yokohama, Anna B. Slate with eight Bible-women is carrying the Message to the women in Christian and non-Christian homes. In the city Mrs. Draper gathers the mothers into her very successful mothers' meetings. In all the stations there are mothers' meetings; Mrs. Draper, as president of the National Mothers' Association, shares her enthusiasm and experience with all. "Tokiwasha" has become a word as well known at home as in Japan—it represents all the varied literary output of Miss Baucus and Miss Dickinson; "*Tokiwa*" is the name of the woman's magazine that is a great favorite in the homes; the other publications of the "Tokiwasha" are given in a very attractive catalogue. Send for it.

**NAGOYA, A BUDDHIST STRONGHOLD, SLOWLY SURRENDERING TO CHRIST.**—When we compare the 15353 Buddhist and Shinto temples and shrines with the sixty places of Christian worship in the district of Nagoya we feel that the word "slowly" should be so underlined that it will strike deep into the consciences of us Methodists.

Grace K. Wythe is living in a Japanese house in the center of the city; the Bible-women have a house near by. Next door to the Methodist church is the house of Dr. and Mrs. Spencer of the Board of Foreign Missions. Some two miles out of the city is "Seiryu Jo Gakko," our girls' school, which, true to its name, is a real "stream of purity" in the community. The Methodist responsibility in this teeming Nagoya district is one million souls; we need a large missionary reinforcement.

In 1907 our school, then located in the city, was destroyed by fire; in 1911 the new buildings were dedicated; these buildings in their adaptation to Japanese architecture are very satisfactory. Miss Atkinson is another missionary builder. It has taken time to build up the school in its new location but the enrollment is now increasing each year. Miss Atkinson has been transferred

to Fukuoka to superintend the erection of the new buildings; we appreciate her response to this urgent call for special service.

Where was once a wonderful bed of iris in the "Seiryu" compound is now a kindergarten building, the gift of Miss Mabel Lee and her family in honor of their mother. The kindergarten has proved the needed link between the families of the community and the high school.

An evangelistic campaign under the Rev. Paul Kanamori brought real results to the churches in Nagoya district. Sixty women decided to be baptized and others are being taught. Miss Wythe is planning an adjustment of work on the district that will allow more time and stronger work in fewer stations; the women of Japan are ready to receive Christ if they have the opportunity. The Christian women have been slow to realize that it is their privilege to give as well as to receive but the spirit of service is growing.

**FUKUOKA, THE EDUCATIONAL CENTER OF THE SOUTH.**—In 1914 our Society was nearly convinced that the girls' school in Fukuoka should be closed because there was not enough money to finance it properly. Miss Lola Kidwell, the principal, and the members of the Fukuoka church presented such compelling arguments that the Society was convinced that the school should be made worthy of the growing educational center which the city of Fukuoka is rapidly becoming.

In 1918 great progress in the development of the school can be seen. The old property in the business section has been sold and new property—about nine acres—has been bought in the suburbs. Work has already begun on the main building and we expect the new home will be ready when the old property has to be vacated in April, 1919. The enrollment of the school has increased and now is 110. Even before the new buildings were ready Government granted recognition to "Fukuoka Jo Gakko"—"Happy Hill School for Girls"—on March 9, 1918. There are many indications that the city and educational officials are friendly to our school. Miss Elizabeth Lee, the principal, writes: "In the second most thickly populated area in Japan, in a city which is already the seat of the Imperial University and the educational center of the south, a city which is very open to Christianity, a Christian institution which can offer to its students all the advantages of the government schools plus the Gospel of Jesus Christ, can have the joy of sending out Christian girls who shall be 'as corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace'." The spiritual life of the school is fresh and strong; the teachers and girls are joyful Christians.

The school needs a much larger appropriation for current expenses; it needs other buildings beside the one under construction. It needs a strong music department and we are looking for a missionary to take charge.

Of the twenty-four self-supporting Methodist churches in Japan that of Fukuoka is one of the strongest. Even the women members of this church are doing personal work to bring other women to Christ. The union of all the churches of the city in a community Christmas Tree was a new venture in Japan. Thousands of Japanese heard the Christmas story in this way.

**NAGASAKI, "KWASSUI JO GAKKO"—"SPRING OF LIVING WATER SCHOOL FOR GIRLS."**—When Miss Russell and Miss Gheer went to Nagasaki to open a school for girls wise men said that it would be many years before the families of Nagasaki would send their daughters to a Christian school. The school opened in 1880 with one pupil and her home was outside of Nagasaki. But in spite of great opposition due to the deep-seated prejudice of the people against Christianity, the numbers in the school rapidly increased. Soon the school was full and Miss Gheer opened a school in Fukuoka. "Kwassui" has been the special child of Elizabeth Russell. When the thirty-fifth anniversary of the school was celebrated, she, its founder, was present and made the address. The high school became a college; industrial, music, Biblical and kindergarten normal departments have been added. Still Miss Russell is an active member of the faculty but Miss Mariana Young has been principal for several years. The adjoining property of the Dutch Reform School was bought in 1913 and now the location of "Kwassui", overlooking the bay, is wonderfully beautiful.

Cincinnati Branch has always been the mother of this school. As you go through the compound you find buildings named for Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. R. L. Thomas, Mrs. E. B. Cowen and Elizabeth Russell.

The religious life of the school is manifest in all its activities; the students send money from their missionary offerings to the Loo Choo islands where a



KWASSUI FACULTY AND GRADUATES, 1918  
NAGASAKI, JAPAN

graduate of "Kwassui" is doing real foreign missionary work. The majority of the girls who enter the high school are from non-Christian homes; the majority who graduate each year are Christians. The result of our Christian schools in Japan is manifest each year. During the first thirty years of "Kwassui's" existence over 1200 girls were in her classes. All over Japan we meet Christian graduates of this school. Miss Burton gives as an estimate for all the Christian schools of Japan that  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{9}{10}$  of the girls who enter are from non-Christian homes; of the graduates  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{9}{10}$  are Christians.

The music department under Miss Ashbaugh has reached a high standard. The Biblical department suffered a serious loss in the death of Mary E. Melton, a missionary whose influence was felt throughout the community. The kindergarten department is taking new life under Miss Fuji Takamori, who recently returned to Japan after a period of study in America.

"Kwassui" needs more land, better equipment, a domestic science building. How we wish that all these needs could be met before Miss Russell leaves Japan.

Nineteen Sunday Schools, three city kindergartens, extend the influence of "Kwassui" throughout the city. Miss Hettie Thomas, the evangelistic missionary, visits the homes of the day pupils and helps in the churches of the city and district.

**KUMAMOTO**—The completion of the Gamble Home in June, 1917, gives a permanent home for our work in Kumamoto. This building was put up under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Russell who for nearly a year lived half the time in Kumamoto. The land is sufficiently large for a kindergarten building and home for the Bible-women. In Japan the kindergarten seems a necessary center for city evangelistic work. We are praying that some one will give this kindergarten. In the city of Kumamoto, which has a population of 60,000, there is no Christian kindergarten. There is a large district work supervised by the Kumamoto missionary—we hope sometime that we may report more than one missionary for city and district. The rural sections of Japan have hardly been reached by the Gospel message, and yet 80 per cent of the people live in the country. We appoint only one woman for a district that

she can hardly touch. There are, however, strong Bible-women working in connection with three of the churches of the district and in Yamaga a kindergarten is winning the whole town.

KAGOSHIMA.—In this city of the Satsuma clan there is a favorable hearing



FRANCESCA NAST GAMBLE HOME  
KAGOSHIMA, JAPAN

for Christianity. The history of the city inclines the people to a hatred of Buddhism as does the history of Nagasaki prejudice the people against Christianity.

The Gamble home was the first foreign-built house in the city; delegations from the public schools and from all classes of people came to visit the home. It was New Year's Day, 1917, that Miss Finlay set up housekeeping in the new home. Now a kindergarten has been built and already one graduation has been held. The weekly activities show how strong is this home in its Christian influence. Five Bible classes for adults are held and two other Bible classes. Always the home is wide open to Japanese friends. Miss Mochizuki, a graduate of "Aoyama Jo Gakuin," is the Japanese hostess. Bible classes are also held in various parts of the city in Japanese homes. The church of Kagoshima is strong in influential, earnest Christians. Special revival meetings held in the theatre stirred thousands of people. Although the theatre held two thousand many were turned away each night.

There are churches in the district where our Bible-women are working and the far off Loo Choo islands are also counted a part of the Kagoshima appointment. Miss Finlay has made several visits to those islands and one visit to the Japanese Christians of Chosen.

The most urgent need of Kagoshima is a Christian dormitory for girls who attend the government high school. This would also be a great addition to our service in Kumamoto. The government system of education is of high grade but there is no religion taught and the teachers fail to give to the pupils the love and sympathy that they receive in Christian schools.

**THE CALL OF THE JAPANESE WOMEN IN CHOSEN.**—We shall lose our chance to reach these women unless we send soon a missionary and Bible-women. A large Japanese church has been built in Seoul and the Japanese are now settling as permanent residents in Chosen. Our work for the Japanese

greatly helps the Korean church for the prejudice of one group against the other is taken away as they both hear of Jesus Christ.

What is the future for Japan? A second time the opening has come for the Christian church to win Japan. She failed the first time; will she fail again? Will our Society fail to adequately support its schools? This is a question that we must answer squarely. A poorly-equipped Christian school cannot represent Christ in Japan; what we do must be done well. The doors are open to the homes, the women are hungry for knowledge and sympathy, the girls need Christian guidance.

Under the leadership of Bishop Welch a splendid program has been laid out for the Methodist Mission. May our Society have the faith and courage to do its share for the salvation of Japan.

FLORENCE L. NICHOLS, *Official Correspondent*

## MEXICO

### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

MEXICO CITY—*Sarah L. Keen Colegio*—Laura Temple, Grace Hollister, Mabel Taylor. *Industrial School*—Vernice Gelvin (contract teacher). *Eвангелистic Work*—Harriet Ayers, Ethel McClintock. *Bible Training School*—Effa Dunmore.

PUEBLA—*Normal School*—Blanche Betz, Katherine Johnson; Addie Dyer, Jessie Seesholtz, Florence Harper (contract teachers).

PACHUCA—*Colegio Hijas de Allende*—Kathryn Kyser, Edna Fry (contract teacher).

GUANAJUATO—Dora Gladden, Iva Finton (contract teacher).

MISSIONARIES ON FURLough—Carrie Purdy, Helen Hewitt.

MISSIONARY UNDER APPOINTMENT—Martha Hartman.

To Mrs. William Butler belongs the honor of starting the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in Mexico. After her return from India where she had seen the beginnings of missionary work among the girls and women of the East, she and her husband were sent to open up work in Mexico. Our church was led into this country partly through the intercession of a group of Mexican gentlemen who came to New York and pled with representatives of different missionary organizations to open up work in their country as their people were leaving Romanism and were in danger of becoming infidels. Dr. and Mrs. Butler arrived in Mexico City, Feb. 23, 1873. Although the Constitution of 1857 had separated absolutely the church and



"THE ENTRANCE OF THY WORD GIVETH LIGHT"  
BIBLE CLASS, MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

the state, the power of Catholicism was still so strong that it was very difficult to secure property for the new mission. This was finally done through a friend of Dr. Butler, and a building was purchased which had been the home of the first convent and the first primary school on the American continent. This building is still the headquarters for Methodist work in Mexico City.

Mrs. Butler soon came face to face with the dire need of Mexico for a living Christ. She visited two famous shrines where she saw hundreds of worshippers, and she wrote to her friends that in no part of the world had she seen worse idolatry than this. As women and children were the chief worshippers at these shrines she felt keenly that something must be done to show them a better way. When a little orphan Indian girl, seven years of age, was given to her Sept. 17th, 1873, here was the opportunity to write to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, to take the support of this child and to send workers who could gather in more like her.

It was no easy thing for Protestant missionaries, women especially, to go into Mexico in these early days. Mexicans who accepted the new faith were often murdered, and even the missionaries were in frequent danger. Even so, Mrs. Butler's plea was heard and answered, and on January 24th, 1874, Miss Mary Hastings of the New York Branch and Miss Susan Warner of the Cincinnati Branch arrived in Mexico City. They found six orphans ready for them and an orphanage was commenced in the upper story of the convent which Dr. Butler had purchased. This school has grown into the Sarah L. Keen Colegio, a well-known institution which has graduated many fine young women.

In 1875 Miss Hastings was sent to Pachuca, where she opened up a little school in a hired apartment over a grocery and liquor store. Here she taught both day and Sunday schools, and directed the work of Bible and tract distribution. In 1877 a permanent building was put up, and later the building now occupied was bought. Miss Hastings gave twenty-four years of loving and efficient service to Pachuca and saw the school grow to over five hundred pupils. At her funeral in 1898 the people to whom she had ministered, and many others, crowded the church, court and street, to pay their tribute to one who had done so much for them. One of the greatest needs in Mexico at the present time is a new building for this school to which Miss Hastings gave her life. An additional building has been rented for some years but it is so far from adequate that in some of the rooms the children sit two or three in a seat, and even then many have to be turned away.

Miss Warner's greatest work was in Puebla, where, in the face of the greatest fanaticism, she laid the foundation of the present Normal Institute. It was months before she was able to enroll a single student and at the end of two years the number of pupils was so small that the Society considered withdrawing from the city. Compare this with a report written much later: "The boarding pupils represent twelve of the twenty-seven states of the republic. Some have to come to us from the border line on the north, some from far off Yucatan, traveling a distance of nine hundred or a thousand miles." At the present time the Puebla Normal Institute and the Pachuca school are the two largest under the direction of our Society in any part of the world. Last year the Pachuca school had an enrollment of almost nine hundred, while the Normal Institute had almost eight hundred.

Guanajuato, the center of some of the most famous silver mines in the world, had its first school in 1885. From the first it was a success and property was needed many years before it could be purchased. Calls for schools came from other towns but they could not be heeded. At La Canada the government offered a building and furniture if we would supply a teacher, while a similar request came from Atzala where in the early days twenty-seven had been martyred and the church almost exterminated. We have day schools at the present time in seven different towns and the four boarding schools mentioned above with the addition of an Industrial School and a Bible Training School in Mexico City. We own property for all our boarding schools valued at over \$200,000.00.

Even in the early days, when the priests incited the mobs to rise against the missionaries and their followers, our workers could always count on the support and protection of the government. The officials have frequently praised our work and have been friendly to us in many ways. Our Puebla school has been mentioned frequently as being one of the leading factors in the educational development of the city. Its diplomas are recognized by the government, as are also those of our other schools. The governor of the state attends the closing exercises at Guanajuato, and not long ago, when some reforms were to be undertaken in the government schools, the superintendent of education said he would wait to see what Miss Gladden did along that line first. Many of our graduates are teaching in the state schools and receiving large salaries. The opportunity for wielding a Christian influence here is large and we are glad that some of our alumnae have taken such positions. We are more than grateful, though, to the ones who have stood by our own schools, even when offered better positions, as we should have to abandon much of our work were it not for them. During the severe days of the revolution when most of the missionaries had to leave the country, they kept the schools running. They are the ones who can reach their own people most easily and the ones to whom increasing responsibility must be given, so it is extremely necessary that we give them sufficient salaries to live on in these days when the cost of living has more than doubled. The self-support in our schools is keeping up wonderfully well, but it is not yet sufficient to cover these salaries, in fact it will hardly cover the tuition and board of our students.

Over two thousand students yearly have come under the influence of our various schools. The courses of study which they pursue have always been modeled on those of the government schools, and range from kindergarten up through normal training. Puebla has had a fine normal department for many years and its graduates are in demand everywhere. This school also has an excellent kindergarten training course in charge of a kindergartner from the United States. Its alumnae are now taking charge of kindergartens in many places in Mexico.

Industrial training has formed a part of the curriculum of all our schools as many of our pupils come from very poor and squalid homes. The girls are taught how to cook and sew, and many other things which are so necessary for the making of a happy and efficient home life. For a long time a purely industrial school was felt to be a necessity—one which would teach the very poorest girls to be self-supporting. In 1911 this school started in Santa Julia, a suburb of Mexico City. We have seven acres of land and a good building. The girls are given the rudiments of an elementary education, and are taught to sew, cook, do laundry work, raise vegetables and fruits, etc. Many of the children who come here are extremely uncouth at first, so the transformation after two or three years is truly marvelous.

The commercial and music courses have proven very popular, as have also the English departments for English speaking and better class Mexican children who wish to take all their work in English. These English departments are practically self-supporting and in some cases contribute to the general upkeep of the schools.

The curriculum at the Bible Woman's Training School in Mexico City is modeled on that of similar institutions in the United States. Besides their actual Bible work the girls have courses in personal work, church history, home nursing, etc. Some work is taken at the Union Theological Seminary, and we are hoping they may have more of their work there. Some very fine young women are now taking Bible training, among them three sisters, all very capable girls.

The transformation of character which comes to many of the girls in our schools is a constant revelation of the saving power of Jesus Christ. All over Mexico are our graduates, as Christian teachers, Bible women and as Christian wives and mothers. They have wielded an influence that cannot be measured. Time after time the hearts of our missionaries have been gladdened, as girl after girl has given her heart to Christ and expressed her purpose to live as He

guides her. Just recently nineteen girls in the Sara L. Keen Colegio volunteered for definite Christian work, also a number at Puebla during an Epworth League Institute.

Our Society has confined itself to only two forms of missionary work in Mexico—educational and evangelistic. The educational work has been outlined above. Our evangelistic work centers in Mexico City, though we have a few Bible women in other cities. Our aim is to have an evangelist in each school who can do religious work in the homes of our pupils. Miss Johnson was sent to Puebla with this in mind, but lack of funds and missionary candidates have prevented our doing it in the other schools. Miss Ayers, our senior missionary in Mexico, has the direction of the evangelistic work in Mexico City. She and her Bible women have been a wonderful help in building up our Methodist Church. They teach classes in the Sunday School and constantly visit in the homes of the people. Miss Dunmore and the girls in the Bible Training School also help in this good work, which is of great practical benefit to the girls as well as to those they visit. Many of the two hundred people who joined the Gante Church recently on probation did so as the result of the visits of our workers. There is great need at the present time for the enlargement of our evangelistic work, as it is only as the people of Mexico receive Christ into their hearts and live by His precepts that a lasting and stable government can come to their country.

If the same party of Mexicans who induced our Church to go into Mexico in 1873 could come to us today, they could tell us of much that has been accomplished, but of much land still to be possessed. They would tell us of states with more than a million population with no foreign missionary; of the fact that each ordained minister, both native and foreign, has a parish of over 75,000; that God's name is unknown to one-fifth of the population, and His book could not be read by four-fifths of the people; that educated men and women have left the church on account of the failure of Romanism to meet their needs and think there is no religion for them. They would reiterate the statement made by their President, Benito Juarez, long ago, "Upon the development of Protestantism depends the future happiness and prosperity of my nation"; and above all they would reproach us with the fact that we have put one billion dollars into our mining interests in Mexico and less than one-thousandth of that amount into missionary work. These men are before us today in the call of the whole nation for our help. Will we hear and heed them?

CARRIE JAY CARNAHAN, *Official Correspondent*

## SOUTH AMERICA

### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

**BUENOS AYRES**—*Escuela Norte Americana para Ninas*—Grace Barstow, Blanche Rubright, Ruby Hosford.  
**ROSARIO**—*Colegio Norte Americano*—Bertha K. Tallon, Lois Joy Hartung, Joy Schreckengast.  
**MONTEVIDEO**—*Instiituto Crandon*—Jennie Reid, Helen Gilliland, Sarah Hatfield (contract teacher).  
**LIMA**—*High School*—Beryl Lovejoy, Netella Loy; Edith Spencer, Elizabeth Vaughan (contract teachers).  
**UNDER APPOINTMENT**—Ruth Warner.

"In this country the women are ten-fold more the dupes of priest-craft than the men. All their training and all public opinion is to put them on their guard against men, and to forbid them to think for themselves or feel anything independently of the priests. I have not dared to go to their houses, for the moment it is known that I have entered a house to talk with the women about religion there would be a storm. If we had two other women here to devote themselves to this work, they could be most profitably employed". . . . "Ours is the only English school in the city, and although we have worked

very quietly, we have had to refuse scholars. I teach forty children. If I had time and strength I could double the number. I have several times tried to tell the children in Sunday School of the heathen who worship idols; they never allow their thoughts to cross the ocean to India, but tell me of someone they know worshipping idols here." So wrote Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Wood from the city of Rosario, Argentina, in 1872, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society answered the call by sending out two missionaries, Miss Chapin of the New England and Miss Denning of the New York Branch, who arrived in Rosario, March, 1874. They found that they had pioneer work to do even though Dr. and Mrs. Wood and the Bible woman, Romilla, had been paving the way for almost four years. "Here we are infidels. We have something more to do than to take a Testament and go around and say, 'Come and listen to what I read,' to convince them that the Bible is a proper book for common people to read. The time has been (not many years ago) when it was a crime in this city to own a Bible," thus wrote Miss Chapin after being on the field three months. The school, which was opened in a rented house, had Elsie Wood, who later started our school in Lima, as one of its first pupils. The second year the school had ninety students even though the parish priest told the mothers they were committing a deadly sin in sending their children to the school. The large numbers were partly due to the liberal spirit toward North American education which had been spread throughout Argentina by President Sarmiento, who had visited the United States and been so impressed by the educational work he saw that he took back a number of teachers to inaugurate the same system. Rented houses in Rosario became so unsatisfactory and the number of pupils increased to such an extent that permanent property was bought in 1884, the first owned by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society on the continent of South America. When the Misses Chapin and Denning retired from active service in 1890 they had two schools, with an enrollment of about three hundred, as the result of their efficient service. These schools—one a boarding school and the other a day school—were further developed under Miss Swaney. The day school charges only a very small tuition as it is for very poor children, and derives the rest of its support from the self-support of the boarding school.

A "Ragged School," conducted for the very poor children along the river front in Buenos Ayres, formed the nucleus for our girls' school in that great city. Miss Leflury started the boarding department in 1889 in a rented building. Our Society made the mistake of not buying property in Buenos Ayres when it could have been purchased at a moderate cost, and for twenty-one years our school struggled on, moving four times, always into new neighborhoods. In spite of all this, many of the young people now among the active workers in our city churches are the products of the school. In 1910 land and a building were purchased in Flores, a most desirable suburb of the city, and the school has grown remarkably in the last few years. Every available bit of space is being used, and just recently one of the corridors has been made into a bedroom to accommodate the growing numbers. The school is reaching the better classes of girls, the ones who will go out to positions of influence, and if we wish to reach more of this type of student, as we surely do, we must enlarge our building. We are earnestly hoping that some other mission board may co-operate with us in this enterprise as the cost of adequately equipping and running a girls' boarding school in Buenos Ayres is as great as in New York City.

The first missionary of foreign birth of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was a Uruguayan woman—Miss Cecilia Guelphi, who in 1878 started a school for our Society in Montevideo. Her little school of forty pupils was the butt of ridicule, contempt and even persecution, but she kept bravely on, teaching the Bible and Gospel songs to all her pupils, and training a normal class outside school hours so that she might have good teachers to assist her. At her death in 1886 she had seven schools under her care and an army of over five hundred pupils. Shortly after her death these schools were combined into one, now known as Crandon Institute. Under Miss Hewett, who had

charge of the school for almost twenty years, it grew greatly in influence. New property was bought in 1917 and we hope very soon, with the \$125,000 appropriated for the purpose, to have a fine, well-equipped building. Crandon

Institute has always attracted a fine class of girls, and among its alumnae are four girls who went up into Paraguay as missionary teachers, the Secretary of the National Anti-Alcoholic League, leaders of the evangelical work of Uruguay, and wives of influential men. The school has always taken a leading part in the temperance movement and is at present working hard to make Uruguay dry.

Evangelical work was started in Peru when Dr. T. B. Wood and family were transferred from Rosario to Callao in 1891. A small school was started almost at once in a private house, with a few benches, a globe, some maps and a small blackboard as the only equipment. Only a few children dared to come on account of the opposition of the priests, and those who did were of all ages and colors. In spite of the opposition of the Catholic church, the Callao school attracted, by its better type of teaching, the educated classes who were already disgusted with Romanism. One, two and finally three buildings were needed to house the growing numbers. The school was co-educational, and at first supported by the



A BIBLE WOMAN  
MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

Board of Foreign Missions and our own Society. Later we withdrew to concentrate in Lima. Miss Elsie Wood taught in the Callao school for some time, and later with Miss Garcia, a Peruvian woman, in Lima. Together, they compelled the government to recognize their students and take them into the University. The girls passed such good examinations that the examiners were forced to pass them even though they had been given instructions not to do so. In 1907 Miss Wood felt that the time had come for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to have a school of its own in Lima, so she was given permission to rent a building and begin work. This school which she began then has developed into our present Lima High School, one of the best known and best patronized schools in the city. Among our two hundred students are the children of the Minister of Education and of other cabinet members. There are also poor scholarship girls, and all mingle together in the best possible spirit. Miss Lovejoy, the present principal, took the examinations and received the science degree from the old University of San Marcos—an institution older than Harvard—which fact gives the school a good standing with the government. At present the Lima High School occupies three rented buildings, all unsuited for school purposes. We are urged on many sides to purchase property and erect a building of our own, as our opportunities are almost limitless. There are only three public schools for girls in all Peru which offer work above the fifth grade. These schools will not admit Protestants and the type of teaching is very inferior. Liberty of worship was given to all creeds in Peru after a hard struggle in 1915, and now the people are very open-minded to anything we have to offer them.

The courses of study in all our schools are practically the same, beginning with kindergarten and continuing through the second year of high school. Our missionaries hope to have a complete high school course soon in at least one or two of the schools, but as yet there is very little demand for it, as most South American girls think they have finished their education and are ready for marriage when they have completed the grades. The domestic science departments at Rosario and Montevideo have proven very popular and done much to do away with the prevalent idea that all manual labor is degrading. The commercial courses have also been a success, as young women are going into business life in great numbers in all the large cities.

The greatest contribution that our schools have made to South America is that given through the Bible courses. The Bible has been a closed book in all Latin America, so we cannot wonder that morals and religion have been divorced in countries where this is the fact. The dean of the University in Lima said recently that he knew the secret of the morality of the United States and England was the Bible. Our Bible courses are creating a sentiment in favor of truth and uprightness of character, and they are making the Book a known and loved one in many homes where it might never have been seen.



CLASS IN DOMESTIC SCIENCE  
ROSARIO, SOUTH AMERICA

Many parents object to their children studying it, but in the end these same children are frequently the ones who like it better than any of their other work. Our Society has practically no evangelistic work in all South America—a fact we regret exceedingly—so we have endeavored to make the Bible courses in all our schools as strong as possible. We are planning to have a Bible Training department in the new Montevideo school where we can train young women who wish to do evangelistic work. Two or three of the girls have already expressed their desire to have this training, and we are hoping that many will feel the call to take it when the department is opened.

Our church is needed in South America now as never before. Eighty-five per cent of the intellectual classes have abandoned Romanism and have found no religion to take its place. A leading educator in Argentina has made the statement that he is devoting all his spare time to the attempt to destroy what he considers one of the greatest enemies to his country's progress—religion, meaning, of course, Catholicism. "They are a people weary of a ceremonial religion which has not satisfied the cravings of either the intellect or the soul," writes one who knows South America well. There is an open-mindedness and a real seeking after God among many at the present time, and if we do not meet this longing with that which alone can satisfy, the opportunity may slip from us never to return.

CARRIE JAY CARNAHAN, *Official Correspondent*

## EUROPE

### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

**BULGARIA**—Lovetch—Without Woman's Foreign Missionary Society representatives since Feb. 20, 1915, on account of the war.

**MISSIONARIES ON FURLOUGH**—Kate Blackburn, Miss Dora Davis.

**ROME**—*Crandon Institute*—Martha Ellen Vickery, Alice A. Llewellyn, Mary Jane Eaton.

**MISSIONARIES ON FURLOUGH**—Anna Downey Porter.

**MISSIONARIES UNDER APPOINTMENT**—Artele B. Reuse.

**FRANCE**—*Grenoble Orphanage*—Mary Lee Bolton.

### BULGARIA

**LOVETCH**—The history of the Society in Bulgaria has been one of alternating encouragement and disappointment, of remaining steadfast in the face of all but overwhelming odds. Had its representatives not been imbued with sublime courage and faith in the all-conquering Christ, had they not recognized both Bulgaria's supreme need for moral and spiritual regeneration and her strategic importance as the "Keystone in the Arch of the Nations," they must repeatedly have been driven from their posts by recurrent wars, incursions, tumults, famine and plague.

Five missionary names illumine the pages of the Society's history in Bulgaria, a small but worthy band, Linna A. Schenck, Ella B. Fincham, Kate Blackburn, Lydia Diem and Dora Davis. Miss Sarah Elder and Miss Kate E. Moss gave each a year of efficient service in her turn, as teachers, thus allowing the regular missionaries to take furlough in the homeland.

The girls' school, organized in 1880 by Dr. D. C. Challis and taken over by the Society in 1884, has been consistently maintained throughout the years. Organized first as a primary school, which later gave way to the graded school as now maintained, it offers a seven years' course to girls who have completed the four years of primary work in the government schools. English, French and Bulgarian are taught throughout the course. The Bible is used as a text-book and its study is required in each of the seven grades. About three-fourths of the pupils at entrance are Greek Catholics, but practically three-fourths of them go out Protestants. Although the school has always been small so far as its enrollment is concerned, its influence has been far-reaching and widely recognized. Previous to the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 more than five hundred young women had availed themselves of the advantages offered and had become teachers, government employees and homemakers, the builders of a new type of civilization.

In February, 1915, the Misses Blackburn and Davis were ordered home by the American Consul who felt that war conditions made it unsafe for American women to remain in the country longer. Then it was that the Bulgarian teachers rose to the occasion. Miss M. V. Raicheva was placed in charge of the school and with the Bulgarian faculty carried the work till June, 1918. This fall, owing to the failure to receive funds, Miss Raicheva will not be able to reopen the school. Now, with this school closed for the first time since its organization, the Society at the beginning of its Jubilee year faces an entirely new state of affairs in Bulgaria. A peculiar responsibility devolves upon us to do our part in Bulgaria's redemption. Plans at present call for the immediate and adequate improvement of the plant at Lovetch, and an increase in the teaching and evangelistic staff of the Society. A second school is also needed, the two institutions to be preparatory to a Christian college, which it is hoped will be established in the not distant future.

### ITALY

**ROME, CRANDON INSTITUTE**—Organized in 1896 under the able management of Miss Martha Ellen Vickery, who is still the presiding genius of this great institution, Crandon has become a school of international repute. At

the outset it was designed to meet the needs of wealthy Roman Catholics who did not wish to send their daughters to convent schools. A financial success, and supplied with experienced teachers of recognized ability, it grew in popularity, which did not wane when daily Bible study, family prayers and a Sunday religious service were included in the program. With the passing of a few years, the school outgrew its accommodations and it became necessary to sell the old property and move into a new suburb on the Via Savoia. Here two fine buildings, Villa Crandon and Villa Massy, were erected and in September, 1912, the new Crandon was dedicated. Even the grievous days of the world war have not stopped the development of the school. In 1915 the total enrollment was two hundred and eight-seven, and the government gave, for the first time, official recognition, accepting certificates, at the completion of the elementary course, as equivalent to its own. The work of the past year, carried on amidst all the suffering and misery incident to years of carnage and struggle, and in spite of difficulties occasioned by shortage of fuel and food supplies, is such as should give to the management of Crandon an undying fame.

In a report, written for the Annual Conference, Miss Vickery says:

"All the young energies of the school have been absorbed this year in the great problems of the war and human misery and all their activities have been converged in the effort to relieve as far as possible the suffering and cheer the faint-hearted. With one accord the pupils have renounced all superfluities and dedicated their savings to buy wool and clothing for the soldiers and the refugees, and all spare moments to works of charity. Foregoing their own Christmas, the boarding pupils gave a dinner to 50 poor children of our quarter, and each tiny tot went home hugging to her heart a dolly dressed by the pupils, and a little bag of cookies. The teachers and girls have contributed generously to all the church collections, having given, in addition, money to be distributed among the church poor. The Red Cross offered to help in the distribution of milk to refugee babies, but the girls preferred to give it themselves, renouncing their own milk every Thursday when the distribution was made. Such helpfulness has served to teach the girls the joy of service and corrected their natural egoism. Having every spare moment engaged in useful work, there was no time to waste in vain sentimental dreamings, in light talk and petty disputes, so harmful to the formation of character.



A GARDEN OF GIRLS  
CRANDON INSTITUTE, ROME, ITALY

"Every possible arrangement has been made to increase the room at Crandon. Seven or eight beds were put in the rooms built for five, but even then over a hundred applications, coming from all parts of Italy, from Sicily, Sardinia, England, France, Dalmatia, Egypt, Salonika and Greece, had to be refused for want of space. We have had to make a slight increase in prices, yet the registration has jumped to the highest on record, 419 pupils being regularly enrolled and 179, 546 lire have been received this year for tuition alone.

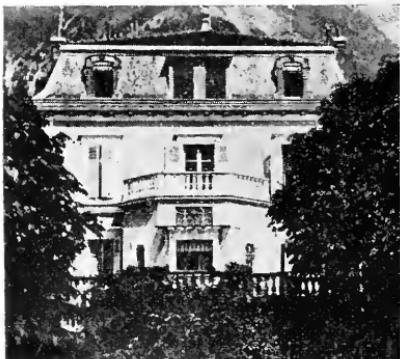
"A word with regard to the religious instruction: The Sunday School, with an enrollment of 80 and an average attendance of 72, has followed the International course of study. Each pupil has her own Bible or Testament and even the tiny tots take pleasure in learning the Golden Text. Nothing has given me more profound happiness than the sight of all our teachers, as well as the pupils, intent Saturday afternoons on the preparation of the Sunday School lesson.

"To train the girls in daily Christlike living, to make their faith an ardent flame and not an empty formula, to make their lives those of active Christian service has been ever uppermost in our thoughts and inspired all our efforts in the Institute."

#### FRANCE

GRENOBLE—When the war broke out in 1914, the Society had been for four years contributing toward the maintenance of a Christian dormitory for young women students in the university at Grenoble, in charge of Mlle. Suzanne DeLord. Following the invasion by the Germans, there came, in a few months, a multitude of sickly, homeless, orphaned, French children, driven back into their native land and detrained near Grenoble. Our representatives there were not slow in seeking to minister to their needs. Then it was that the cabled message came from Dr. Bysshe: "The destitute war orphans of France appeal to the mother love of American Methodist womanhood. Luke 9:48." In the fall of 1917 the Society formally authorized the opening of an orphanage somewhere in France and the selection and appointment of a missionary for the work. In February, 1918, in the party sailing with Bishop Anderson for Europe

were Miss Ella May Carnahan and Miss Mary Lee Bolton, the former going as an official visitor from the Society and a member of the committee to investigate different locations and properties suitable for orphanage purposes. Miss Bolton was the regularly appointed short-term worker sent to assist in the care of the children and to help in the establishment of the orphanage. Arrived in France, the ladies, with Bishop Anderson and Dr. Bysshe, made a thorough study of the situation, with the result that Grenoble was unanimously chosen as the location for the orphanage and an option was secured on property suitable for the purpose. In May this property, consisting of a large, modern home, surrounded by 2500 square meters of land, was purchased for \$20,000.00.



ORPHANS' HOME  
GRENOBLE, FRANCE

Twenty-seven little girls have been cared for by the Society's representatives during the spring and summer months. In July these children were taken to Mentone for their vacation and in September Miss Bolton transferred them from the rented apartments occupied during the preceding years to their fine, new, airy home in the suburbs of the city. With added room, more children

have been admitted into the orphanage and now the immediate and outstanding need is for a finely-equipped teacher who shall organize and develop a day school in the home, the French authorities having notified Miss Bolton that the municipal schools are so overcrowded they can no longer provide for the children of the orphanage.

A report of the year's work for France would be inadequate that did not mention the splendid response made by the auxiliaries, the young people's and the children's organizations at home to the call given by the General Executive Committee of 1917 for the raising of money as a Jubilee gift for the war orphan fund, over and above the regular appropriations. Immediate and generous were the contributions. Infants' layettes and children's garments to the value of many thousands of dollars were also prepared by the same organizations and sent to Grenoble for distribution. God bless Grenoble and greatly use our girls for the bringing to pass of His own plans and purposes in beautiful France.

MRS. F. F. LINDSAY, *Official Correspondent*



1. Mlle. DeLord

3. Miss BOLTON

OUR CHILDREN IN FRANCE

## AFRICA

### MISSIONARIES AND THEIR STATIONS

**NORTH AFRICA MISSION—ALGIERS**—Emily Smith (Cin. '10); A. Dora Welch (Cin. '10); Mary A. Anderson (Phil. '11).

**WEST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION—QUESSUA**—Susan Collins (Pac. '01).

**RHODESIA MISSION—OLD UMTALI**—Stella Hess (Cin. '14); Grace Clark (Col. R. '11); Fannie Quinton (N. W. '16).

**MUTUMBARA**—Sadie Rexrode (Cin. '17); Lulu Tubbs (N. W. '17).

**INHAMBALE MISSION CONFERENCE—GIKUKI**—Ruth Thomas (N. W. '17).

**MISSIONARIES ON FURLough—EMMA D. NOURSE** (N. W. '09); H. Elsie Roush (N. W. '11); Cilicia Cross (Minn. '13).

**MISSIONARIES UNDER APPOINTMENT—CLARA V. AULT** (Cin. '17); Sara C. Kerr (N. W. '18).

Our responsibility to the backward races of the world presses heavily when we think of Africa, though the Church as a whole has not yet faced this responsibility in a large way. In permanent work the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has kept pace with the senior Board of our denomination but both anticipate a larger day for Africa in the near future.

In the early days of our work "the white man's foe," African fever, seriously crippled the work, literally making it intermittent while the valiant soldiers of the cross laid down their lives on the miasmatic western shores of the great continent. Science and experience have brought much knowledge to our missionaries in that, now, in any part of Africa, as high an average of health is maintained as in other tropical or semi-tropical lands.

The name Sophronia Farrington must be ever linked with first things in connection with woman's work for benighted races. Miss Farrington was the first woman missionary ever sent by the Methodist Episcopal Church to any land and she it was who for long months held the fort alone for Methodism in Liberia. While all others either died or felt it necessary to return to this country, she remained to serve, unable to believe that the mission should be abandoned. Many years later, in 1899, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society opened work in Quessua, Angola, under the care of Miss Josephine Mekkelson. Eighteen years earlier an attempt had been made to establish our work in Liberia, but the then conquering African fever overcame the courageous leader, Miss Emma Michener.

Quessua, six miles from Malange, Angola, is located in a beautiful valley. Five acres of land is owned by the Society on which was erected a house and school combined which answered the purpose until 1907 when a good two-story dormitory was built. Today the sixty-eight pupils in attendance find the old school room entirely inadequate and the money has already been raised through the efforts of the young people of our Church for a new school building. The real pioneer and continuously faithful representative missionary here has been Miss Susan Collins who, after almost eighteen years of service, was to retire this year with high honors, but is temporarily detained in service. The children of many homes will "rise up and call her blessed" because of the way their



QUESSUA GOSPEL TEAM  
ANGOLA, AFRICA

mothers were, as children, taught by her to love and serve her Lord, thus becoming true mothers and good home makers.

In 1906 Miss Martha Drummer, another educational product of the Freedman's Aid Society of the Church, was sent as our representative to conduct the school and assist Miss Collins in the development of the character of the students. After her first furlough, Miss Drummer began district evangelistic work while Miss Cilicia Cross, another American Methodist, though of the white race, was sent out to serve as principal of the school, Miss Collins still being the house mother. Fording streams, making paths through wet grass five feet tall, sleeping in windowless huts, with hungry natives standing around watching while she and her Bible women eat their food, do not deter Miss Drummer from preaching the gospel in many villages, establishing and supervising day schools. Having graduated as a nurse from the Boston Deaconess Hospital, Miss Drummer has found abundant use for her skill in ministering to the needs of the people and in teaching them how to live in a more sanitary way. When she has mastered a particularly difficult problem she writes, "You must have been praying for me then" and truly many are praying for her every day.

The boarding school in Quessua is of primary grade, as the parents are rarely willing to delay the marriage of their daughters longer than for them to complete the work of the fifth grade. Gradually the standard of the school is advancing under the care of the principal, Miss Cross, who has received government recognition by the Portuguese authorities and is therefore placing the school in a more influential position. The province of Angola has suffered less from the effects of the war than many other sections of Africa, though the usual story of advance in cost of food supplies and dearth of building material is reported by all.



SCHOOL, OLD UMTALI, RHODESIA

Nearer the east coast of Africa in the province of Rhodesia, our work was begun at Old Umtali in 1901 by Mrs. Rasmussen, now Mrs. J. M. Springer of the Belgian Congo Mission. As usual a school for girls was opened though it was with difficulty that pupils were procured, so fearful were the parents of this desire on the part of strangers to teach their girls the unheard of accomplishments of reading and writing. Later, the school was put in charge of Miss Swormsted and after her marriage a comparatively new missionary, Miss Sophia Coffin, assumed the care of the growing school, continuing for five years when she came on furlough and was not able to return. Since then Miss Emma D. Nourse has been principal most of the time and the industrial department under the care of Grace Clark has been a great success. The British government gives a special grant for this form of work. A well equipped

laundry, dining and cooking departments prepare the students, of whom there are now ninety, with special ability for home making. Thus the Bible training, the regular school work and the influence of the lives of the missionaries, including Miss Quinton and Miss Hess, the present principal, combine to develop Christian home makers, the ultimate object of all our work. Recently a Congregational missionary from Rhodesia, home on furlough, told with much pride of our well equipped industrial work at Old Umtali but best of all a recent letter from Miss Clark gives the following good news:

"I must tell you the most important thing first and that is that the Holy Spirit came down upon the pastor, teachers and some others a week ago Saturday in a wonderful way. In the evening He came upon a number of the girls, and for days His power was wonderful in convicting, saving and sanctifying. I have not seen anything like it and many of the others have not. He has come to me in a new way which I have not known before, and I thank God. Many of the other missionaries have been wonderfully blessed, too. I cannot tell you what a change there is in the mission. The discernment of the things of God is truly wonderful. To see how our pastor-teachers understand and know the power of God is something to make the heart of every Christian everywhere rejoice. It would be impossible to keep them from going about telling the glad news, and calling the people to repentance. Most of the month of July is to be given to evangelistic work. We are all going out to the kraals for two or three weeks. Miss Quinton and I go together with some of the girls and a teacher or two, starting tomorrow. We believe God is going to gather many to Himself. There will be much to tell of the progress of the Kingdom in Rhodesia."

At Mutumbara, also in Rhodesia, we have established our work this year under the care of Miss Rexrode and Miss Tubbs and with a new building in course of erection for which the funds are largely provided by the Thank Offerings of the children of our Church in the home land. Thirty girls are ready, waiting for this new building, and many more will follow. No one can measure the value of such a Christian school among these crude, childlike, superstitious, untaught people. We ask that every one who reads this may offer a special prayer for this new school, its leaders, its pupils and the homes from which they come.



HARTZELL GIRLS' SCHOOL  
GIKUKI, INHAMBAÑE, EAST AFRICA

In the newly created Inhambane Mission Conference we have this year taken over the girls' boarding school at Gikuki. This school of thirty pupils

has been conducted by the Board of Foreign Missions of our church and was under the direction of Mrs. W. C. Terril, the wife of the District Superintendent. Miss Ruth Thomas is the only one of our missionaries that has yet arrived, but Miss Elsie Roush, an experienced missionary, is expected to arrive before January, 1919. As we are only beginning to make history here we cannot tell what has been accomplished except that all were happy over the opportunity presented and now embraced after long years of pleading. The province of Inhambane like Angola is under Portuguese control. We shall have in our school representatives from three tribes, most of them coming from the Batswa tribe. Industrial work will be a strong feature of the school. Mrs. Terril writes that many girls date the definite beginning of their Christian experience to some time during the school term.

We turn now to consider the two stations at which we are facing the greatest menace to the advance of Christianity in Africa, viz., Mohammedanism. To be sure we meet it also in East Africa as it sweeps from its main centers south, but we live in its compelling shadow in the provinces of Algeria and Tunisia at the northern boundary of the continent.

The continent of Africa will be the great deciding ground between the forces of Christ and the false prophet, Mohammed. Paganism will yield either to Islam or to Christ and it rests with the Christian church to say which. Just now Islam is making the more rapid advance. No fragment of democracy can be found in Mohammedanism and we must take our rightful place in making Africa a safe place for women and children to live and thus make large contributions toward making it safe for democracy.

Of the one hundred and eighty million people in Africa, forty millions are already listed as Mohammedans, while only eleven millions (including Romanists) claim to be Christians.

In the city of Algiers our church took over some independent missionary work in 1908 putting it on a stronger basis as has since been proven. The woman's department had been under the very capable leadership of Miss A. D. Welch and Miss Emily Smith, with Miss Mary Anderson bravely helping in the French section of the city. These three were adopted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and if we have any more faithful, loyal, spiritual workers anywhere, we do not know them.

At least three hundred women are attending services and classes where they, while learning the Way of Life, are being given several forms of industrial training thus fitting them to make Christian homes, the hope and really the result of all our work.

A good home for these workers has been purchased and paid for. Here many children are cared for and trained for the Master's use. Scorching sor-



THE HOME IN ALGIERS  
NORTH AFRICA

occasions and being ever surrounded by unclean conditions do not discourage the capable leaders of our work in this great Moslem city, which is under French control. The influence of the war is strongly felt in the increased cost of necessities and the lack of competent helpers. A pleasing incident pertaining to the war was the full celebration this year of the 4th of July, this being a tribute to our country by our French allies.

In the smaller city of Constantine where our work, through the generous provision of Mrs. Francesca Nast Gamble, opened in 1915, we have been hampered by poor buildings for our workers and the girls' boarding school. This year we have been able to rent more comfortable quarters with room for twenty children and with the help of our new War Emergency fund all are receiving better care and are thus better able to fulfill the purpose for which they are there.

New scholarships at \$70.00 each per year, salaries for assistants and money for the conduct of medical classes are greatly needed. The entire continent of Africa demands the most serious consideration of the Christian and civilized world. More missionaries and money to equip their work are imperative and these will come if, after "waiting on the Lord" for strength, we go forth in that strength with courage and enthusiasm to win—win those who are uninterested because they are uninformed.

We believe that "Of the increase of His government and of peace there shall be no end" in Africa as in all lands.

MRS. S. F. JOHNSON, *Official Correspondent*

## CHRISTIAN LITERATURE IN MISSION LANDS

Too high praise cannot be given to the charter members of our Society for having the wisdom and courage to launch at the very beginning a periodical through which the aims and needs of our work might be presented to the women of our Church. It follows naturally that in the heart of an intelligent constituency there should soon have been born a desire to extend the blessings of Christian literature to the women of our fields.

The first venture was in 1883 when, at the Executive Committee meeting at Des Moines, a proposition was made by returned missionaries from India that a periodical be established in the vernacular for the benefit of the women who through our Christian schools had been taught to read, and also for those instructed by our zenana workers. An endowment of \$25,000.00 was sought by gifts of twenty-five cents from each of the members, the last five thousand dollars being given by Mrs. Elizabeth Sleeper Davis of Boston. The gift to our mission of a steam press by Mr. D. C. Cook of Chicago made it possible to issue the first edition in Urdu in 1884; the Hindi was issued soon after, with a Bengali, then a Tamil and lastly a Marathi edition. It is said that this paper goes all over India and tho' named "*The Woman's Friend*" is found on the files of clubs of native men. The words of a priest, "These missionaries teach our women to read, next they will want to teach our cows," addressed to the first missionary, are not heard in India today, but a steadily increasing subscription list carries this Christian literature to thousands of homes. (See also survey of India).

From this first effort thirty-five years ago to the newest enterprise for the benefit of our sisters in India is a long road marked by mile-stones of continuous success. Today the most pressing demand is for a magazine in English which shall reach the girls who have the privilege of mastering English either in mission or government schools. For such the literary output has been estimated as only about fifteen pages a year, but as we celebrate our Jubilee this new enterprise will be launched under the editorship of Miss Flora Robinson. The Committee on Christian Literature for Women and Children in Mission Lands has made an annual grant of \$500.00 which, with indigenous resources and other gifts which are expected, will suffice to start the new venture.

Our missionaries in Japan early felt the heart-hunger of this awakened nation which in its capital city supports a street where book shops alone line both sides for over half a mile. Miss Baucus and Miss Dickinson devoted themselves to literary work publishing monthly the "Tokiwa" and issuing



HAPPY CHILDHOOD

TOKIWA  
THE WOMAN'S MESSENGER  
CHRISTIAN MAGAZINES

Christmas cards, bookmarks, calendars, a cook book without any alcohol receipts and stories for children. Varied indeed are the missionary activities of today. The Committee on Christian Literature is extending its work making an annual grant to this field.

China is the second country in which one of our missionaries has been set

apart for literary work. Miss Laura M. White has been for the last decade the editor of "*The Woman's Messenger*" which is financed by the Christian Literature Society of China. Not content with sending out through this agency monthly, practical hints in homemaking and care of children and Christian ideals, Miss White has translated and adapted a large number of helpful books, such as "Ben Hur," "The Bird's Christmas Carol," and let it be noted, one of the most popular translations is the old favorite which made us weep in our childhood days, "The Wide, Wide World." Such books can have a first edition published for about fifty dollars, the sales providing for later editions.

Not only is our interest in this magazine for women in China but also for its little daughter, a children's magazine, "*Fu Yu Pao*" or "*Happy Childhood*." This was started in 1915 under the editorship of Mrs. Donald MacGuilvary. It is published in easy Wenli and is illustrated in quaint Chinese drawings and cuts from home. The editor is assisted in her work by several Chinese students who have been trained by Miss White and during her absence on furlough are carrying on the magazine with notable success. Though only a little over three years in existence it enjoys more than four thousand subscriptions. It reaches many thousands of readers. Chinese in Burma have sent their subscriptions, and answers to the questions in the "Finding-out Club" come from all sections of China and from sections of American cities. Prizes were sent a few months ago to Foochow, Shantung, Manchuria and Kiangsi. General Cheng of the Chinese army recently subscribed for eleven copies. He says, "This paper is truly a light for the children of China."

The Latin America need is most pressing and plans are afoot to do something on the syndicated idea to help our girls.

In the new era this work must of necessity grow. Take, for instance, the demands of the war time in the homes of China from which several hundred thousand boys went to France, and the zenana homes of India from which almost two million boys went to fight for liberty. The mothers of the boys who saved Mesopotamia, the boys of the modern Crusade which won Jerusalem for Christian holding, clamor for news of the country and the ideals it holds. Fortunate are we that our interdenominational committee could act at once and provide for the publication of a life of Joan of Arc in Hindustani and also in Chinese.

A program presenting Christian literature has been arranged for auxiliaries in the hope that at least once a year this important topic may be considered. Mass meetings have been held at various centers at one of which, when the need for an illustrated life of Christ for Chinese children was presented, a friend in the audience immediately offered the two hundred and fifty dollars necessary. Miss Flora Robinson's delightful Friendship League has resulted in gifts for books to be published in several vernaculars. Would that we could mark the Jubilee year by a strong advance in this literature work. John R. Mott says that if the church misses today's opportunity the probability is that this generation of students will be largely influenced by the flood of infidel and un-Christian literature. No other field of missionary effort has been so neglected, and at the present moment, with the awakening of the Oriental peoples, there is a tremendous claim upon Christians at home for the immediate and adequate facing of this problem.

CLEMENTINA BUTLER

### THREE RAINY DAYS AND A WOMAN'S COLLEGE

Not only rain, but a storm! It served for "sifting," as did the test applied to Gideon's army. Six stood the test and met with two missionaries to organize the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, whereby Isabella Thoburn and Clara Swain were sent as missionaries to India. Isabella Thoburn, once in Lucknow, with no preconceived notions of educating the East but with a teacher's outlook upon life, started to do with her might what her hand found to do. While her colleague was finding ways of bringing healing to those in physical need, Miss Thoburn was trying to reach the homes of this midnight land. It is not surprising that she soon felt that schooling for the children was imperative if the good done and the lessons taught were to be conserved. So her venture in schooling girls in Lucknow began in a little one-room house which was soon outgrown because not only was class upon class added, but a boarding department was opened, in order that pupils might be brought from a distance to this, their nearest school, and that those whose environment threatened to undo the work of the school hours might be kept for the greater part of the year under the sway of uplifting influences. An old Mohammedan estate, near the banks of the little Gumti River that threads its way through Lucknow to the Ganges forty miles away, became the first school-home of this enterprise.



ISABELLA THOBURN COLLEGE, LUCKNOW, INDIA

Another downpour, such as Indian skies alone know how to send! Added to it a cloudburst and the little thread of a river became swollen and turbulent and overflowed its banks. The school compound became a swamp and the buildings, already old, were so damaged that the problem of continuing the school became acute. Miss Thoburn acted on the supposition that this flood was sent to launch them on a larger program which required larger premises. The recent Mutiny and annexation of that part of the old Moghul Empire to British dominion had vacated an estate of the native nobility which was now acquired and, as the school's new home, became known far and wide as Lal Bagh, translated indifferently as Treasure Garden, Ruby Garden or Rose Garden. Here things came to pass that justified the forward step. Human lives were the treasure trove, human flowers the beauty of the garden, and the renown of the mistress of the garden spread as fragrance through India as well as America. Each year marked an advance step, and finally, Lal Bagh came of age! She became a debutante in the University circle of India, but more than that she became the pioneer of women's colleges in Asia, and, in the measure that she made, through her graduates, a contribution to the world's conception and ideal of womanhood, she became loved across the seas

by those who were thinking of their own womanhood in terms of the world's womanhood. To her people of two hemispheres began to look to prove what the Eastern woman could do and be. Not perfectly, yet with divine guidance over-ruling her human short-comings, she answered the challenge without pretension or pretence, and almost unaware of her own achievements, helped Indian womanhood realize itself.

A third time came the trial by ordeal. A generation had passed since the new Lal Bagh had risen out of the Gumti flood when an unprecedented rain, cloudburst and flood drenched the city and ruthlessly destroyed one of the college buildings which had grown up in recent years. With the shadow of the great war hanging over everything, the first impulse was to rebuild on the original site of the destroyed building. But was it the spirit of Miss Thoburn, the far-sighted, "swift to hear, ready to serve, prompt to obey," that created that irresistible urge in the hearts of all lovers of Lal Bagh, demanding that this new disaster should be interpreted as challenge and met in the spirit of 1880? However that may be, the fall of 1915 will rank with those other two notable events which owed their uniqueness to phenomenal weather as an event that launched Lal Bagh anew on a sea of adventure and achievement. Dreamers began to dream of a bigger and better Lal Bagh, and these dreams, taking on the quality of visions, resulted in a new endeavor to help Lal Bagh rise to the opportunity of the hour.

So, when April of 1920 finds Lal Bagh celebrating her fiftieth anniversary and surrounding herself with her children of nearly two generations, we may be sure that, young in her maternity, she will wear in her eyes the fresh hopes of a long future, enriched by a God-guided past, and that rain and storm and flood and deluge will have no terrors for her who has learned to rise above the ruins into fuller and larger life.

## UNION INSTITUTIONS

**North China Union Medical College for Women  
and**

**North China Union Woman's College**

These colleges occupy a position of strategic importance by reason of their location in Peking. The scope of their influence is wide, their students coming from half the provinces of China, Manchuria and Korea and representing nearly a dozen different denominations.

The Arts College is now affiliated with Peking University and we expect that the Medical College will be before the present senior class of seventeen members is graduated. Fourteen students were matriculated in the Medical College under the new requirements for entrance in September, making fifty-seven in all in the college. The graduates are doing good service in hospitals, dispensaries, schools, homes and in relief work. Some are looking forward to graduate work in America. The Arts College is occupying its recently acquired good but inadequate property. This year the student body numbers fifty, and three members have been added to the faculty.

Both colleges need enlarged plants and equipment and strengthened faculty staffs to enable them to meet the highest demands of the new China.

### Ginling College

Ginling College, located in Nanking, was opened in September, 1915, and during the first year thirteen students were enrolled, representing four provinces and six preparatory schools. In September, 1918, the fourth class was received, giving an enrollment of fifty-three students from nine provinces and twenty-eight cities, representing twenty-two preparatory schools and eleven denominations. The president writes, "No single Board has as many students in the college as the Methodist." All the seniors who will be graduated in 1919 are Christians. The majority of the students have had experience in teaching and more than two-thirds are self-supporting.

The usual college extra-curriculum activities are in operation, including an athletic club, current events club, and glee club. The Young Woman's Christian Association conducts a neighborhood Sunday School and a half-day school for about twenty girls. The students have established student government and are training themselves in self-control and co-operation. Representatives of the college have given invaluable help in the summer conferences of the Young Woman's Christian Association.



MEDICAL STUDENTS, PEKING, CHINA

Five missionary societies, with the Smith College Association for Christian Work affiliated, co-operate in maintaining Ginling College, which has the distinction of being the only college in China without a preparatory department. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is represented on the faculty by Miss Elizabeth Goucher (Goucher College), who has been connected with the college since its organization, and Miss Cora D. Reeves (University of Michigan), who joined the staff in 1917.

#### **Woman's Christian College of Japan**

In 1911 the Rev. J. F. Goucher, chairman of the Educational Department of the Continuation Committee, called together representatives of the principal missions in Japan to consider the establishment of a union Christian college for girls. A promoting committee was appointed and the investigation continued with more or less enthusiasm until 1915 when definite plans were made. The proposition as outlined by the committee was accepted by most of the missions in Japan and ratified by five Boards. These five Boards formed a co-operating committee at home. At present there are six co-operating Boards and another will very soon join the union; the basis of support is \$700 for annual current expenses for each high school affiliated with the college. Our Society has four high schools making our annual assessment \$2,800.00. Each Board also pledges \$5,000 for each high school for the building fund; our apportionment is \$20,000.00. The co-operating Boards are Methodist Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Canada, Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian, Dutch Reform and Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. The Congregationalist Board expects soon to join.

April 30th, 1918, the college was opened. The selection of leaders was difficult but has been preeminently wise. Dr. Nitobe is the president, Miss Tetse Yasui, the dean, Mr. Nagao, business adviser and Dr. Reischauer, executive secretary.

Government has shown great interest in the college and granted official recognition. The students number forty-one in regular preparatory class, forty-three in special course. Added to these are twenty students who attend the series of weekly popular lectures, making a total of one hundred four. If the college had been ready to open at the beginning of educational year the number of students would probably have been double. This is, however, a very remarkable beginning. About three-fourths of these students are Christians and the same proportion of the faculty. This creates a decidedly Christian character to the institution. The students have come from all parts of the empire, from government high schools, from mission schools and from other private schools.

The home of the school is now in rented quarters in the suburbs of Tokyo. This property is rented for three years and the hope is that permanent quarters may be ready at that time. The Japanese expect to raise money in Japan for the land.

Japanese and foreigners all agree that the opening of this first college for women in Japan is a "significant event in the history and progress of modern Japanese education."

#### **Madras Christian College for Women**

In July, 1915, a little more than a half a century after the beginning of the general movement for the higher education of women in this country, the Women's Christian College, Madras, India, was founded by twelve Mission Boards, six in Great Britain, six in America. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society had the honor of sharing in this enterprise for providing for South India the opportunity for learning-loving girls which Isabella Thoburn College offered in North India. After a year in rented quarters, the new College entered its beautiful, permanent home, Doveton House with ten acres of campus, once the palatial residence of a rajah. Forty students in 1915 and one hundred in 1918 indicate the rate of progress and the need of increased equipment, already partly provided by a new building, the gift of college women in England and the United States. The college is affiliated with the University of Madras, which gives the examinations and confers the degrees. The seven first graduates, all of whom were prepared for college at mission schools, are already holding important positions in educational work. The students, largely, no doubt, under the leadership of the American representatives in the faculty, Miss Dibell, Miss Coon and Miss Sarber, have enthusiastically organized every form of student activity, including student government. The Alumnae have euphoniously formed an "Old Students' Association." The principal of the college is Eleanor McDougall, M. A., of the University of London.



**INSTITUTIONS  
OF THE  
WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY  
EDUCATIONAL  
Colleges**

<b>INDIA</b>	Isabella Thoburn College—Lucknow	
<b>CHINA</b>	Woman's College of South China—Foochow	
<b>JAPAN</b>	Kwassui Jo Gakko—Nagasaki	
<b>KOREA</b>	Ewha Haktang—Seoul	
	Number of Colleges.....	4

**High Schools**

<b>INDIA</b>	Lois L. Parker High School—Lucknow	
	Wellesley Girls' High School—Naini Tal	
	Cawnpore Girls' High School—Cawnpore	
	Howard Plested Memorial Girls' High School—Meerut	
	Elizabeth K. Stanley Girls' High School—Hyderabad	
	Baldwin Girls' High School—Bangalore	
	Vernacular and High School—Baroda	
	Calcutta Girls' High School—Calcutta	
	Queen's Hill Girls' High School—Darjeeling	
<b>BURMA</b>	Methodist Girls' High School—Rangoon	
<b>CHINA</b>	Mary Porter Gamewell Memorial School—Peking	
	Sarah L. Keen Memorial Anglo-Chinese Girls' School—Tientsin	
	Chinkiang Girls' Boarding School—Chinkiang	
	Methodist Girls' Boarding School—Nanking	
	Rulison Fish Memorial—Kiukiang	
	Stephen L. Baldwin Memorial—Nanchang	
	Methodist Episcopal Girls' High School—Chengtu	
	Jennie Caldwell School for Girls—Tzechow	

<b>KOREA</b>	Union Academy for Women and Girls—Pyengyang	
<b>JAPAN</b>	Caroline Wright School—Iai Jo Gakko—Hakodate	

Girls' School—Jo Gakko—Hirosaki	
Joshi Ji Jo Gakkwan—Sendai	
Aoyama Jo Gakuin—Tokyo	
Seiryu Jo Gakko—Nagoya	
Jo Gakko—Fukuoka	

<b>MEXICO</b>	Sarah L. Keen School—Mexico City	
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	High School—Lima, Peru	

<b>ITALY</b>	Crandon Institute, Rome	
	Number of High Schools.....	28

**Middle and Primary Schools**

<b>INDIA</b>	North India Conference	
	Bidwell Memorial Girls' School—Shahjahanpur	

Lois Lee Parker Girls' School—Bijnor  
 Sigler Girls' School—Budaun  
 Mary Ensign Gill Girls' School—Pauri  
 Shamber's Memorial Girls' School—Gonda  
 Hardoi Methodist Girls' Boarding School—Hardoi  
 Methodist Girls' Boarding School—Pithoragarh  
 Sitapur Girls' Boarding School—Sitapur  
 Methodist Girls' School and Normal—Moradabad  
 Indiana Methodist Girls' School—Muzaffarpur  
 Methodist Girls' Boarding School—Dwarahat  
 Methodist Girls' Boarding School—Bareilly

*Northwest India Conference*

Hudson Memorial Girls' School—Cawnpore  
 Louisa Soules Girls' School—Aligarh  
 Girls' Boarding School—Muttra  
 Lucie F. Harrison School—Lahore  
 Methodist Girls' Boarding School—Ajmere

*South India Conference*

Girls' Boarding School—Kolar  
 Girls' Boarding School—Belgaum  
 Girls' Boarding School—Bidar  
 Mary A. Knotts Girls' School—Vikarabad  
 Girls' Boarding School—Madras  
 Methodist Girls' Boarding School—Raichur

*Central Provinces Conference*

Johnson Girls' School—Jubbulpore  
 Girls' School—Basim  
 Girls' School—Khandwa  
 Girls' School—Sironcha  
 Mrs. E. B. Stevens Girls' School—Raipur  
 Girls' School—Jagdalpur

*Bombay Conference*

Vernacular and Normal School—Godhra  
 Ordelia L. Hillman Memorial School—Telegaon

*Bengal Conference*

Bengali Girls' Boarding School—Asansol  
 Lee Memorial Boarding School—Baliaghata  
 Methodist Girls' Boarding School—Pakur

*Burma Conference*

Elizabeth Pearson Hall—Thandaung  
 Methodist Vernacular Girls' School—Thongwa  
 Methodist Burmese Girls' School—Rangoon

*Malaysia Conference*

Anglo-Chinese Girls' School—Penang  
 Winchell Homes—Penang  
 Nind Home—Singapore  
 Girls' School—Singapore  
 Girls' School—Ipoh  
 Girls' Boarding School—Taipeng  
 Girls' School—Kuala Lumpur  
 Rebecca Cooper Suydam School—Malacca, S.S.  
 Girls' Boarding School—Malacca, S.S.

Methodist Girls' School—Singapore

Girls' School—Sarawak

Methodist Girls' School—Sibu, Borneo

*Netherlands Indies Conference*

Girls' School—Buitenzorg, Java

**CHINA***North China Conference*

Lucy A. Alderman Memorial Girls' Boarding School—Changli  
 Primary Boarding School—Lan Hsien

Primary Boarding School—Shanhaikwan	
Maria Brown Davis Girls' Boarding School—Taianfu	
<i>West China Conference</i>	
Shio Deh Boarding School—Chungking	
Stevens Memorial Girls' Boarding School—Suining	
<i>Foochow Conference</i>	
Girls' Boarding School—Foochow	
Girls' Boarding School—Mintsinghsien	
Boarding School—Ngucheng	
King's Heralds Girls' School—Haitang	
Girls' Boarding School—Kutien	
Emma Fuller Boarding School—Yenping	
Girls' Boarding School—Lungtien	
<i>Hinghwa Conference</i>	
Hamilton Girls' Boarding School—Hinghwa	
Isabel Hart Girls' Boarding School—Sienyu	

<b>MEXICO</b>	
Collegio Hijas de Allende—Pachuca	
Collegio Juarez—Guanajuato	

<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	
Rivadavis Liceo—Buenos Ayres	
Collegio Norte Americano—Rosario	
Instituto Crandon—Montevideo	

<b>AFRICA</b>	
Girls' Boarding School—Quessua, Angola	
Fairfield Girls' School—Old Umtali, Rhodesia	
Number of Middle and Primary Schools.....	72

### Day Schools

<b>INDIA</b>	
North India Conference.....	196
Northwest India Conference.....	260
South India Conference.....	179
Central Provinces Conference.....	18
Bombay Conference.....	131
Bengal Conference.....	31
Burma Conference.....	2
Malaysia Conference.....	11
 Total for India.....	828
<b>CHINA</b>	
North China Conference.....	63
Central China Conference.....	21
Kiangsi Conference.....	50
West China Conference.....	62
Foochow Conference.....	132
Hinghwa Conference.....	10
Yenping Conference.....	30
 Total for China .....	368
<b>KOREA</b>	
Korea Conference.....	66
<b>JAPAN</b>	
East Japan Conference.....	6
<b>MEXICO</b> .....	8
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b> .....	2
<b>AFRICA</b> .....	2
 Number of Day Schools.....	1280

**Kindergartens****INDIA**

North India Conference.....	4
Bombay Conference.....	41
Bengal Conference.....	1
Total for India.....	<u>46</u>

**CHINA**

North China Conference.....	1
Central China Conference.....	1
Kiangsi Conference.....	6
West China Conference.....	2
Foochow Conference.....	2
Hinghwa Conference.....	1
Total for China.....	<u>13</u>

**KOREA****JAPAN**

Number of Kindergartens .....	69
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**Orphanages****INDIA**

Bareilly, Baihar, Tamluk

**CHINA**

Mary E. Crook Home—Foochow

**JAPAN**

Kwassui Jo En—Omura

**NORTH AFRICA**

Algiers, Constantine

**EUROPE**

Grenoble, France

Number of Orphanages.....	8
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**Bible Training Schools****INDIA***North India Conference*

Bareilly, Arrah, Ballia, Chit Baragawn, Budaun

*Northwest India Conference*

Meerut (3), Lahore

Blackstone Missionary Institute, Muttra

*South India Conference*

Bidar, Vikarabad, Raichur

*Bombay Conference*

Baroda, Poona

**BURMA**

Thongwa

**MALAYSIA**

Singapore, S. S., Buitenzorg, Java

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**

Harris Memorial, Manila

Lingayen

**CHINA***North China Conference*

Edna Terry Training School, Taianfu

Catherine Thompson Memorial, Changli

*Central China Conference*

Mary Pitt Training School, Nanking

Bible Teachers' Training School, Nanking

<i>Kiangsi Conference</i>	
Ellin J. Knowles Training School, Kiukiang Nanchang	
<i>West China Conference</i>	
Fidelia DeWitt Training School, Tzechow Chengtu, Chungking, Suining	
<i>Foochow Conference</i>	
Foochow, Yuki, Kutien, Mintsinghsien, Lungtien	
<i>Hinghwa Conference</i>	
Juliet Turner Training School, Hinghwa	
Frieda Knoesel Memorial, Sienyu	
<i>Yenping Conference</i>	
Yenping	
<b>KOREA</b>	
Seoul	
<b>JAPAN</b>	
Higgins Memorial, Yokohama	
Nagasaki	
Number of Bible Training Schools.....	42

**INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS**

<b>INDIA</b>	
Muttra, Hyderabad, Pakur	
<b>CHINA</b>	
Van Kirk Woman's Industrial Home, Foochow	
<b>JAPAN</b>	
Maud E. Simons Memorial, Yokohama	
Nagasaki	
<b>MEXICO</b>	
Mexico City	
Number of Industrial Schools.....	7

**SCHOOLS FOR DEFECTIVES**

<b>JAPAN</b>	
Christian Blind School, Yokohama	
<b>KOREA</b>	
School for Blind and Deaf Girls, Pyengyang	
Number of Schools for Defectives.....	2

**MEDICAL****Hospitals**

<b>INDIA</b>	
Zenana Hospital, Bareilly	
Pithoragarh Hospital	
Brindaban Hospital	
Ellen Thoburn Cowen Memorial, Kolar	
Sanitarium, Tilaunia	
Mrs. William Butler Memorial, Baroda	
<b>PHILIPPINE ISLANDS</b>	
Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila	
<b>CHINA</b>	
Sleeper Davis Hospital, Peking	
Isabella Fisher Hospital, Tientsin	
Priscilla Bennett Hospital, Taianfu	
Letitia Mason Quine Hospital, Chinkiang	
Elizabeth Skelton Danforth Hospital, Kiukiang	
Women's and Children's Hospital, Nanchang	
William Gamble Memorial Hospital, Chungking	
Magaw Hospital, Foochow	
Woolston Memorial, Foochow City Hospital, Foochow	
Nathan Sites Good Shepard Hospital, Mintsinghsien	

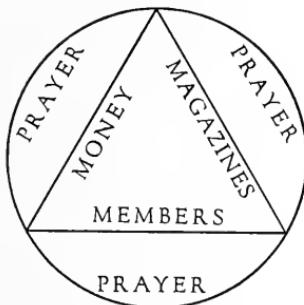
Hospital, Ngucheng (Lungtien)	
Margaret Eliza Nast Gamble Hospital, Sienyu	
<b>KOREA</b>	
William Harris Memorial Hospital and Baldwin Dispensary, Seoul	
Woman's Hospital and Dispensary, Pyengyang	
Number of Hospitals.....	21
	<b>Dispensaries</b>
INDIA—Ballia—Arrah (2), Sironcha, Northwest India (4)	
CHINA—Peking, Tientsin	
KOREA—Seoul (2), Pyengyang	
JAPAN—Nagasaki	
Number of Dispensaries.....	13
	<b>Nurses' Training Schools</b>
CHINA	
North China Union Training School for Nurses, Peking	
Isabella Fisher Hospital & Training School for Nurses, Tientsin	
Number of Nurses' Training Schools.....	2
	<b>PHILANTHROPIC</b>
	<b>Homes for Widows and Homeless Women</b>
INDIA	
Eastern Kumaon, Muttra, Kolar, Belgaum, Sironcha, Pakur	
MALAYSIA	
Alexandra Home, Penang, S.S.	
Number of Homes for Homeless Women.....	7
	<b>Leper Homes</b>
CHINA	
Lillian Gamble Leper Home, Sienyu	
Number of Leper Homes.....	1
	<b>SUMMARY</b>
	<b>Educational</b>
Colleges.....	4
High Schools.....	28
Middle and Primary Schools.....	72
Day Schools.....	1280
Kindergartens.....	69
Orphanages.....	8
Bible Training Schools.....	42
Industrial Schools.....	7
Schools for Defectives.....	2
Total Educational Institutions.....	1512
	<b>Medical</b>
Hospitals.....	21
Dispensaries.....	13
Nurses' Training Schools.....	2
Total Medical Institutions.....	36
	<b>Philanthropic</b>
Homes for Homeless Women.....	7
Leper Home.....	1
Total Philanthropic Institutions.....	8
Grand Total.....	1556

## AT THE HOME BASE

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“Until all Christian women have learned that the Cross of Christ is not to be sung about, nor wept over, nor smothered in flowers, but set up in our pleasures; that He never commanded us to cling to that Cross, but to carry it, the work of the missionary circle will not be done nor its warfare accomplished.

HELEN BARRETT MONTGOMERY.



*“You cannot enlarge the triangle without enlarging the circle”*



*Mrs. Edwin R. Graham.*

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AND  
CHAIRMAN OF THE HOME DEPARTMENT

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**TERRITORY EMBRACED IN THE ELEVEN BRANCHES**

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH—New England States.

NEW YORK BRANCH—New York and New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH—Pennsylvania and Delaware.

BALTIMORE BRANCH—Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and the Canal Zone.

CINCINNATI BRANCH—Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Switzerland.

DES MOINES BRANCH—Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana.

MINNEAPOLIS BRANCH—Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

TOPEKA BRANCH—Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Sweden.

PACIFIC BRANCH—California, Nevada, Arizona and Hawaii.

COLUMBIA RIVER BRANCH—Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.



WHERE THE WOMEN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY WAS ORGANIZED

## SURVEY OF BRANCH HISTORY

By SECRETARIES OF THE HOME BASE

### New England Branch

A missionary sermon provided the inspiration of the moment but the seed thought of woman's work for women in our Church may be seen in a letter dated 1857, written on the throne of the Great Mogul in Delhi, appealing for support of the orphan children of the Sepoy soldiers. It says, "If you pay for them, you will pray for them." To place a sense of responsibility on the hearts of the women was the aim of the organization which on the stormy day, March 23, 1869, was launched in Tremont Street Church, Boston. We count the names of the eight women who had the courage to organize; Mrs. William Butler, Mrs. Edwin W. Parker, (the missionaries), Mrs. Lewis Flanders, the one deeply interested member of that church, Mrs. Thomas Rich, Mrs. William Merrill, Mrs. O. T. Taylor, Mrs. Thomas Kingsbury and Mrs. H. J. Stoddard.

Mrs. Butler had brought the Constitution and By-Laws of the Woman's Board of Missions, organized just a year previously, and also a copy of their publication, *Life and Light*. Mrs. Flanders presided and after addresses by the two missionaries the vote was taken to organize and a committee appointed to draw up a Constitution. The following week this was adopted. It was also voted to have a monthly publication of which Mrs. W. F. Warren was elected editor. Mr. Flanders promised a guarantee of five hundred dollars a year for the paper, which was named *The Heathen Woman's Friend*. The Constitution and By-Laws were published in the first number, June, 1869.

On May 7, Dr. J. P. Durbin and Dr. W. L. Harris, the secretaries of the Missionary Society of the Church, came to meet the officers of the new organization, and after a discussion as to whether it would be best to have the women raise money and send it to New York to be disbursed, full consent was given to the plan to have the members assume the responsibility for the work and to administer the funds.

The first public meeting was held on May 26 with the governor of the state of Massachusetts in the chair. Addresses were made by Dr. W. F. Warren of Boston University, Dr. William Butler and Dr. Edwin A. Parker of India. It was voted to send Miss Thoburn to India. On September 9th the question of having a medical missionary was discussed, the record quaintly stating that "It met with some opposition." A farewell meeting was held for Miss Thoburn on October 5 and one for Miss Clara Swain on October 14. The spirit of the women of that day was crystallized in Mrs. E. F. Porters' speech, when doubt was expressed as to whether they could afford to send two missionaries, "Let the women of Boston walk the streets in calico gowns if need be, but let us send the missionaries!"

The first General Executive Committee met in Boston, April 20, 1870. The first camp meeting auxiliary was formed at Martha's Vineyard where subscriptions to the amount of \$202.00 were received.

In more recent years beginnings were as follows: In 1901 Miss Clara Cushman, then Home Secretary of this Branch, organized the first company of Standard Bearers. Today eighty-two missionaries are proud to be called Standard Bearer missionaries. Mrs. L. F. Harrison secured the adoption of the name of King's Heralds for our juniors and Little Light Bearers for the tiny helpers in our work. Lowell, Mass. reported the first young woman's organization and Swampscott, the first children's band.

Today the membership of this Branch stands at 25,439 enlisted in one thousand and three organizations. This constitutes about one-quarter of the estimated number of Methodist women and girls in New England churches, with auxiliary organization in approximately half the number of churches. The average for benevolences in this territory is about \$3.00 of which forty-six cents is contributed through this Society. Subscriptions to *The Woman's Missionary Friend* are 3,687 or about one to every eight members. The gain in membership for the past year is 1390 or five and two-thirds percent. Twenty-five missionaries are in active service out of the sixty-nine on our roll. Twelve have passed to their reward.

Tremont Street Church is assisted by St. Mark's in the invitation to the Jubilee hosts for 1919, and a state plan affords every section of the Branch a share in the hospitality extended to all the members from all the Branches, for the Old Home week in October. The year of Jubilee is come!

#### **New York Branch**

Through the earnest efforts of Mrs. William Butler, the honored founder of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society who at the time was residing at Passaic, N. J., a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in New York City was held in St. Paul's Church, Wednesday, June 9th, 1869. The attendance was not large but deep interest was shown and a resolution was adopted to organize such a society which should be auxiliary to the one recently organized in Boston. The following officers were chosen: President, Mrs. William Butler, Treasurer, Mrs. John Elliott, Recording Secretary, Miss Helen L. Smith, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. George Lansing Taylor. Mrs. Taylor served but a short time and was succeeded by Mrs. Butler. A Board of Managers was also elected, comprising, as far as possible, two ladies from each church in the city and in its membership are to be found some of the most historic names in metropolitan Methodism.

In harmony with its purpose of affiliated effort with the Boston Society the New York Society had an honorable part in sending Miss Thoburn and Dr. Clara Swain, the first of the Society's missionaries, to the field, contributing toward the expenses of sending out these ladies the sum of \$994.35, and their farewell meeting before sailing was held in Bedford Street Church, New York. It should be noted also that Dr. Swain came from Castile, New York, within what afterward became the territory of the Branch.

A general form of organization of a church-wide Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was early perfected following the original meeting in Boston

in 1869, and in March, 1870, a Constitution was adopted simultaneously in the cities where auxiliary societies had been formed, making these coordinate Branches of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The New York Society took action with the other Branches and its formal recognition as a Branch dates, therefore, from March, 1870.

The first annual report shows that its receipts from September, 1869, to December 31, 1870, were \$8,336.38. The first completed statistics are for 1872-73 and show 173 auxiliaries with 5549 members and \$11,639.10 raised for the cause. Out of this humble but encouraging beginning has come the present strong Branch with its 1,711 auxiliaries and other organizations, with a total of 50,498 members who contributed for all purposes \$152,285.00 last year. For the 49 years of its existence the Branch has raised \$2,882,288.00.

The first field of the Society's effort was India and its first missionary sent out on its own full responsibility was Miss Fannie J. Sparkes who was appointed and sailed in 1870, going as teacher to the orphanage in Bareilly, and later becoming its superintendent. Miss Sparkes still remains honored and loved for her splendid years of service. She was the file leader of 114 missionaries who have been sent to the field by the New York Branch. Of this number twelve have passed away and 102 remain. Forty-seven are still in active service and fifty-five are retired. Many of those who have retired have remained connected in some form with the work, either at home or abroad. It is interesting to note that sixteen of the appointees of the Branch married missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions, among them being Mrs. John M. Springer of Africa; Mrs. John M. B. Gill and Mrs. W. W. Williams of China; Mrs. P. M. Buck and Mrs. Henry Mansell of India; and Dr. Rosetta Sherwood Hall and Mrs. John Z. Moore of Korea. Among the representatives of the Branch who died in labors abundant and honors many are Dr. Lucy Hoag of China and Mrs. M. F. Scranton of Korea. The work of the Branch has spread from India until it includes responsibilities in all fields entered by the Society.

The years that have passed have been busy and fruitful ones for the women of New York Branch. In its organization it has put into operation the very best plans and methods which its own experience or that of its sister Branches showed to be productive. Probably its chief original contribution in the way of a new movement is that of the mite-box, which was instituted among its auxiliaries in 1870 "as a very practical and excellent way of adding to the funds of the Society." This simple device has spread throughout the Society and has been a source of large things.

Throughout the nearly fifty years of its existence the Branch has moved under the leadership of a notable group of women. The limits of space render it impossible to name all or even a small fraction of those deserving mention. Mrs. William Butler, one of the founders of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, served as its corresponding secretary from 1869 to 1873. She was succeeded by Mrs. Lemuel Skidmore who served from 1873 until 1904. Wise, safe, and a splendid administrator, the Branch moved forward from success to success under Mrs. Skidmore's leadership. Time fails us to tell of the splendid work of Mrs. John M. Cornell, of Mrs. Z. P. Dennler and of Mrs. Joseph H. Knowles, one of the founders of the Branch and still serving with splendid power and success. Mrs. Stephen L. Baldwin and Mrs. J. T. Gracey brought to the home problems the richness of their life as missionaries on the field. Mrs. Baldwin was elected president of the Branch in 1892 and served until her death in 1910. Mrs. Gracey, for twenty-three years secretary of the Genesee Conference, gave large and splendid service in the development of the literature of the movement.

The Branch feels happy over its growing membership of more than 50,000 women and yet only one in five of the Methodist women in the churches in the Branch are members of the Society. There still remain more than 200,000 within the Branch territory who should become members of its auxiliaries. These figures carry their own lesson, namely, that much, very much, along all lines remains to be done at the Home Base.

**Philadelphia Branch**

Central Branch was its name for the four initial years of its history and it was the first Branch to organize. This justifies the modest statement of its first Annual Report printed in 1871, "This Branch organized in Philadelphia, March 3rd, 1870, Mrs. J. T. Gracey (having returned from years of labor among the heathen in India) being its president. This was the Central Star that now has a beautiful constellation clustering about it."

At this organization meeting Mrs. Gracey gave an account of the work in India showing clearly the need of female missionaries, and Mrs. Wittemeyer urged the women present to engage heartily in this new enterprise. Subscriptions were taken for the "*Heathen Woman's Friend*" a little missionary paper, and the treasurer, Mrs. A. W. Rand, received three dollars as membership dues. The minutes are in the hand writing of Miss E. A. Townsend and this same handwriting continued for twenty-five years. Mrs. W. B. Eastlack, corresponding secretary for one year, was succeeded by Mrs. Gracey and Mrs. S. L. Keen was elected president. As vice-president for the first year, Mrs. Keen had given her best to the office. In 1873 she was made corresponding secretary, and calling to her aid such women as Mrs. William Butler, Mrs. S. L. Baldwin and Mrs. E. B. Stevens, she journeyed with them to the large centers for organization, or alone traveled the Branch, always bringing back trophies,—societies, members, workers enlisted. Until 1905 this woman of stately bearing and classic face reigned as queen, calling leaders into service, loving with intense ardor the missionary candidates and penning strengthening messages to the missionaries on the field. Mrs. Eastlack, Mrs. Gracey, Mrs. Longacre, Mrs. Keen, Miss Carnahan, a noble line.

The Branch has had eight presidents, four recording secretaries and five treasurers. Forty-two societies with 2290 members and an appropriation of \$2,500.00 marked the year 1870. One thousand subscribers to the "*Friend*" was the record for that first year, one to every two members.

In 1871 Mrs. Keen reported the acceptance of Miss Lucinda Combs who, after putting herself through a seminary, had had money promised her to take a medical course, and for this she came to the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia, the same college that four years earlier had graduated Clara Swain. The minutes later disclose the fact that the assistance was provided by a man,—a most interesting detail in view of the fact that our women themselves hesitated to use the title Dr., as is attested by the early copies of the "*Friend*" which speak of Miss Swain, Miss Hoag and Miss Combs. And so the women started to raise an amount sufficient to send this "medical lady" to China, and the money and the "mattresses and pillows" tied the women of the Philadelphia Branch to China through this first woman doctor to that great footbound empire. Dr. Combs fell a victim to the Parent Board and married into it at the end of her first term. Romance also overtook the second missionary, but the loyal third, Miss Matilda Spencer, has stayed firm from the day of her appointment to Japan in 1878, and the honor of our women goes out to her, as does the appreciation of thousands of the women of Japan.

There is no record of the first auxiliary; a dozen came into being over night. The first children's band was organized in Susquehanna in 1875. The support of missionaries by the Young People was originated by Philadelphia Branch when in 1886 the Bands of Philadelphia Conference assumed the support of Dr. Kate R. McDowell. At that time the secretary of the Bands was Mrs. Mary Lane Shearer, now Editor of the Quarterly, but loved best as our Secretary of Odds and Ends. Another first of the Branch is Dr. Hu King Eng who heads the list of native doctors supported by our Society. She and Dr. McDowell are also products of our Woman's Medical College. Dr. Esther Kim Pak, the first Korean woman physician, was sent out by Philadelphia Branch.

To Mrs. Cyrus D. Foss we offer our tribute of highest appreciation. For thirty years she has lived in the Branch, for six years its president, always our counselor and adviser, and in administrative matters, our final referee.

The Branch is unique in that of its nine conferences, seven are fractional.

About 600 churches, one-half the number in the Branch, have no organization. Each year a few are gained but scores are closed to the work until some missionary District Superintendent or missionary pastor or missionary member comes that way. The goal of one new organization for every district was more than met last year, and a gain of 2600 members puts us within 1000 of our full Jubilee share. The Branch is sadly lacking in its quota of missionaries and magazines, but has passed by several thousand its nine per cent of the dollars asked for. With the children going out for subscriptions for their "*Friend*," and with the young women having thoughts stirred within them as they sign their letters, "Yours for the Jubilee," the Branch will be in step at Boston.

A notable feature of the Jubilee years has been the development of all the departments recommended by the Society. Practically every conference and district has its full equipment of Young People's and Children's superintendents, and of Secretaries of Literature, Tithing, Extension, and Interdenominational work and Publicity, and the filling of all offices is being rapidly pushed down into the local societies. During the past four years the number of women upon whom responsibility has been placed for some definite piece of missionary work has increased four fold.

Space fails to tell of Mrs. E. D. VanKirk, the beloved, of Pittsburgh and Mrs. M. E. Purdy, the faithful, of Central Pennsylvania and Mrs. Roberta Matlack, the sweet singer of Wilmington, Mrs. S. P. Darlington, long time Associate Secretary, Mrs. T. H. Wilson, for twenty-two years Branch Treasurer, and other outstanding women who led us up to the place we occupy and whose memories continue as our inspiration.

### Baltimore Branch

On April 4, 1848, the year after the first Methodist missionaries went to China, there was organized in Baltimore the "China Missionary Society of Baltimore," composed of women banded together "to promote the spread of the Gospel in China by aiding the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the support of missions in that country." The history of the early years of this society, with its vicissitudes, its lack of sympathy from the ministers, its brave going forward in the face of difficulties and gradual overcoming of apathy and opposition, makes inspiring reading for the smooth-sailing worker of today. The first year the society paid to the "Parent Board" the sum of three hundred dollars. During ten years of effort no convert gladdened the hearts of our workers. Then a wise missionary had an inspiration—Get the girls! He begged for funds to build a school in Foochow. In 1858 this appeal was brought to the Baltimore society. The "Parent Board" indorsed it in these touching words, "If the ladies feel heartily disposed to undertake the work and have good hope that they can accomplish it in a given time, the Board will accept their services in this respect and execute their will."

Thus, in 1858 was begun, by the China Missionary Society, then changed to the Ladies' China Missionary Society, specifically, women's work for women in the girls' school at Foochow under the Misses Woolston.

In 1869, upon the formation of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, overtures were made to the China Society to unite its efforts with those of the new organization. In 1871 this union was completed, and the Baltimore Conference Society became the nucleus and Baltimore the headquarters of the Baltimore Branch.

The first president was Mrs. Francis A. Crook, President of the China Missionary Society, who served twenty years. She was succeeded in 1891 by Mrs. A. H. Eaton who also served twenty years as active president, retiring in 1911 to become honorary president. The third president is Mrs. Don S. Colt. Miss Isabel Hart was the first corresponding secretary of the Branch, serving twenty years also, and having as her successor Mrs. E. B. Stevens. Mrs. Stevens became Secretary Emeritus in 1904 and was sent by the Branch

to the Jubilee in India. Mrs. E. D. Huntley took up the work, carrying it until 1917, when Mrs. E. L. Harvey was elected.

Baltimore Branch began the young woman's and the children's work very soon after their organization. The Little Light Bearers have had one superintendent for twenty-five years, Miss Sadie Logan. The "Easter Offering," as an important feature of the work, was instituted very early in the history of the Society and in 1886 was in general use as a Thank Offering with gratifying returns. The motto of the Society, "Saved for Service," was suggested by Mrs. E. B. Stevens of Baltimore and adopted in 1902. The Retirement Fund was proposed by Baltimore Branch at Mid-year Meeting, May 7, 1907, and adopted by the Society. "Extension Work," as an organized means of growth, was carried on first in this Branch through "correspondence members" under the direction of Miss Henrietta W. Slicer. It was recommended to the General Executive Meeting at Boston in 1910 and later adopted as a department of the Society.

The headquarters of Baltimore Branch was located in the Methodist Book Concern building which was totally destroyed by fire in 1904. Priceless records of the Society were burned and the Branch was without a home. In spite of these trials and losses the report for 1904 shows a large increase in receipts.

The receipts of the Branch the second year of its existence were \$1,037.50. The total received during 1917-18 is \$52,887.92. The membership is 10,913, a steady, though slow, growth. Devoted individuals have given largely of their means to perpetuate the work in which they were so deeply interested while among us. This fact has caused the financial increase to outstrip somewhat the membership. The Jubilee year finds us still facing an almost overwhelming task in bringing up the membership to a larger percentage of the women members of the Church.

The great and, as yet, unsolved problem is the bringing in and holding of the colored women. There are in Baltimore Branch more than sixty thousand women members of the colored churches which contribute only through conference collections. The great need is for active and continuous supervision. The colored women respond readily and enthusiastically to appeals for help, but the negro population is migratory and it is rare to find among them a leader strong enough to hold her local contingent in line. This difficulty can and should be overcome by a sufficient field force.

The white membership shows about one woman in five or six who is a member of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. That leaves sufficient field for the most heroic efforts during the closing year of the Jubilee campaign. Unorganized churches in large numbers still await our ability to bring opportunity, persistence and hearty co-operation between pastors and the Society to bear upon the difficult but inviting task.

### **Cincinnati Branch**

The Cincinnati Branch was organized by Mrs. E. W. Parker, April 5th, 1870, in Trinity Church, Cincinnati, with six auxiliaries—five in Ohio and one in Wheeling, W. Va. Mrs. Bishop Clark was elected president, Mrs. B. R. Cowen, corresponding secretary, Miss Delia Lathrop, recording secretary and Mrs. H. A. Smith, treasurer.

The first Branch action was to secure the support of Miss Thoburn, a share in the Bareilly Orphanage and the support of day schools, with a budget of \$1800.00. At the end of the first year there were 84 auxiliaries with receipts of \$2344.00. This meant all pledges met and \$1000.00 in the treasury. The following year the Branch paid the purchase price of \$5000.00 for the first property ever owned by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Lal Bagh, for twenty-five years the home for missionaries in Lucknow, India. The pledge for the third year was \$7480.00 and the receipts \$10,290.00. And so the story runs, always the faith for large things and the "exceeding abundantly" answer, until we find at the end of the first decade the Branch had 508 auxiliaries with 10,000 members, had paid into the treasury over a hundred

thousand dollars and had eleven missionaries, located in India, China, Japan, Burma and Mexico.

Of the women who, under God, brought these things to pass, space forbids the mention of more than a few. Mrs. Bishop Clark and Mrs. B. R. Cowen filled, with conspicuous efficiency, the offices of president and corresponding secretary, respectively, for many years. Other places of importance were held by Mrs. A. S. Clason, Mrs. W. A. Ingham, Mrs. William Gamble, Mrs. Dr. Nast, Mrs. W. B. Davis, Mrs. Horace Benton, Mrs. G. E. Doughty, Mrs. M. E. Bing, Mrs. Hiram Shaw, Mrs. Charles Ferguson, Mrs. R. R. Meredith, Mrs. L. A. Hagans, Mrs. Dr. Savage, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. J. W. Whetstone, Mrs. J. H. Creighton, Mrs. E. Hingeley, Mrs. Dr. Merriek and Mrs. L. D. McCabe.

The Cincinnati Branch opened work in Mexico in 1874 with Miss Susan M. Warner as missionary; in West Japan in 1879, Miss Elizabeth Russell as missionary, our Nagasaki College being one result; in Korea in 1884 with Mrs. M. E. Seranton. The first money for Korea was given by Mrs. L. B. Baldwin of Ravenna, Ohio. Manila was also entered first by this Branch. Mrs. W. B. Davis organized the Young Ladies' Society in Trinity Church, Cincinnati, four years in advance of the action authorizing such societies. In 1886 two Cincinnati Branch missionaries had added to Christian literature, Miss Anna B. Sears preparing a geography for the North China schools and Miss Elizabeth Russell a Bible history in Japanese.



FRANCESCA NAST GAMBLE

The work has developed through the years and every plan undertaken by the Society has been tried out in various forms with more or less success. We now have 1958 organizations with 55,375 members. Our magazine list numbers 19,449 copies and our receipts for the year 1918 were \$175,144.00.

Our receipts from the beginning are \$2,660,000.00. The largest single gift that ever went into the treasury of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was from a greatly loved member of the Cincinnati Branch, a gift of \$227,000.00 from Francesca Nast Gamble of Cincinnati. There are 132 stars in our Service Flag representing our missionaries. Volumes could be written about their efficiency and faithfulness.

Lack of space prevents a mention of the names of numerous women now in official capacity who have proved by voice and pen their ability to do exploits, but it should not be overlooked that an Ohio woman has been President of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for ten years, another for twelve years Recording Secretary, another at present Secretary of Student Work while the Secretary of German Work in the United States and Europe has been an Ohio woman from its beginning among German Methodists.

There are two facts in our history that deserve special mention: It was a Cincinnati Branch woman who first caught the vision of the needs of the women of the Orient. Isabella Thoburn belonged to us and went from us to plant and establish the first Christian College for women on the continent of Asia. Second in point of time stands our gift to the list of martyrs whose life history is known and read of all Christian people the world over—Mary Reed, our leper missionary, still in service. She has spent thirty-four years in India, twenty-seven of them a living death while serving as a missionary to lepers. Bishop Thoburn once said of her, "In the world to come it will no doubt be seen that, though a weary sufferer and practically banished from society, she has through all these years been beating out a more than golden crown which will shine with resplendent glory when the stars above us shall have ceased to shine forever."

**RESOURCES**—We have sixteen annual conferences, five of them fractional. In the ten white conferences, three fractional, we have 4200 churches

with 557,264 members. Calculating on the basis of sixty per cent we have 334,355 women and girls practically untouched by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. These figures indicate the possibilities before us. The churches not interested have been neglected. The good women only await our message. "Visitation Day" has opened the eyes of many and we are hoping for great results from its observance in the future. We give God the glory for all past victories and trust in His help for better service in the future.

#### Northwestern Branch

Three months after the organization of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society the first auxiliary within the present boundaries of Northwestern Branch was organized at Rockford, Illinois. Milwaukee was a close second and in less than a year after the meeting in Tremont Street Church, Boston, the Northwestern Branch was organized in Clark Street Church, Chicago, with 66 auxiliaries and 3750 members. Mrs. L. L. Hamline, wife of the Bishop, was the first president and served four years. She was followed by Mrs. H. M. Beveridge, then came Mrs. I. R. Hitt who presided over the Branch for seventeen years. Much of the splendid record this Branch has made is due to the remarkable executive ability and spiritual graces of this woman whose very presence was a benediction. Mrs. R. H. Pooley and Mrs. Letitia Mason Quine, as presidents, finished the first thirty years of our history. All these have gone to dwell in the sunshine of His presence. The ex-presidents of the last two decades are Mrs. Amos W. Patten, Mrs. William Boyd and Mrs. Edwin R. Graham. Mrs. H. B. Williams is now serving her third year as president.

Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing was the first corresponding secretary and served twelve years, then followed Mrs. T. A. Hill, Mrs. E. A. Hoag, then a term of twenty-one years, in which Mrs. F. P. Crandon, now secretary emeritus, bore the heavy burdens of this Branch office. Having served as treasurer several years preceding taking this office, her name and labors are a precious legacy to every auxiliary in these four states. Failing health compelled her to lay down this, her life work, but her wise counsel is still sought by the officers. Mrs. F. T. Kuhl succeeded Mrs. Crandon and served the Branch three years, then came the present incumbent, Miss E. L. Sinclair with Mrs. J. M. Avann as assistant. Since Mrs. Crandon gave up the work of treasurer the office has been filled by Misses Preston, Gamble and Mrs. B. D. York of Detroit and Mrs. Ira Blackstock and Miss Elda Smith of Springfield, Illinois.

Owing to the strength of Methodism in these four states many problems presented themselves first to Northwestern Branch, hence its prominence in creating new departments. Conference treasurers were elected in 1888, Secretary of Home Department in 1890, the first to hold this latter office being Mrs. M. P. Meredith. Following her came Mesdames C. H. Fowler, F. H. Sheets, R. H. Pooley, J. N. Reed.

Michigan has been a leader in this Branch in "first things." The first district meeting was held on Albion District, the first Thank Offering held on Lansing District, first bequest from Grand Rapids, first itinerary upon a district under the supervision of a Presiding Elder by Miss Sallie Rulison Fish and first children's lesson leaf by Miss Franc Baker. The originator of the Thank Offering, which the following year the Branch took up, is still an honored worker in Michigan conference, Mrs. Henriette Taylor. The College Department was conceived by Mrs. S. J. Herben when living within our boundaries. As early as 1871 a plan was made to have a fund for helping girls who wished to take a medical course. This fund has made it possible for many to prepare for the foreign field. At our last Branch meeting



MRS. HENRIETTE TAYLOR

a motion was passed to immediately start a campaign for a fund of \$100,000 for this purpose.

The Branch is proud indeed of its long line of missionaries. In '71 the names of Sarah Woolston and Jennie Tinsley head the list, in '72 Miss Gertrude Howe went from Michigan and still serves us in China. Our pioneers in other lands were Dora Schoonmaker (Soper) in Japan '74, Lou B. Denning in South America '74, Linna Schenck in Bulgaria '84. The first woman physician to Korea, Dr. Meta Howard, '87, went from Michigan. "And what more shall I say? for the time would fail me to tell of \* \* \* \* those who by faith wrought righteousness, out of weakness were made strong \* \* \* (of whom the world was not worthy) and these all have obtained a good report."

When Jubilee goals were set Northwestern Branch was assigned 25% of each and right loyally have the members worked toward the figure set. Under the efficient leadership of the thirteen conference secretaries each conference accepted its per cent of this net gain. To these faithful secretaries the credit is due for the fine increases of the past four years. Instant in season and out of season—ready for itineraries, Visitation Day, to all plans of our Jubilee Commissioners these women whom we hold responsible for the work of the conference have joyfully acceded and with their work in mind I quote from Jennie Fowler Willing: "Wealth is good, pastoral aid desirable, ecclesiastical sanction helpful, but it is patient plodding for Christ's dear love that turns the mulberry leaf of feminine ability into the silken robe of salvation for heathen women."



MARY C. NIND LUCY A. ALDERMAN ISABEL HART CHARLOTTE O'NEAL  
 MATILDA WATSON MARY S. HUSTON HARRIET B. SKIDMORE SARAH L. KEEN  
 SARAH E. CRANDON ELLEN T. COWEN  
 PIONEER SECRETARIES

At the close of the fourth Jubilee year we have passed the goal for missionaries, 250. Our service pennant, with its 23 gold, 53 silver gray, 160 blue stars, attests the willingness of our young women "to go where you want me to go, dear Lord." Our quota of members, 100,000, has now been passed. Including our European sisters we have enrolled 100,912 members in our three departments. Our assignment of subscriptions was 45,000. We have barely reached our share of these for the fourth year, but earnest presentation of the situation at Branch and district meetings will result in placing this figure where it belongs with such an increase of membership. Our financial increase has been very gratifying. In the four Jubilee years our receipts have been \$1,051,335.00, an increase over the four preceding years of \$241,171.

But it is not with vainglory that we view these achievements. The call for missionaries was never more urgent and yet our young women still stay in the school room in these four states or take up other activities where the field is already crowded. Surely we need to pray "the Lord of the harvest that he send forth reapers." Within the bounds of this Branch are 350,000 who should be in the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. As only 33 of every 100 are enlisted we have yet much to do. These 350,000 women may not have heard that 75,000,000 women in Christless lands wait for the Gospel from Methodist women. The task is ours to inform and interest the indifferent. What a change in our financial record if every women here had helped. Just one dollar each from the 350,000 would have been more than we gave last year. O, women of Northwestern Branch, not with pride but with humility do we bring our reports—so much left undone, its shadow falls dark against our shining record.

Our League of Intercessors has been steadily growing, an increase of 825 the past year. But less than 5000 thus banded together in so large a Branch is not to our credit. Twice as many Christians who can say with Finney, "Thou knowest, Lord, that I am not accustomed to be denied," should covenant with each other to give time from day to day for unhurried thought and prayer. Then shall we be steadfast and face our task with determination that from no fault of ours shall any say, "I never so much as knew there was a Christ" for "ye know in all your hearts and in all your souls that not one thing hath failed of all the good things which the Lord your God spake concerning you; all are come to pass unto you and not one thing hath failed."

#### **Des Moines Branch**

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society crossed the Mississippi River at Saint Louis on the third day of April, 1870. Mrs. Jennie F. Willing presented the cause and three auxiliaries were organized with an aggregate membership of over one hundred and fifty. The next day the Western Branch was formed, comprising Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Missouri with headquarters at Saint Louis and Mrs. T. C. Fletcher, wife of the governor of the state, as president.

The inner history is a continued story of conversations between the women of these states and God and the wonderful things He did as a result of these conversations through these women. In less than a year, early in 1871, a young teacher, Miss Mary Q. Porter, of Davenport, Iowa, had heard the call to go to China and there she began a marvelous career. She, with Miss Maria Brown of New England Branch, founded the Peking Girls' School and fostered it for twelve years. During five years of troublous times she shared severe hardships and toil with her husband, Rev. Frank D. Gamewell, in West China, who was at that time superintendent of the Mission. During the siege of Peking in 1900 she proved herself to be an heroic, inspiring leader of confidence and good cheer. The last few years of ill health, spent in writing, speaking and suffering were not the least fruitful of thirty-five years of service for the church.

The early characteristics of this territory were molded by two spiritual women, Mary C. Nind and Lucy E. Prescott. Two weeks after the organization of the Western Branch the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Prescott,

went to the General Executive meeting and assumed the responsibility of raising seven hundred dollars. Great surprise and consternation was expressed at the first quarterly meeting. "Where do you expect the money to come from? What are we to do? How shall we raise it?" But her venture of faith was rewarded at the close of the year with receipts of \$1138.

In 1880 the claims of this work were presented to a young teacher, Miss Elizabeth Pearson, asking her to be secretary of Des Moines conference but Miss Pearson felt she could not accept an unsalaried position of any kind and persistently refused. Mrs. Prescott said, "We will wait until you see it as we do." I was a battle royal of spiritual forces but God prevailed and gave her three promises and such an assurance of His pleasure and power that she has been for thirty-seven years the outstanding personality of this territory and as president of Des Moines Branch an imperial leader in matters of faith for and grip upon this work.

In 1883 three Branches were carved out of the Western Branch, Minneapolis, Topeka and Des Moines. Mrs. M. E. Orwig of Des Moines was the first president of Des Moines Branch and it is of interest that her granddaughter, Miss Edith Sweet, is now a missionary in India. In these years one hundred and two missionaries have gone from this Branch of whom Miss Anna E. Lawson was the first and is still at work in India. Two notable corresponding secretaries have served this Branch. Mrs. Mary S. Huston gave sixteen years of beautiful, consecrated service and burned these words into us, "We must always honor God with an advance." Mrs. Mary T. Thompson served for twelve years, a remarkably strong personality with mental grasp and spiritual insight and her previous successful experience of ten years as a conference secretary made her an invaluable counselor on every phase of the society's problems. Mrs. E. K. Stanley was treasurer of the Branch for twenty-five years using her own personal property as security at the bank whenever necessary.

The one great movement which has had its beginnings in this Branch and which has within the last few years become a part of all Branches, and is now gripping the whole church, is stewardship, with its emphasis upon the tithe. One woman, Mrs. Oner S. Dow, has fearlessly presented her message from platform and printed page, putting herself into every forward movement of the church and now rejoices with leaders in other departments at the attitude of the church in this matter.

In 1905 Des Moines Branch was threatened with a debt, an unheard of experience, and September first was set aside as a day of fasting and prayer. On September twentieth Mrs. Fritz, the Branch treasurer, wrote Miss Pearson saying, "I have only \$6000. with which to pay \$10,000 worth of obligations. What shall I do?" The reply was, "Trust God. He can do a great deal in ten days." Then Miss Pearson got to work and personally collected every cent possible in her own city. On Saturday at midnight, the last day in September, the books closed and that evening the tempter came to her and said, "It is hopeless, it cannot be done." Nearly all night she struggled and prayed and early on Sunday morning kneeling before the Lord with her finger on the open Bible at the words of the promise which had never failed, she looked up and said, "Lord, you called me into this work to VICTORY, not defeat. Make those figures right at Dubuque." The next day she wrote to Mrs. Fritz at Dubuque, "You need not be in a hurry to send me the figures for I have the assurance of victory." On Tuesday word came from Mrs. Fritz, "We have a balance in the bank of more than a thousand dollars." Miss Pearson in the open assembly gave the details of this experience and exacted an audible promise from the women present that we as a Branch would never doubt the Lord again. From that day to this Des Moines Branch has never had a panic and there has always been money in the treasury.

The membership in the Branch has grown from 6,506 to 36,453 and the receipts from \$9,564.00 to \$127,479.00, and there is much land to be possessed. Fearlessly we lift the curtain and enter the portal of the new day for He who is the same yesterday, today and forever is at hand.

**Minneapolis Branch**

The history of Minneapolis Branch dates back through 35 years to 1883. Up to that time Minnesota and the Dakotas had been included in a vast area of country, stretching west from the Mississippi River to the Pacific coast, designated as the Western Branch. Towns and villages were widely scattered, lines of communication few, and the administration of affairs cumbersome. Wise leaders, seeing with prophetic eye the westward sweep of settlement, judged it expedient to divide the territory into three parts, the Des Moines, Topeka and Minneapolis Branches. The latter was organized December 18, 1883, in the home of Mrs. Mary C. Nind, Western Avenue and Seventh Street, Minneapolis, Minn. There were present Mrs. Nind, president of the Western Branch, Mrs. Lucy E. Prescott, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Charlotte S. Winchell, secretary of the Minnesota conference. The names of the officers chosen for the new Branch spelled success—president, Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, well known writer and missionary worker; secretary, Mrs. J. M. Heard, who for fifteen successive years kept careful, faithful records of the work done; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary C. Nind, a woman of sublime faith, wide vision and tireless zeal; treasurer, Mrs. W. M. Harrison with outstanding gifts in matters of business and finance. These women faced pioneer conditions and grappled with all the problems of a newly settled country. Mrs. Nind traveled from one end of the area to the other, organizing auxiliaries. She used every kind of conveyance available, whether ox-cart, mule team or freight train caboose. She considered it an extravagance to use a Pullman when traveling on missionary business. Side by side with her worked Mrs. Winchell, contributing her fine intellect to matters of organization, her eloquence of word and pen to the development of the beloved cause. Together they shaped the policies that have governed the Branch throughout the years. Mrs. Winchell has continued to guide and counsel the workers until she is known as the "mother of us all." As a mother she rejoices in the extent and growth of the work which has come from constant labor and constant prayer.

In 1887 the Branch sent its first missionary, Sophia Blackmore, to Singapore, S. S., where she has given thirty-one years of fruitful service, building up, bit by bit, a fine, enduring work among the women and girls of that cosmopolitan city. On the thirtieth anniversary of her arrival in the city the love and honor of the multitudes whom she has helped and blessed was showered upon her.

Minneapolis Branch has done many things but none with more success than the organization of the Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and German women. In 1897 Mrs. Winchell organized the first auxiliary in Swedish Methodism, in Red Wing, Minnesota. A steady growth has made the Swedish sisters an important group in our organization. We were also pioneers in pushing the work among the Norwegian, Danish and German churches. More money has been contributed by the latter through our Branch than through any other.

This Branch early began the publication of its own paper, the *Quarterly Review* (1893), and has always stood for the importance and continuance of a local publication, in spite of difficulties and opposition. In 1893 we entertained the General Executive in St. Paul, for which we prepared the first printed program used by the society. An especially significant bit of work was done by Mrs. I. W. Joyce when she was our beloved corresponding secretary. She brought two Chinese girls to her home in Minneapolis, educated and fitted them for service and returned them to their own country as workers.



MRS. MARY C. NIND

They were Anna Stone, sister of Dr. Mary Stone, and Ilien Tang, director of kindergartens in Nanchang, China.



MRS. CHARLOTTE S. WINCHELL

given to the new Branch. The home of Mrs. T. B. Sweet was opened for the meeting and for thirty years that same home was wide open for any meeting or guests of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Mrs. Sweet served the Branch as vice-president for nearly that entire time.

Two missionaries on the field, Miss Louise Blackmar and Miss Mary F. Swaney, were given to Topeka Branch. That same year Miss Rebecca J. Watson was sent to Japan where she still serves. Miss Blackmar, now Mrs. G. K. Gilder, is in charge of evangelistic work of the Raipur District, India, at the present and Miss Swaney, after thirty-four years of service in Mexico and South America, is returned and lives at Barnesville, Ohio.

In 1908 a new name appeared among the conference secretaries—our borders were enlarged to take in Sweden. Mrs. Anna Lellky was the new secretary and the first year Sweden sent \$181 to our treasurer. Since that time Sweden has given three of her daughters to the field and her contributions in money have steadily increased. This year, 1918, in the face of war conditions and difficulties on every hand she sent \$1,880.00. Mrs. Lellky's reports are songs of praises and stories of devotion and sacrifice on the part of the Swedish women that put American women to shame. She attended the General Executive meeting in 1914, a delegate of Topeka Branch.

Mrs. H. H. Shattuck of Denver was the first corresponding secretary, serving two years. During that time she secured money for the Howard Plested Memorial in Meerut, India, and for founding our work in Hinghwa, China. She was succeeded by Mrs. H. E. Plattee, of Kansas, who served for three years. In 1888 Miss Matilda Watson of Nebraska was elected and served seventeen years when her sister, Ella M., took up the office which place she still holds. For thirty years the Watson sisters have given policies, plans, outlook and uplook to the women of Topeka Branch. The Branch itself stands as a monument to their wisdom and devotion.

Four treasurers have handled the money for the Branch during the thirty-six years, Mrs. Shelly, Mrs. A. M. Davis, Mrs. R. E. McEntire and Mrs. Benj. M. Davies. The office of president has been filled by seven women, Mrs.

We look back over the years and marvel at the harvest which God has given us for the seed sown in his name. The 2200 members in 1883 have grown to 20,342 in 1918, the \$3,810.00 receipts to \$61,391.00. We have 7,682 subscribers to periodicals and have met every requirement of the Jubilee up to date. But, while we rejoice, we feel that only a splendid beginning has been made upon which to build for future years. In only one-half the churches in our territory have we any organization. Two-thirds of the women in the English speaking churches are not members of auxiliaries or young people's societies. Much remains to be done. Our area is still new and comparatively sparsely settled. The possibilities for the future are limited only by the vision and faith of the leaders in the great service.

#### Topeka Branch

Topeka Branch was a part of the Western Branch. In 1883 a division was made and eight states were organized into the new Branch. The meeting for organization was held in Topeka and the name of that city was

O. J. Cowles, Mrs. Bishop Ninde, Mrs. C. C. Adams, Mrs. C. F. Wilder, Mrs. Hiram Imboden, Mrs. Bishop Bristol and Mrs. J. F. Boeye. The longest term was that of Mrs. Imboden who was president for ten years.

Mrs. Mary Torrington was the first recording secretary, which position she filled for nearly thirty years. Mrs. Reba S. Freeman holds the record for the longest continuous service in the Branch. She was secretary of the Kansas Conference when the Branch was organized, and continued for many years in that office; then as secretary of young people's work and extension secretary, she rounded out thirty-four years of service.

The growth in missionaries, members, subscribers, and money is shown on the charts below. The last two years phenomenal increase in subscriptions to the *Woman's Missionary Friend* is to be credited to our field secretary, Mary J. Holland, who sent over one thousand subscriptions to the Boston office each year.

#### Growth by Decades

Missionaries	Members
1883.....3	1883.....4,004
1893.....5	1893.....5,900
1903.....12	1903.....9,389
1913.....62	1913.....26,758
1918.....82	1918.....38,732
1919 Aim.....90	1919 Aim.....40,000

Receipts	Subscribers
No statistics until	No statistics until
1903.....\$24,016	1903.....3,279
1913.....\$63,222	1913.....11,077
1918.....\$130,562	1918.....18,390
1919 Aim.....\$150,000	1919 Aim.....20,890

#### Thank Offerings

First reported was	
	1897.....\$959
	1903.....\$3,205
	1913.....\$8,675
	1918.....\$17,660
	1919 Aim.....\$50,000

Four times the General Executive meeting has come to Topeka Branch. In 1913 at Topeka the Five Years' Jubilee Campaign was planned, the general outline of the five years' campaign with the goals, to culminate in a golden Jubilee in 1919. The Associate Secretary of Topeka Branch was chairman of the Forward Committee which formulated the plans.

Topeka Branch is large in territory, covering nearly three Bishop's areas. We are large in resources. The oil fields of Oklahoma, the mines and "tourist crop" of Colorado, the wheat and the corn of Kansas and Nebraska and the sheep of Wyoming make the financial problem one of interest. We are large in Methodists, having the largest per cent of Methodists per population of any section of the United States, making our membership problem one of interest. We are large in Methodist colleges and state schools which enroll many Student Volunteers from which come missionary candidates. What lack we yet? Just what the young man lacked whom Jesus looked upon and loved—a willingness to put Him first in our plans and lives. With thirty thousand women completely surrendered to Him—channels through which the Holy Spirit could work—there would come a literal fulfillment of "Whatsoever ye ask in my name."

#### Pacific Branch

The Forty-niner's seeking gold were soon followed by men of God, seeking on hillsides, in canons or the fast-growing cities of the Golden State, for the souls of men as for "hid treasure." With them came pioneer wives—fit

companions for great quests—and among them were those who in far away places had caught unforgettable visions of a world-wide, everlasting Kingdom, whose coming they might hasten. Did we know them, space forbids the writing of their names; they are all recorded in an imperishable "Book of Remembrance." Nor do we know how these women grieved and prayed for the accustomed agency through which to work. As a result, Sunday evening, Feb. 7th, 1883, at the invitation of the pastor, Rev. E. S. Chase, Mrs. J. P. Early and Mrs. E. C. Seymour addressed the congregation of Fort St., later First Church, Los Angeles, in the interests of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The following day the first auxiliary of a Branch unborn, far removed from the fostering care of the Society, was organized in the parsonage. What the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society owes to parsonage dwellers, eternity alone will reveal. Mrs. L. C. S. Daugherty tells how, the not more than forty-eight hours in the city, she was included in this meeting and of Mrs. Seymour's request that her little daughter, Eleanor, might be recorded as the first member. This first charter member is now Dr. Eleanor Seymour, examining physician for Pacific Branch.

In September of this year a Southern California Association was formed, which for lack of a nearer place was tacked onto Topeka Branch. The first pledge was \$40.00; amount raised \$178.00, thus early establishing a precedent, seldom broken in succeeding years, of exceeding its obligations. Surely the work grew in the hard field until, at the fifth anniversary, 16 auxiliaries, having 400 members, and receipts of \$1,233.00 were reported, while interests in India, China and Korea were already established. These auxiliaries aspiring to independence, steps were taken for the organization of a Pacific Branch, to include California, Arizona and Nevada, all mission fields. Mrs. M. M. Bovard was elected to represent the proposed Branch at the General Executive meeting in Cincinnati, 1888, which gave to the new enterprise cordial encouragement. On Dec. 5th, 1888, the Constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. J. P. Early, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charlotte O'Neal, Recording Secretary, Mrs. Lura C. Spencer, Treasurer, Mrs. M. M. Bovard. The first annual report of Mrs. L. C. S. Daugherty, corresponding secretary of Southern California Conference, an old, yellowed paper accurately ruled and written by her own hand is a revelation of sure foundations early laid, for both young people's and children's work are reported, as well as special work undertaken and periodicals circulated. It also shows organizations, members and receipts, more than doubled.

The faith of the German women was early demonstrated in the organization by Mrs. Meyer of an auxiliary and a children's society in a mission not a year old, having no church building to house its scattered people, and by her saying, "It will help our German people," and it did.

In the second year work was begun in the California Conference and later in Nevada and Arizona. Among these early workers we find the names of many "who have fallen on sleep," but we are thankful that many remain even unto the present day.

The first missionary sent out by the Branch, Miss Lillian Marks, went to Northwest India in 1894. The Branch has had steady, normal growth and on its thirtieth anniversary, 1918, supports thirty-five missionaries in active service; the 400 members have become 17,485; the 16 auxiliaries have become 478 organizations found in all parts of Branch territory; while special work links its patrons to every Methodist foreign field. The \$1,233.00 has grown to \$75,010.00, a per capita giving that in proportion to Methodist members is not exceeded by any Branch.

Perhaps no single undertaking has been more prolific than the Extension Department, inaugurated in January, 1914. Committed to the loving care of Miss Laura E. Charnock, without precedents or by-laws she has, from the possibilities entrusted to her, prayed and wrought into existence an officiary covering the Branch, a present paid membership of 1780 supporting three missionaries by two special means, prayer and the mite box, beside giving to the Branch nine auxiliaries, all this gathered from the "highways and byways."

Yet is rejoicing tempered with humility for nearly half the churches of the territory, most of them, however, small and scattered, have still no auxiliary; there are large reserves of talent, of money, and of spiritual resources. Prayer alone will release them for the needs of a waiting world.

### **Columbia River Branch**

The quietness of the forests had been broken by strange vibrations, and the great Northwest was attracting to its territory the sturdy sons and daughters of the East and middle West before the first foreign missionary note was sounded within its borders. Among our pioneers were many zealous Methodist itinerants and their no less zealous wives. In all the history of our Woman's Foreign Missionary work are written the names of Methodist ministers' wives. Always and everywhere the preacher's wife has organized, led, encouraged and officered struggling auxiliaries; she has spied out the land, entered and taken possession; she has cared for district, conference and Branch work even when home and parish duties were almost more than she could undertake. Such an one it was who organized the first Woman's Foreign Missionary auxiliary on the Pacific coast, Mrs. W. S. Harrington, who saw to it that in First Church, Seattle, the women were started in the great work for Christless women. This first auxiliary was organized early in the spring of 1882, Mrs. Harrington's daughter, Sue, later becoming one of the first Branch missionaries. The money from this first auxiliary was sent to the treasurer of Northwestern Branch.

At the General Executive meeting held in Baltimore in 1882 Mrs. Mary C. Nind obtained permission to include in Minneapolis Branch, of which she was corresponding secretary, all the territory westward from "the land of the Dakotas" to the Pacific. With that rare insight into character with which our early leaders seemed endowed, Mrs. Nind chose the wives of three preachers as secretaries of the three leading conferences, Mrs. M. G. Wire for Oregon, Mrs. A. J. Hanson for Puget Sound and Mrs. Henry Brown for Columbia River. Wonderful women, these, who still abide with us. It was "pursuant to a call issued by these three women that representatives of auxiliaries in their conferences met in the First Methodist Church, Portland, December 7th, 1892, to organize the Columbia River Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society," the General Executive Committee having passed a resolution setting off Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana as a separate Branch with headquarters in Portland. "Two missionaries, Miss Sue Harrington and Miss Emma Ferris, were ours from the first breath." Mrs. M. G. Wire was elected corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles Edward Locke, president, Mrs. A. J. Hanson, recording secretary and Miss Lizzie Wead, treasurer. One of the pioneers recalls the difficulty in finding a name for the new Branch, but finally the noble river which flows throughout our bounds furnished the suggestion and the infant was christened "Columbia River."

In our first report, 1893, we had ninety-nine organizations and our receipts were \$4,675.00. But the figures do not begin to tell the story. That first year was a time of testing. Nowhere was the financial panic of that year felt more keenly than in the Northwest. Vividly do the officers remember times when remittances were due and the treasury empty. Early in the Branch year a third missionary had gone out, Miss Eva Foster, money having been borrowed to send her. Mrs. Wire tells how, after hours alone with God, she came from her room to say, "I have the money. I am as sure of it as if I held it in my hands in twenty dollar gold pieces." She had asked the Lord for eight hundred dollars and had tarried until clearly she heard the words, "Stand ye still and see the salvation of the Lord." A few days later she went to a bank window with certificates of deposit for eight hundred dollars and received the money, a double handful of twenty dollar gold pieces. God give to us all such faith!

The name of Mrs. A. N. Fisher has been on our official roll from the first, conference secretary in Oregon that first year, the next year secretary of the Home Department, the third year and ever since the corresponding secre-

tary, a preacher's wife, a peerless leader and a woman who possesses that quality of courage and faith which all should covet. God bless her!

How our hearts burn within us as we listen to the women who were the leaders in those trying first years—how they met and "prayed through" the difficulties, how they learned that God is a mighty God, strong to deliver. Great advance we have not made, but our growth has been constant. Our leaders have been busy wives of preachers, busy home keepers, and they have been separated far from each other—but God has blessed us, and in His Name we have gone forward.

We still have much land to be possessed. Nine hundred charges there are in our bounds and but one hundred and ninety-two giving to our work. We need leaders and intercessors. God give us the victory in the dedication of time, strength, talents and wealth to His cause for the women of the world.

### GERMAN WORK

Foreign Missions have ever appealed to the heart and purse of Christians of German nationality. So but three months after that historic meeting in Boston a German auxiliary was organized in Cincinnati, O. Others followed in different parts of the country but lacking all knowledge, each of the existence or work of the other, and with no unifying supervision or direction, it is not astonishing that many of them were short-lived.

In 1883 the Lord called Margaret Dreyer to this work. Someone sent her the leaflet, "Wanted—A Woman's Hand." It made a deep impression upon her. She had wished to go out as a missionary herself but had been prevented. She now determined to do the next best thing, namely, to help in sending out others, and soon organized an auxiliary in her own church in Wyandotte, now Kansas City, Kans. The Western Branch convening in Topeka that fall, she attended and told of the burden and desire of her heart that some one might visit our German churches and tell the women of this great work. The need was recognized and the officers, convinced that she was the right woman, appointed her to the work. She gave her time and strength unsparingly and in the fall of 1885 reported to the General Executive meeting 50 auxiliaries and 1,000 members.



MARGARET DREYER

For years she traveled throughout the territory of seven of the ten German Conferences, organizing wherever possible. To her self-sacrificing, tireless, and often misunderstood labors we owe much. At this session of the General Executive she called attention to the great need of German missionary literature. So keenly had she felt the need that, lacking funds, she had translated and with her own hands set the type and printed several leaflets. With the sympathetic responsiveness which has ever been accorded the German work, action was taken, empowering the editor of the *Friend*, the publishing agent and Miss Dreyer "to meet this want monthly." In January, 1886, the first number of the *Heiden Frauen Freund*

appeared. While the paper has never been quite self-supporting, it has met a vital need and has helped to bring many dollars into the treasury, and we are convinced that it has been money well invested. We know that many of our young women, who are active workers now, might have grown up with little or no knowledge of this great work had not their mothers had this little paper in the German language.

In the fall of 1889 Miss Dreyer was regularly appointed "Superintendent of Work in German Conferences" and was declared "entitled to be considered

a member of the General Executive Committee with all the privileges accruing." At this time work had been organized in seven conferences in this country and beginnings made in Germany and in Switzerland, Mrs. Philippine Achard and Mrs. H. Mann being appointed respectively as secretary and treasurer for those countries.

When in 1896 conditions made it necessary for Miss Dreyer to ask to be relieved of this work, Mrs. Achard, who in the meantime had come to this country and since 1889 edited the *Freund*, was appointed as her successor, caring for the work with utmost zeal and devotion to the time of her death in October, 1902.

In 1887 German Methodism sent out her first missionary under the Society; fifteen have followed since, representing us in Korea, Bulgaria, China, India, Africa and Java, of whom six are in active service now, and one is eagerly waiting to return to her field as soon as political conditions make it possible. Of these, three went directly from Europe, two came to this country for preparation, the remainder were from our German churches here. Many others from Europe have offered themselves but when they found how many years of preparation and what great expenses were entailed they became discouraged.

The interests of our people would naturally follow our German missionaries and others supported by German conferences, but it has by no means been limited to them or their stations. Sienu, China, has sometimes been looked upon as especially the work of the Germans since not only were there at one time four German missionaries stationed there but the home and the woman's school building were provided for by gifts from Germans. The hospital, the home for the physicians, and the church were provided for by Mrs. Gamble, who we feel belongs to us in part, being not only the daughter of Dr. William Nast, the founder of German Methodism, but herself ever a warm friend of our work. The arrangement made in 1908, allowing us to have a common Thank Offering, has made it possible for us to share in the purchase of property and the erection of buildings in almost every country. Special Work is also supported in practically every country.

Our membership and our income have grown to very respectable proportions. We have today in the United States 294 auxiliaries with 8,727 members, 102 young women's or Standard Bearer Societies with 2,800 members, and 159 children's societies with 3,112 members. We do not include the 46 auxiliaries and 807 members in Switzerland nor the equally large numbers in the conferences of Germany and Austria-Hungary, from whom neither money nor reports could come for some years past, since their membership is not based on the same conditions as here, but I include their contributions in our totals, which this year were \$42,231.84, an increase over last year of \$7,470.96.

During the Jubilee Campaign our work has made great advances, over 17% in auxiliary, 85% in young people's and 40% in children's membership. We have advanced from a total membership of 11,186 to 14,639 or 30%. Not counting the children we have 31% of our constituency enrolled as members. Our receipts have advanced from \$29,038.00 to \$42,231.00, over 45%. We have gone "over the top" of our proportionate share of the goal in membership and lack less than 1% in reaching the top in receipts, despite the loss from Europe. We have not reached the top in subscriptions to the *Freund*, though if there were any way of knowing the exact number of subscribers we furnish for the English periodicals it is possible we have reached it in our totals. We hope before the Jubilee closes to have our quota of missionaries in the field.

We do not feel at all self-complacent nor flatter ourselves that we have done our share, rather we are determined to work on so long as it may please God to make this possible for us. We are not blind to the difficulties in our path. In future years our reports may "seem" to show a decrease; this, however, will not be an evidence of lack of earnest work, of interest, or of love and devotion on the part of our women, but simply an indication that some have been transferred to other companies, regiments, or camps. We have full confidence that you, who have been so sympathetic and helpful in the past, will

not now withdraw your sympathy or your help but will stand by us as faithfully as ever.

In some sections our women have been aroused as never before to a sense of the importance of this work and their responsibility, and more of them will line themselves up for service than heretofore. Our sisters in Germany and in Austria-Hungary will show that they have not become self-centered but will prove themselves faithful workers for the evangelization of the world.

So, although serious problems may face us, and their solution, like ocean waves, may threaten to sweep away much that has been builded, we pledge loyalty and devotion to our beloved Society, doing our share wherever we may be placed and whatever may be our surroundings, the Lord being our Helper.

LOUISA C. ROTHWEILER

#### SWEDISH WORK

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1901 by Miss Alma Jacobson, a missionary from India. She went out from Sweden to India and was stationed at Pakaur. The great need of buildings and equipment for the girls' school brought her to God in earnest prayer, and God in His answer pointed to the Swedish Methodist women of America. The result was that after conferring with Bishop Robinson she came to this country.

Miss Jacobson organized the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in four Swedish conferences and one district. We have no record of the number of organizations and members at that time, but at the close of the second year, 1903, which was the first year we published an annual report, we counted ninety-four auxiliaries with a membership of 2,278. The total receipts that year were \$2,755.44. The membership dues the first years were used for the erection of new buildings at Pakaur. Thus Miss Jacobson realized the answer to her prayers.

The first Swedish Woman's Foreign Missionary Society auxiliary, however, was organized before Miss Jacobson came to America, by Mrs. Mary Wilson, secretary of Colorado Conference, and Miss Gabrielson was the first auxiliary president. In 1906 the Puget Sound District, with four auxiliaries, was added to our work. This was organized by Mrs. Farrell, our first general secretary. In the year 1907-08, Texas, a Swedish district in the Austin Conference (now the Southern Swedish Mission Conference), was organized with seven auxiliaries and one hundred twenty-six members. Before leaving for India Miss Gabrielson traveled over the most of our Swedish constituency in the interest of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. On the way to India, in the fall of 1908, she went to Sweden, invited by Dr. K. A. Janson and authorized by the Topeka Branch. During her short visit there she organized twenty-nine auxiliaries with more than eight hundred members. At the close of that missionary year Sweden reported thirty-one auxiliaries with 1211 members.

Organized work among the young people and children has been a slow process. Many societies have been formed but they have dropped out in a short time. However, a few remain active and, besides the small organized force, work has been done by Epworth Leagues, Sunday School classes, camp meetings and girls' clubs.

Since the year 1903, the year from which we have the first statistical record, we have had an increase of 155% in organizations, 257% in membership and 304% in the receipts. Of this increase the societies in Sweden have contributed 70% of the auxiliaries, 68% of the members and 24% of the receipts. Their membership dues do not count so much in dollars as do ours, but it is proportionately as much to them, for we must remember that every one there has to pay a tax to the State Church, besides supporting the Free Church to which he belongs.

In 1914 the secretary and treasurer of Sweden, Mrs. Anna Lellky, attended the Executive Committee Meeting in Buffalo, N. Y., as a Topeka Branch delegate. She also attended the Topeka Branch meeting at Wichita, Kansas, with which Branch the work in Sweden is affiliated. This year, 1918, is the tenth anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in Sweden and Mrs. Lellky has during these ten years faithfully and successfully carried on the work.

The first Swedish missionary sent out by the Society was Miss Mary Olson, in 1903. Since then fourteen more have been sent. We have eighteen on our roll but three of them have not gone directly from the Swedish churches. Out of the fifteen we can justly claim, three have gone out from Sweden.

In the way of publications we have had no Woman's Foreign Missionary Society magazine, but since the year 1903 we have had a department of two and more columns bi-monthly in our church paper. Mrs. Henschen has been the able editor of this department since it was started. An Annual Report of from 2,000 to 3,000 copies has been published since 1903. In 1907 a book, "The Cry Heard," was translated by Rev. Leonard Stromberg and at our request published as a continued story in our church paper. A booklet containing a history of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society organization was given out by Mrs. Henschen in 1901. Eight leaflets have been translated and printed besides the constitution and a Jubilee leaflet. This year we have bought a stereopticon outfit and are having slides made.

During the short existence of the Swedish work it has had a rapid growth in spite of difficulties. The outlook for the future, however, is rather vague. It will depend greatly on the up-keep of the Swedish language and that in turn may depend on what turn immigration will take after the war. At the very best we cannot expect to grow very much more, as we have no unoccupied fields and have already, in these seventeen years, secured for our Society one out of every 2.53 of our Methodist women. Our membership is not increasing except in Sweden but we are feeders to the American churches and will be probably more so in the future. We are glad to be whatever we can for Christ's Kingdom.

HELEN M. BACKLUND

### YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

#### BRANCH SUPERINTENDENTS

##### NEW ENGLAND—

NEW YORK—Mrs. H. E. Woolever, 421 West 131st St., New York, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA—Mrs. H. H. Campbell, Box 31, Holly Oak, Del.

BALTIMORE—Mrs. Gertrude Nickerson, 218 Underwood, Rd., Guilford, Baltimore, Md.

CINCINNATI—Miss Mary I. Scott, 310 Tomlinson Ave., Moundsville, W. Va.

NORTHWESTERN—Mrs. Frank E. Baker, 1810 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

MINNEAPOLIS—Mrs. L. P. Blair, 4221 Linden Hills Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn.

DES MOINES—Mrs. Margaret Leland, 512 Carroll Ave., Ames, Ia.

TOPEKA—Mrs. L. P. McGill, 121 S. Mulberry St., Maryville, Mo.

PACIFIC—Mrs. C. E. Teach, 2428 H. St., Bakersfield, Cal.

The Thank Offering for Standard Bearers for this year and our work for Lucknow College will call special attention to Miss Thoburn who began the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society by opening its first school for girls in Lucknow, in 1870. About a year after, the school was removed from a rented room to the first property purchased by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. "It was called then, and has been ever since, Lal Bagh, which means ruby or rose garden." Next to Miss Thoburn we note Miss Singh, who was prepared for college by Miss Thoburn and became one of her choicest teachers.

Young women were associated with the auxiliaries from the time those societies were organized. Some young women's societies were formed later. The work done was chiefly educational and spiritual. The Central Ynugo

Ladies' Auxiliary in Detroit was the banner society. It was the first to issue an annual prospectus and for several years the young women pledged themselves to raise four hundred dollars annually.

In 1901 the young people were organized by Miss Clara M. Cushman, our beloved Standard Bearer mother. Seeking for a name that would appeal to the young people, the inspiration came to her through the pennant which floats above the stars and stripes in the navy during the hour of worship. "Standard Bearers" became the name of the young people, organized as a department of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The older girls are referred to as "Young Women" and the work as a whole is called Young People's Work because in many cases boys have been accepted as members. The work is designed to help the young people spiritually and educationally, and to fit them to become missionary workers at home and abroad. Their dues are given to the support of Standard Bearer missionaries.



CLARA M. CUSHMAN

The growth of this work has been steady and satisfactory. The limit to its progress has been from the beginning until today, the lack of leaders. Could we have all the consecrated leaders that are needed the result would surpass our greatest expectations. This one great need can not be emphasized too strongly.

The work of the year just finished was undertaken with some anxiety. There was so much to do in this time of awful stress. Could we possibly hold our own? We decided that we could. Our faith was justified. Every Branch reports an advance except in subscriptions to the periodicals. The young people and their leaders have worked as never before and have accomplished much more than in any previous year of their history. We have been especially blessed in being directed by earnest, faithful, consecrated and capable superintendents. The superin-

tendents have the same good word to say of the officers who come more closely in contact with the young people. The sorrows and anxieties of the year and the great needs that confront us have touched the hearts of all and made each eager to do her best.

The war work was taken up with great enthusiasm and proved an overwhelming success. This work did much for the young people. It brought them and their leaders very close together. It brought them closer to their God and to the suffering children they worked so faithfully to serve. One superintendent writes, "We have learned to know more than ever before of the faithfulness of friends and the close fellowship of Jesus."

Much has been gained by the general observance of Visitation Day. The councils for workers have done even more. One Branch superintendent has held annual councils of workers in her home. They have proved so successful that this year she plans to hold the meetings quarterly. Leaders in several Branches have written letters to every auxiliary where there is no young people's society and urged them to organize. The aim is a Standard Bearer society in every auxiliary—a workers' council in every district.

Several Branches have prepared year books outlining plans of work. These books have been sent to all other Branch superintendents. Correspondence and interchange of ideas have proved helpful. Earnest and successful efforts have been made to promote the attendance of young people at summer schools. Much was done to arouse interest in the work by making use of publicity methods. All possible effort was made to encourage the use of *The Friend* and other periodicals. More time and attention have been given to young people's work by the auxiliaries. They have been represented in dis-

trict, conference, and even in Branch annual meetings. They generally have a Young People's day and a banquet and rally in the evening. Many beautiful programs of these meetings have been received by your secretary.

All Branches have worked with a certain standard in mind. They have all reached an average of at least seventy in general excellence and have 1918 printed upon their blue silk banners. The banners were given and this contest started in 1914. Nineteen nineteen, the Jubilee year, will complete the contest. We expect to have the eleven banners in evidence at the Jubilee meeting, each bearing the date, 1919. All but four Branches have gained ten per cent. increase in subscriptions to our Woman's Foreign Missionary periodicals. One Branch gained 46½ per cent. Each Branch is indicated on the large blue pennant. All but one Branch is credited with the per cent. of gain made and have received checks for the life memberships which they have won. More than one Branch has written: "This has been the very best year of our existence. Our leaders express confidence that 1919 will be the best year of all."

Beside the usual line of work we are this year to have a Thank Offering of twelve thousand, instead of eight thousand, dollars. The story of Miss Thoburn and Miss Singh and the wonderful woman's college they helped to develop will inspire and claim the interest of the young people. The Jubilee plans will put forth special claims which we believe will be met. The plan to attract more and more the personal interest of the girls to the real and definite work of the Standard Bearer missionaries and bring them very close together will prove a success. The Standard Bearer Sacrifice Club will doubtless win the interest of many and prove to them a blessing.

War work will be continued. We cannot afford to take from our young people the opportunity to help themselves and others. When the work was begun they were asked to make an average of one garment for each member. They have gone far beyond this. Up to September 1st, the young people have been credited with 5072 layettes, which average fourteen garments to a set, or 71,008 garments, and 381 outfits for children from four to eight, averaging five garments, or 1905. They are credited with 11,369 separate garments, a total of 84,282; the money spent for material is more than \$20,000.

Last year there were reported 49,897 members, \$87,682.12 and 81 Standard Bearer missionaries. This year we report 52,738 members, \$95,591.31 and 82 Standard Bearer missionaries. The Jubilee statistics are far from correct, but there have been reported 21 members of the Jubilee Legion, 477 Jubilee organizations, 7998 Jubilee members, and 54 members of the Order of the Golden Harvest.

MARGUERITE COOK, *General Secretary*

### CHILDREN'S WORK

#### BRANCH SUPERINTENDENTS

*New England*—Mrs. I. H. Packard, 12 Carlisle Ave., Roxbury, Mass.

*New York*—Miss Jeannette E. Fenton, 16 Cottage Place, Utica, N. Y.

*Philadelphia*—Miss Ina Wilhelm, Holly Oak, Delaware.

*Baltimore*—Mrs. W. W. Davis, 2624 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

*Cincinnati*—Mrs. C. R. Havighurst, 980 Bryden Road, Columbus, Ohio.

*Northwestern*—Mrs. W. A. Brown, 614 Clark St., Evanston, Ill.

*Minneapolis*—Mrs. Clara L. Kidder, 4443 Wentworth Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

*Des Moines*—Mrs. George Irmscher, Epworth, Iowa.

*Topeka*—Mrs. G. S. Dively, 2020 N. Nevada St., Colorado Springs, Col.

*Pacific*—Mrs. L. M. Firey, Pomona, Cal.

*Columbia River*—Mrs. E. E. Upmeyer, 1155 N. Summer St., Salem, Oregon.

While independent mission bands with various names such as Busy Bees, Willing Workers, Cheerful Gleaners and the like sprang into existence at times, there was no concerted action in the line of children's work in our society until 1901 and 1902. From that time the work which had been detached and irregular became uniform and thus more effective.

**LITTLE LIGHT BEARERS.** It was at the General Executive Committee meeting held in Philadelphia in 1901 that the Little Light Bearer movement, which started in Trinity Church, Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1891 and had spread more or less into all the Branches, was adopted by the whole Society. Mrs. Lucie F. Harrison, who already had it in hand, was elected secretary and her first report to the General Executive Committee began

as follows: "Last year marked a new epoch in the Little Light Bearer realm. During the previous ten years of its existence these little morning-glories of the missionary cause had had many a kindly nod of approval and many a God-speed from this body, but not until last year did they receive the official recognition which calls for a report. By vote the enrollment cards which had heretofore been the property of the New England Branch were handed over to the publication office."

In this same initial report many requests were made. Three I will mention here as suggestive reminders, "Lest we forget." 1. Choose a committee for this work in every auxiliary and call for reports at each meeting; 2. Have one meeting each year in the local auxiliary arranged with special thought for the mothers; 3. Have also one other occasion when the Little Light Bearers themselves

MRS. L. F. HARRISON

with their mothers are especial guests.

In a report four years later was given this suggestion which has not yet materialized. I would like to see a plan inaugurated in the Little Light Bearer work whereby visitors would systematically call upon these little ones, distributing missionary literature designed to interest the children and their mothers, after the Home Department plan of the Sunday School, at the same time leaving little envelopes for the dues." I hope this idea may develop as one of the post-Jubilee plans.

We have steadily grown in membership until we now have 1,925 Little Light Bearer societies and 42,999 members. If every church will conduct a "Star and Trumpet Drive," as it is hoped, the Jubilee report will be a fitting close to these beautiful years.

In 1902 at Minneapolis the name of KING'S HERALDS was given to our Juniors, a general constitution adopted and the King's Heralds and Little Light Bearer work was placed under the same secretary. From this time each succeeding report added an encouraging chapter to the story of the years. One report opens thus: "Another year gone. In no department of our work does this thought come with such seriousness as it does in the children's department. Only a very few such years and the baby will have crept out of babyhood and the juniors out of boyhood and girlhood, and our opportunity to make first impressions is gone." May the time soon come when any auxiliary will blush to admit that it has enlisted no children, for, until a superintendent is secured, any auxiliary can and ought to give mite-boxes to the children, give a mite-box opening with a good missionary program once or twice a year, (and something sweet to eat) counting all children as members who have 25 cents in their mite-boxes, giving such membership cards with a picture of their missionary. We have now 2,651 organizations of King's Heralds and a membership of 51,899, making a total children's membership of 94,662, a net gain of 3,892 over last year. With the "Drive" in prospect we wait with great expectancy for the results which the Jubilee will bring us.

"STAR AND TRUMPET" DRIVE. In these strenuous times we are becoming well acquainted with "Drives." One follows another in quick succession and we respond promptly and gladly. Let us as missionary women be equally loyal in welcoming a Drive in behalf of the children. This will bring greater results in the years to come than any other one thing which we can possibly do in this Jubilee year of activities. "Drive" slips have been published and the movement has already been started at the annual meetings of the Branches, but it will not be completed until the last church has heard of it and has



participated in it. Reports will be given from time to time in the *Woman's and Junior Friends*. Those who begin at once will get in on the first count of "Drives." There will be a "Star and Trumpet Drive" column in the Jubilee Year Book. This will give the number of Drives made by each Branch. The Branch making the largest number of Drives in proportion to the number of auxiliaries will lead the Drive column. If we meet our Jubilee aim we must number 100,000 members. That means over 5000 still needed, but we will "go over the top" and far beyond, if each one does her part.

THE JUBILEE YEAR Book will be a thing of beauty and will contain much information valuable for reference. It will include a brief story of the King's Heralds and Little Light Bearers from the time of organization to the Jubilee, also the names and pictures of the children's missionaries and the Thank Offering buildings. There will be many other attractive pictures and items of interest. To have the name of one's church in this book will be an honor which will come alone to the Jubilee Legion and the Golden Harvest churches.

JUBILEE LEGION CHURCHES are those churches reporting twenty-five Jubilee Legion members made by the payment of \$1.94 each. Seventy-six have been already reported. This opportunity is still open. All becoming Jubilee Legion churches before July and reporting to their Branch superintendents will be in the year book which goes to press in time for the Branch annual meetings. Those getting twenty-five each year will be "Double Jubilee Legion" churches. A unique leaflet which might almost be called a moving picture has been prepared. It will prove attractive and amusing to both old and young. Circulate freely and it will surely gather in multitudes of Jubilee Legion members. It also gives plans for the new year.

GOLDEN HARVEST CHURCHES require twenty-five children to get each two new members and two new subscribers. This is more difficult. There are seven thus far.

THE THANK OFFERING this year will be placed in an endowment fund, the interest to be used by the Lucknow college pupils in carrying on Christian welfare work among the street waifs in Lucknow. The Branch making the largest percentage of gain in children's membership *will be privileged to name this fund*. A Thank Offering leaflet and an attractive collection card are published for helps this year.

THIRTY-ONE CHILDREN'S MISSIONARIES are supported by the prayers and the offerings of the children. This was suggested in 1905. Six were taken the first year and the number has increased each year since. The privilege and the sense of ownership these Juniors enjoy is of untold blessing to them.

THE JUNIOR MISSIONARY FRIEND is a valuable paper much prized by the children. There should be an agent in every auxiliary to see that it is placed in the hands of the children. Will not each auxiliary secure subscriptions from ten women? We want you to read it and then give it to some child. While the subscription list of 55,654 seems large the increase of only 45 this year does not keep pace with the increase in membership. The "Star and Trumpet Drive" is expected to do something to remedy this. There is a publisher's banner always held by the Branch winning in subscriptions. Topeka Branch now has it.

A more beautiful collection of little faces cannot be found anywhere than the LIFE MEMBERS which greet us from month to month in the pages of the *Junior Friend*. There are few happier plans for raising missionary money. Over 1000 are added to the ever increasing number which now totals 12,759. Multiply this by ten and we find we have received \$127,590.00 from life memberships alone.

Every Branch now has a superintendent of children's work. Many of them are experts. Branches under their leadership is very fine.



The output of some of these  
*Always look high in selecting*

*children's workers.* Write to your Branch superintendents for help at all times.

**WAR WORK.** The splendid thought of sending a mother to the French war orphans captured the heart of the children as well as of the older people, and the bright "koopons" made it easy to raise the money. War work money and supplies have amounted to \$13,280.00. The "koopons," revised, will be used again and those children selling \$2.00 worth will be entitled to Jubilee Legion membership providing they have paid their dues and made a Thank Offering. Our regular work must not suffer.

The children have raised about \$65,000. this year. But we must ever remember that our work with the children is primarily educational and inspirational. The money is secondary, always, although so greatly needed.

How many auxiliaries will hunt out from this report the suggestions for this Jubilee year and endeavor to work them out for the sake of the little people? Oh, hear Him say, "Blessed is she, Who trains these human plants for Me."

LUCIE F. HARRISON

### STUDENT WORK

#### BRANCH STUDENT SECRETARIES

NEW ENGLAND—Mrs. E. O. Fisk, 135 Winthrop Rd., Brookline, Mass.

NEW YORK—Miss Agnes Roche, 26 E. Park St., E. Orange, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA—Mrs. Oscar P. Akers, 428 N. Park Ave., Meadville, Pa.

BALTIMORE—Miss Gertrude Nickerson, 218 Underwood Ave., Guilford, Md.

CINCINNATI—Mrs. F. I. Johnson, 74 E. Gay St., Columbus, Ohio.

NORTHWESTERN—Miss Minnie R. Terry, 1745 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.

DES MOINES—Miss Jenette Lewis, Rockwell City, Iowa.

MINNEAPOLIS—Mrs. A. Y. Merrill, 1822 Emerson Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.

TOPEKA—Mrs. Effie Pyle Fisher, Kiowa, Kansas.

PACIFIC—Miss Winifred Spaulding, 1368 Flower St., Los Angeles, California.

COLUMBIA RIVER—Mrs. Martelle Elliott Davis, College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington.

In April, 1819, two days after the organization of the Board of Managers of the Missionary and Bible Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, plans were set on foot for females attached to Methodist congregations to form a society auxiliary to this organization.

We note with interest that it was the Wesleyan Female Seminary on Forsyth Street, New York City, which opened its doors to the first woman's missionary organization in the United States, for then began on June 5, 1819, the Female Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for forty years faithful forerunner of our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Nine years had passed since the lamp of the Female Missionary Society went out when Mrs. Lois L. Parker found at St. Clairsville, Ohio, a young college woman desiring to go to India as a missionary under "the Church of her parents."

The mention of Isabella Thoburn's desire resulted in a proposal to organize a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society under the control of our own Church. Like New York Wesleyan Seminary, alma mater of the pioneer woman's missionary society, Wheeling Female Seminary, which prepared our first missionary for an immortal part in the emancipation of womanhood the world over, has passed into oblivion; but in unbroken relay our colleges are carrying forward the torch of missionary inspiration. "Wherever I go," said Sarah Platt Decker, President of the Federation of Woman's Clubs, "I find the young college women foremost in the battles of civilization."

It was in 1905 that Grace Foster Herben began student work in the Northwestern Branch. In 1912 the general student work was authorized.

The ultimate object of the Student Department is the finding and training of prospective missionaries. Without missionaries the work of the Society is

fruitless. It is now recognized that the efficient woman missionary must have had the discipline of a college course and the equivalent of the preparation a man missionary finds in his theological training. There is, as a rule, no better place to select a missionary than in college. Removed from the restraints and influences of home her real character and ability appear. If a girl shows statesman-like qualities and the natural leadership, desired in a missionary, many opportunities for a career are presented to her in college. Every organization wants to sift the colleges for leaders and college authorities have grown strict about giving approach to any organization.

Our Sister College Movement was organized to place before the colleges a big, worth-while enterprise that would appeal to the authorities and enable the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to command attention commensurate with its international undertakings. The way has thus been opened for practical missionary education among future leaders and desirable young women have been attracted and led to volunteer for foreign missions.

Student publications now show that well developed plans have emerged from the preceding years of survey and experiment. We are proud to claim the most beautiful product yet put forth by our capable publication department, the booklet "Sister Colleges," from whose cover the wistful face of Lilavati Singh speaks, not alone to college students, but to us all.

The Handbook for Isabella Thoburn Committees with membership and introduction cards has proved timely and acceptable. In this, the first official year of our honorary society, the Isabella Thoburn Auxiliary, we are proud to report 105 committees in as many student centers, and under their care, 855 members.

With the establishment of the Student Center Committee, the Student Department, like others, can boast of apostolic succession. The Committee Chairman at Ohio Wesleyan, tried and found abundant in qualifications, has



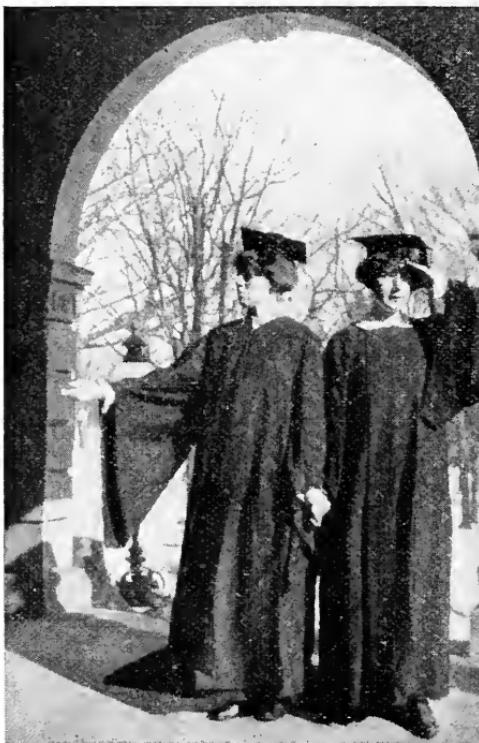
"SISTER COLLEGE" GIRLS IN CAMP

become Student Secretary of her Branch. We welcome with bright anticipation these keen-minded, gracious-hearted women of the student centers. New heart comes for the world task of the women of Methodism, and intellectual and

spiritual liberty for the seventy million women and children depending on us draws nearer as these committees send out trained leaders for posts at the Home Base and over seas.

Since the beginning of our General Student Work, two notable student missionary conventions have been held. The one at Kansas City in 1913 brought together over 5,000 students from the United States and Canada. This, like preceding quadrennial conventions of the Student Volunteer Movement, was followed by a marked increase in the number of missionary candidates of high grade, as well as in general missionary interest.

The Northfield convention of January, 1918, with its small and carefully selected group of students marks an epoch in the student world. The challenge of intensified need and heightened opportunity was answered by the adoption of a program whose deep and far-reaching significance must give pause to every missionary leader. The decision to make study of the deep and fundamental needs of mankind is being answered by "Democracy Classes" everywhere. The call for "an adequate offering of life to promote Christian principles of world Democracy" is finding sure response. In February a campaign begins to send one-half million dollars as a gift from students of the world. This is to be directed to the institutions of the Church in mission lands. Our Methodist colleges are planning enthusiastically for their sisters overseas. "The war has truly made us think of others rather than ourselves," writes a student leader, "and not only this but the girls are eager to express their thoughts in action for others."



"ONE FOR THE MONEY, AND ONE TO GO"

worthy place of action "for others," may the Student Department indeed be a useful member of this missionary body, chosen and ordained to carry good tidings of great joy to all people.

MARY CARR CURTIS

## PUBLICATIONS

*The story of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, so varied and beautiful, reveals the fact that one of the silent but most potent factors for good has been the printed page.*—LUCY JAMESON SCOTT.

### THE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY FRIEND

In the joy of the Year of Jubilee, the *Friend* can claim a special share, for shortly after the now famous meeting in March, 1869, the need of a spokesman for the young society was recognized, and in May of that year a modest eight-page paper was launched, bearing the name *Heathen Woman's Friend*, with a subscription price of thirty cents. How far American women have traveled since those days when as a result of Civil War activities they had just begun to discover themselves in organized work!

It was quite an unusual thing for women to do editorial work, but no happier choice could have been made for the new paper's first editor than Mrs. William Fairfield Warren, the young wife of the president of Boston University. Mrs. Warren brought to the new venture the gifts of a cultured mind and heart, and for twenty-four years, under her guidance, the paper increased in wisdom and stature and favor at home and abroad. To look back over the files with understanding is to realize that her work has never been surpassed in breadth of outlook, warm human sympathy, and unreserved consecration to a sacred task. Like a master builder she laid foundations wide and deep.

During its first year, a man stood back of the paper on the hazard that it might have financial troubles, but to the joy of all concerned it paid its own way from the start. In succeeding years it has continued not only to pay for itself but also for a family of periodicals and a number of other things. The first subscription list was 3,600; the next year there were 21,000 subscribers, and in 1874 there were 25,000. This figure, for various reasons, was not reached again until 1908, when there was a return of 25,535.

In July, 1871, appeared a map of the India mission stations prepared by Miss Thoburn—the first that the church had seen. Exactly a year later came the first illustration, a picture of the Bareilly orphanage, made from a fine wood cut, at an expense of \$58. Not many could be had at that figure! The engraver's art has greatly developed since those days but this old wood cut still has intrinsic value.

In 1872 pages were added to the paper and the number has gradually increased to the present limit of forty. In 1875 the subscription price was raised to fifty cents. That it has been kept at this figure even through a world war is one of the marvels of careful management in the publication office. During this year there was a foreshadowing of later events, for a Home Department was established to present Branch interests, and a list of poems, hymns and music for public meetings hinted at the subsequent development of the literature. In 1880 the names and addresses of the missionaries appeared.

For nearly ten years, from 1876 to October, 1885, when *The Gospel in All Lands* was adopted by the so-called Parent Board, the *Heathen Woman's Friend* was the only foreign missionary periodical in the church—a standard bearer indeed.

In 1893 Mrs. Warren's work was suddenly interrupted by a summons to



MRS. WILLIAM F. WARREN

the larger life beyond this one and her term of service was bravely and lovingly and efficiently completed by her daughter, Mrs. Mary Warren Ayers, who then felt it necessary to resign. In July of this year the *Friend* appeared in magazine form.

At the Executive session in October, 1893, Miss Louise Manning Hodgkins was elected editor. Admirably equipped by study, travel and a professorship in English literature at Wellesley College, Miss Hodgkins gave to the magazine a tingle of vitality that was electric. New departments were added, brilliant and original ideas were launched, the call to noon tide prayer—never abandoned—was raised, and an interdenominational viewpoint was established. The editorial “leaders” of this term of twelve years have a literary grace and finish of an unfailing charm and there is a list of contributors bearing distinguished names. It is likewise an honor to the magazine that its editor should also have been the author of the first in the series of United Study text-books that have had such striking results in bringing home to women a whole world’s need.

In 1894 the *Friend* had a twenty-fifth anniversary number of special interest, and its first young woman’s number. In 1895, when its name was changed to *Woman’s Missionary Friend*, the discerning—and they were not a few—felt a joyous thrill over the growth in heart-sympathy thus indicated. The following year, the Society adopted light blue as its official color and the magazine’s usual cover has ever since been the hue of the summer sky. In 1898 the Branch Quarterlies appeared. In 1902 the Standard Bearers swept into line and were given a page of their own, and in 1903 the crest and seal were chosen and the latter found a place on the cover.

In 1905 the present editor was elected. The period of her service has witnessed a wonderful development of the foreign missionary enterprise and in this the *Friend* has shared. The India Jubilee, the China Centenary, the Korea Quarter Centennial, the Africa Diamond Jubilee, the World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh, renewed emphasis on the two great dynamics—stewardship and prayer—and for the last four years the growing impetus of the Society’s Jubilee Campaign indicate in general the broad sweep of this development.

To this “sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees” the *Friend* has responded with a constantly expanding subscription list. As this is the present editor’s last report she may perhaps be permitted to recall her predecessor’s final summary and bring the figures up to date. For the first twelve years the total subscriptions were 202,388; for the second, 241,314; for the third, 262,394. For the term just closing, a period of thirteen years, the total is 559,457. The fourth period, therefore, is over 50,000 in excess of the second and third combined. The advance, in fact, has been so rapid that this year’s list of 68,583 lacks only 1,613 of trebling the figures of 1905. Apparently nothing but the world war could have prevented it,—which would seem to be reason enough.

#### Table of Subscriptions

1870	3,000
1880	15,606
1890	19,236
1900	22,720
1910	32,471
1911	36,235
1912	40,511
1913	44,500
1914	51,153
1915	55,209
1916	61,156
1917	65,985
1918	68,583

If one were to go into detail, it might be added that the *Friend* with its program material and its special departments devoted to the conduct of the work has become increasingly a necessity to its growing constituency. Among these departments the Mystery Box, that unique connecting link between magazine and subscriber, has become a valued promoter of subscriptions. But subscriptions are only a part of the story. The *Friend's* real prosperity lies in the hearts of its readers and few if any periodicals have had more loving thought and sympathetic interest lavished upon them. To work under such conditions and, thus working, to seek to forward a portion of a great world program, is a high privilege.

The magazine is cramped for space, especially for the presentation of the work of the foreign field. For years it has tugged like a kite on its string and tried to forget, in the soaring of its ideals, the stern limitations of its forty pages, limitations which for one year, at least, cannot be changed. When the Jubilee actually arrives, may it usher in a larger life for the official organ of the Society!

ELIZABETH C. NORTHUP

### THE JUNIOR MISSIONARY FRIEND

I am the *Junior Missionary Friend*, at your service,—a child of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and voted into existence at an Executive Meeting of the Society at Detroit, Mich., in 1889.

EDITORS. The first Person appointed to care for me was Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, a well known writer for young people, but she could not accept the office and then I was placed in charge of the Person who has ever since loved and mothered me.

MY NAMES. My first public appearance was in January, 1890, and since I belonged to the existing family of periodicals my name was *Heathen Children's Friend*. As this did not seem to cover the extent of my usefulness on both sides of the ocean it was changed in 1896 to *Children's Missionary Friend*, and again in 1910 to *Junior Missionary Friend*, the name I still bear.

MY SIZE AND DRESS. My baby dress was only eight pages, but the wholesome growth of one year demanded twelve, and in 1903 it became necessary to increase the number to sixteen, and with this I have tried to be satisfied although my actual need, as well as my ambition, has repeatedly demanded more. However, as my price is only twenty cents for an individual subscription, and ten cents where clubs of ten or more go to one person, the "powers that be" think we cannot be called profiteers.

A NEW DEPARTMENT. As I am generous by nature I was very glad to give a page, in 1893, to Little Light Bearers,—the name given by Mrs. Lucie F. Harrison to the babies and very small people she was enlisting as "infantry" in the great Society. The name has acquired and retains a charm and popularity all its own. This page was continued until another interest akin to it demanded the space.

MY FIRST THANK OFFERING. My first financial pocket was a small one,—only large enough to hold what some children in the New England Branch gave in 1896-97 for famine orphans in India. But, seeing these gifts recorded, some boys and girls in the West sent their contributions and this gave the Person who cares for me an idea. "If they are willing to give," she said, "why not give them all a chance?"

After some hesitation on the part of the Branch secretaries it was decided that a special object could be set aside for a children's thank offering, and in 1899 they were asked to build an orphanage in Baroda, India. This was the beginning of what was to become a permanent feature of our work. In three years more than \$8,000 was reported, and Baroda Orphanage became a glorious fact. This was called the Children's Centennial Thank Offering.

Such an avenue of loving generosity could not be closed, so in different mission fields these gifts of Christian children to the Christless ones have dropped year after year like manna in the wilderness.

**LIFE MEMBERS.** And now I must note another department to which I have given many pages. In 1900 the Executive Meeting of our great Society was held in Worcester, Mass., and it was there that Mrs. Harrison broached the subject of life membership for children. Mrs. Ruth Sites Brown's baby was brought to the platform and ladies in the audience soon gave the ten dollars required to make her our pioneer life member. Her mother and grandmother had been missionaries in China, so her baby face worthily led the thousands that have followed.

**MRS. HARRISON'S LETTER.** Since the election, in 1903, of our unequalled Secretary of Children's Work—Mrs. Harrison—it has been my great privilege

to carry a message from her to King's Heralds and Little Light Bearers every month in which she explains her plans for them—an inspiring variety indeed—which her own historical report will make clear.

**MYSTERY CORNER.** I must not fail to notice an attractive "corner" which every month holds mystery questions prepared by Mrs. R. E. Clark, a dear lady in Chicago, who for love of my readers gives them this gracious service. The questions are widely used and furnish endless enjoyment and employment for faithful workers. Leaders say, "We cannot get along without them."

**MY LITERARY CHARACTER.** Every paper has a literary standard—a supreme object—aside from its value as a practical assistant. Mine was to make the children of our foreign mission fields *real* to my readers—to give the yellow, brown and black boys and girls a place in the great world family and at the same time to show the de-



basing effect of idolatry and superstition upon them. Still further, Christian children must somehow see that it was their privilege to reveal to them a loving Heavenly Father,—theirs as well as ours. And all this must be made attractive as well as instructive. Wasn't that a great mission? I have naturally depended largely for stories, incidents and pictures upon the missionaries, and have always found some who understood. To all at home and abroad who have helped to make my readers earnest, practical workers for foreign missions I am truly grateful. They will surely receive their reward.

**STUDIES.** Looking back to my first number I pause a moment to mention a contrast,—there were 594 bands then, now more than 4,200! There was also a lesson in questions and answers on India. I carried these lessons along year after year, preparing them on subjects used by the Literature Committee of the Society until a better scheme was developed.

In 1900 the great Ecumenical Conference met in New York, and among the many advance steps taken was that adopted by representatives of the

Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies of different denominations in arranging for a text-book and research work which should be adopted by all. I expected a book for Juniors would naturally follow, but did not see one until 1906, when the Committee on United Study issued the first of a series that now numbers twelve. My special duty has been to accompany each book as a sort of traveling companion.

**CHILDREN'S LITERATURE.** Just at this point I must refer to a department which does not strictly belong to me, but with which I have been in close touch. While the Society was still young, Mrs. J. T. Gracey, long in charge of literature, issued a few leaflets for little people, one of four pages appearing quarterly as "The Children's Missionary Leaflet." There were also a few stories and a "Children's Department" in the magazine for adult readers. But as soon as I appeared—I say it with becoming modesty—there were appeals from every direction for new material suitable for monthly meetings and also for public services. My publisher recognized the opportunity, and greatly increased the output, which soon included story leaflets, dialogues, exercises and special programs.

The Flag Series, consisting of questions and answers on nine different countries, furnished a rather solid course, while a book of songs and one of selections for reading and reciting helped make a pleasing variety. This department has never been allowed to deteriorate.

**AN ESSENTIAL ADJUNCT.** With the advent of Little Light Bearers, Mrs. Harrison had begun to issue helps for these very youngest little folks. For several years she worked independently, but finally this interest was made a part of the general publication department.

**MY PUBLISHERS.** I have been remarkably fortunate in my publishers. For eighteen years Miss Pauline J. Walden was my protector, and, like an indulgent mother, thought nothing too good for me. She so imbued the office with that idea that I believe every clerk tried to enlarge my circle of friends—which means *subscribers*—without which I could not have lived. This was my happy state under my first dearly loved publisher.

In 1908 Miss Annie G. Bailey took Miss Walden's place, and I soon found that she, too, viewed me with favor. Her financing, advertising and fervent exhortations to responsible officials when necessary, have cleared my pathway of many a stumbling-block.

**TWO FINAL WORDS.** In closing I have two very brief exhortations in mind. First, having a rich and varied supply of literature, I wish our junior societies might become better acquainted with it, to enrich their public programs and their monthly meetings.

Second, I wish my subscribers could somehow fill up the ranks as rapidly as they are diminished. For mine is a constantly changing constituency. A little boy was to recite on Children's Day the text, "Behold the lilies, how they grow," but seeing the crowd of boys and girls he became confused and said, "Behold the children, how they grow!" Yes, they do grow,—one year Heralds and the next Standard Bearers,—so the steady hand of mothers and leaders is needed to keep my list of subscribers—now 55,654—from fatal fluctuations. In our great Church with its many thousands of Sunday Schools and rapidly growing interest in foreign missions, I should have twice that number and will try to deserve them.

I am no prophet, but am always looking for better, brighter days because the one thing *sure of growth* in this world is the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. The day is surely coming when:

"The might with the right and the truth shall be;  
And come what there may to stand in the way  
That day the world shall see."

MRS. O. W. SCOTT

## THE FRAUEN MISSIONS FREUND

It has ever been found that the printed word is a great help in building up a work which lacks a sufficient force of workers to do it by word of mouth. That this printed word must be written in the language which the people who are to be reached can read, goes without saying. And so the wise women who directed the affairs of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in the beginning were quite willing to publish a German missionary paper toward the end of the first decade, when the work among the German churches had been started. The first year it was but a four-page monthly, but it was hailed with delight by the people and many read it gladly. It gave most of its space to exercises for the monthly study and the articles for the most part bore directly on the subject for the month. This policy has been followed throughout the years, although, when the size of the paper was doubled after the first year, there was more space for news from the field than there had been before. It was mainly due to this fact that the paper was taken by such a large number of the members, as it was considered indispensable in the monthly meetings and still is held so. Though we cannot boast large numbers, a paper that is taken by over half of its members might be called successful. A little space has always been used for news from the Home Base and this has been a great help in instructing the newly-organized societies about the work.



MRS. PH. JACOBY-ACHARD  
EDITOR, 1890-1902

*Freund* has never become self-supporting it seemed best not to enlarge it. We were fortunate in being able to borrow the cuts that our English big sister had used and could make the pages more attractive with illustrations.

When the work in the German-speaking conferences in Europe was organized the *Freund* had to fulfill a mission there and it gained a goodly number of subscribers. We know of many instances where it was read in the woman's societies while the members knitted the socks for the theological students in our seminary in Frankfurt.

The increase in the subscriptions were steady during the first years. At the end of the third year 1400 subscriptions are reported and a year later, when the new editor began her work, there were 2000. Then the progress was slower and the paper was eleven years old before it reached the third thousand. It required more and more diligent work to secure new subscribers as the immigration from Germany had dwindled and the younger generation preferred to read English. Hundreds of our people joined the English churches and stopped reading our German papers after awhile. So it was uphill work to get an increase, but at the end of the eighteenth year the fourth thousand was reached. This meant that in many of our churches it was read in nearly every home and it seemed indispensable to the healthy growth of the work. This was the first year of its third editor, the daughter of the second. She

hoped that the 5000 goal might be reached in time and, since we had come very near it, was confident that it would be accomplished during the Jubilee Campaign, but the outbreak of the war interfered with this, as with many other activities. We soon lost 250 subscribers in Germany, but in spite of this fact we have nearly held our own and can report 4562 subscribers the first of October, 1918. During the Jubilee Campaign the paper has been quite indispensable, disseminating the plans and stimulating to renewed effort by publishing what has been accomplished in our ranks, and we are proud of our progress during the last—the best year of our history. We believe that the *Freund* has had a large share in this success.

What of the future? Who can say. As long as we have German Methodist congregations we shall need the *Frauen Missions Freund*. As long as our membership is increasing year by year and there are so many women who do not belong to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, there is still a field for an increase in subscribers. We are convinced that our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society work could not prosper in our German churches without the *Freund*, which must to a large extent furnish the material for the monthly programs and give the news from the missionaries which could be supplied in no other way. So we are looking into the future hopefully and pray that the *Frauen Missions Freund* may long continue a blessing to its readers.

AMALIE M. ACHARD

### THE STUDY

A bit of history precedes the publication of the *Study*. While the *Friend* sprang full-fledged into being within three months after the organization of the Society, the *Study*, like some folks, has a long ancestry. From the very beginning days, mission study was urged upon our membership. "We need," said a writer in the second number of the *Heathen Woman's Friend*, "not so much freshets of eloquence, as rills of Christian influence—not alone thunder-gusts of fervor, but showers of instruction. Auxiliaries in every city, village and town will be associations for the diffusion of missionary intelligence." But missionary intelligence comes not by observation, not by virtue of membership.

In 1876 the ever progressive Northwestern Branch began to publish in its small corner in the *Friend* topics for auxiliaries. In 1879 the General Executive Committee appointed a committee to prepare topics for the monthly programs. These were accompanied by "Uniform Readings" and appeared each month in the *Friend*. In 1887 Mrs. J. T. Gracey was appointed to prepare the topics and readings. In 1890 these first appeared as a supplement to the *Friend*. At the Silver Anniversary session of the Executive, the *Study* as a separate periodical was authorized, with the recommendation that the leaflet should be "a simple, intelligent statement of facts, in popular form." This wee one of the publications family made its bow in January, 1895, and Mrs. Gracey continued to be its editor until 1901, when her resignation was accepted. Mrs. M. S. Budlong was her successor, for a single year. Miss Elizabeth C. Northup served a brilliant apprenticeship in missionary authorship from 1902 to 1906. Mrs. G. W. Isham was elected editor in 1905 and has continued in that capacity for thirteen years.

The *Study* has kept to its original intention in size, and its price so low as to bring it within the means of every auxiliary. The circle of its readers has grown steadily, reaching its highest number in 1917, with a subscription list of 45,054. During the past year a ruling of the Postal Department of the government has made necessary the doubling of the club subscription rate. The result has been a most disconcerting retreat of 12,997 subscribers. This is not a defeat, but a temporary retreat. Already at the challenge of our gallant publisher there is a stiffening of the *Study* ranks. The appeal is for an increase of 20,000 subscriptions during the final Jubilee year. With a membership of 400,000, the subscription list should run far beyond 50,000.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society wisely pioneered the way of mission study. In no other way can a strong, intelligent constituency be developed. To have a definite program, turning the thoughts of 250,000 members gathered in the monthly auxiliary meetings toward one theme, is to insure the cooperation of this multitude. Without unity and cooperation we can never take the world for Jesus Christ. This seed thought of "Uniform Readings" was also the forerunner of the "United Study of Foreign Missions," projected at the Ecumenical Conference in 1900, with a common text-book for the women of more than forty Mission Boards in the United States and Canada, and that in turn has led to union enterprises on the mission field. To link this interdenominational text-book to the work of our own Society is the responsibility of the *Study*.

To reach the last auxiliary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, to enlist all in study of the world's need and the campaign of the Society, to help to build them into a conquering host, is the goal set before us.

MARY ISHAM

#### *Study Statistics*

Branch	Subscribers 1917	Subscribers 1918	Decrease	Advance Asking
New England.....	2465	1538	927	1200
New York.....	4956	3878	1079	2200
Philadelphia.....	5367	4067	1300	1800
Baltimore.....	830	646	184	400
Cincinnati.....	5697	4034	1663	2400
Northwestern.....	11031	7563	3468	5000
Des Moines.....	5621	3856	1765	2200
Minneapolis.....	1879	1242	637	1000
Topeka.....	4509	3495	1014	2400
Pacific.....	1117	673	444	800
Columbia River.....	1582	1015	567	600
Scattering.....		12		
Total.....	45054	32059	12997	20000

#### THE LITERATURE

Where two women of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are gathered together, plans in its interests are likely to follow. This was the result in 1877, when Mrs. J. T. Gracey and Mrs. D. D. Lore spent a winter together and projected the seed-thought that resulted in "sowing the country knee-deep with missionary literature." At the Executive of that year a Leaflet Committee of six was appointed, representing each Branch, and by each twenty-five dollars was contributed for expenses. Mrs. Gracey was made chairman and from that date until 1900 remained an outstanding figure in connection with this part of the work. No more shining name than hers appears in the list of the many women who have been used of God in the making of the literature.

During the first decade a small appropriation was made from the publication office but Mrs. Gracey prepared most, and sent out all, of the literature. Typographically there is a striking difference between the early "tracts" and the dainty and artistic products of the present day, but the plain little folders did their work amazingly well and by 1885 there was a demand for German and for juvenile leaflets.



MRS. J. T. GRACEY

In 1885 the preparation of children's literature was placed in the skilled hands of Mrs. O. W. Scott, the "children's own" editor. Her work and that of the publisher, Miss Walden, are set forth elsewhere.

By the opening of the second decade the literature was definitely related to the publication office, because of the growth of the work, and the Leaflet Committee became the Literature Committee, with Miss Pauline J. Walden, the publisher, as treasurer. Up to this time the literature had all been distributed free, but now a small price was affixed. The ideal of relating the leaflets more closely to the *Friend* began to emerge, and reading circles and systematic study were advocated. Branch supply depots also became a necessity as distributing centers.

"Seven Reasons," a leaflet by Miss Isabel Hart, secretary of the newly organized committee, has probably run through more editions than any other and still retains its abundant vitality. Toward the end of this decade, in 1894, the first special program for general Branch use was issued, to commemorate the silver anniversary of the Society. The contrast between the simplicity of this charming blue and silver program and the elaborate detail of the Jubilee Campaign literature is no more marked than the difference between the loosely co-ordinated Branches of that date and the Society's growth in coherence as indicated by the unified campaign of today.

By the third decade the enterprise begun so hesitatingly had become country-wide in its scope and literature was springing up everywhere. Outstanding questions during this period had to do with creating a sense of responsibility among the Branches for the publication office output and the relation of this to Branch publications. There was much discussion at Executives of a plan for a permanent board of publications—foreshadowing the larger plan of a Home Base department that developed later. It is interesting that the need should first have been felt in connection with the literature.

In 1900 a compromise plan was adopted by which the Literature Committee was reorganized on the basis of sectional representation, the Branches being assigned to eastern, middle and western sections. Mrs. R. H. Pooley of the middle section served a brilliant term as chairman for three years. Her successors on the three-year-term plan were Miss Elizabeth C. Northup, Miss Kate Moss and Mrs. J. H. Knowles. Mrs. Pooley began the correlation of the various aspects of the work that has been a marked feature of more recent years. The successful outline program plan still in use was projected by Miss Moss, while the gifted pen of Mrs. Knowles has always been at disposal of the Society.

The third decade is memorable because of the launching of the United Study text-books at the Ecumenical Conference in 1900. This had a direct influence on the character of the literature output that has become increasingly apparent. Exhibits of literature at Branch and Executive meetings began during this period, and in 1901 the first Prayer Calendar was issued, forerunner, with its successors, of the League of Intercessors. During this decade Miss Northup was appointed editor of literature.

In 1909 the Literature Committee was once more reorganized, to consist of the editor of literature, the secretary of young people's work, and the editor of children's literature. To this group in succeeding years were added the editor of the *Study*, the publisher, and the Society's representative on the Central Committee of the United Study of Missions. In 1915 there was a change of name to that of Editorial Committee, and in 1917 the chairman of the committee on literature and publications of the Home Department was made chairman of the Editorial Committee.

Space limits forbid a detailed description of the literature—its leaflets, booklets, books, certificates, special programs and all the attractive devices used for missionary propaganda. Mention, however, should be made of the captivating leaflets, cards, etc. produced by Mrs. Lucie F. Harrison for the little folks, of Mrs. Scott's distinctive contributions for the older children, of Miss Clara Cushman's unique leaflets and appeals, and of the valuable historical work done by Miss Frances Baker. The more recent work of the publisher, Miss Annie G. Bailey, and the Jubilee Commissioner, Mrs. Lena Leonard Fisher, in the Jubilee Campaign has been a triumph of clever and brilliant endeavor.

In the present stress of paper shortage and of readjustments along many lines, one may well hesitate to look far into the future. So long as the work endures, there will be urgent need of publicity measures. That these will as adequately meet the needs of the future, along new lines, as the needs of the past have been met, no one can doubt.

ELIZABETH C. NORTHUP

### THE PUBLICATION OFFICE

Very truly may it be said that the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was begun and has continued her work at the sign of the three "P's". Prayer, Pennies and Publicity have been the stamp on her progress for fifty years.



518 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

wonder that the Society felt the appointment of such an agent necessary, for in twelve months the subscriptions had jumped from 4,000 to 21,000.

For forty-two years 36 Bromfield street was the home of this rapidly developing business. During these years, its quarters increased from a small desk in the office of Mr. James P. Magee to two large rooms with an office force of five clerks, with periodical lists totalling 132,000 and with almost seventeen tons of missionary literature in the shelves of the stock room.

When in 1913 the Boston Wesleyan Association sold the Bromfield

What mighty works her prayers have accomplished, what monuments of grace her pennies have builded, are for other pages. Her publicity program alone must be spoken of here.

It is in the records of a meeting of the Executive Committee held in Tremont Street Church, April 22, 1869, that we find this action:—"Voted, to issue a circular to be distributed among our churches giving items of interest both from abroad and at home to induce the ladies to labor in this cause."

Thus the first effort was made which has been persisted in through all the years in the firm belief that knowledge and interest are complements one of the other.

This venture in publicity was followed almost immediately by the action of May 7, 1869, appointing a committee to edit and publish a paper to be circulated widely among our people.

The *Heathen Woman's Friend* appearing in June, 1869, was the nucleus of the publishing business. For printing this first issue we find the treasurer entered a bill for \$142.74. A subscription list built from zero to 3,600 the first year fully justified the undertaking, which was self-supporting from the beginning.

In July, 1871, Mrs. L. H. Daggett's name appears as general publishing agent with an office at 36 Bromfield street. It is little

street property and erected a modern office building at 581 Boylston street, the Publication Office together with other Methodist interests moved to that address.

Here during the Jubilee years the office has in every line moved forward with the intensified activities of the Campaign. Publicity has indeed come to her own.

Practically the whole of the Bromfield street period was included in the service of two publishers. Mrs. Daggett, after twelve years of really pioneer work, faithfully done, resigned and Miss Pauline J. Walden was appointed her successor. Miss Walden brought to the work rare business ability, sound judgment and deep consecration.

For twenty-six years she fostered carefully the interests of the office, anxious always that it keep pace with the growing demands of the Society yet guarding jealously its finances that the business might continue its self-supporting program.

It was under her direction that the *Heiden Frauen Freund* and the *Heathen Children's Friend* were started and the *Study* became a periodical instead of a department in the *Friend*.

None of these undertakings were self-supporting and it took wise and sagacious management to support these new members of the Publication family. More than this, the office was able to give financial help to the Zenana Paper and to foreign-speaking work in this country.

It was in 1885 that the *Heiden Frauen Freund* was started and the first year gave it a subscription list of 1,200 names.

In 1889 the children's page in the *Friend* was discontinued and the *Heathen Children's Friend* as an independent periodical appeared.

The early aim of its devoted editor, Mrs. O. W. Scott, "to interest the children of Methodism in those other children who, born in heathen homes, must themselves become idolaters unless saved by Christianity; to teach that children have a personal responsibility involving money, prayers, and loving services; to open a channel of communication between our missionaries and the children; to help a little in moving this old world, through its young life, toward its glad millennium", has been most faithfully fulfilled.

When in 1873 the office printed from donated plates a small sheet of music called "The Missionary's Song" no one could dream to what proportions the literature department would develop. Two years later the *Friend* printed a short list of "addresses, poems, and hymns to assist such as are not able to obtain speakers for auxiliary and public meetings." Gradually the stock of stories and appeals grew and when Mrs. Daggett resigned she turned over to Miss Walden a small cabinet containing sixteen varieties of leaflets. Now far more than that number are issued annually and the regular stock lists hundreds of titles beside miscellaneous supplies.

The success of our literature department has been largely due to the splendid distributing system which has developed in our organization. In each of the eleven Branches there is a Depot of Supplies through which material is made easily accessible to the localities in which they are situated. Branch officers have stood loyally behind the proposition. Realizing that the printed page is the dynamic for creating interest and support, they are active agents in extending the use and usefulness of this department. The wonderful advantages of this system are felt when a big undertaking like the Jubilee is on. Again and again, programs and appeals have been made known to the last auxiliary in an almost incredibly short time.

Of tremendous value in supporting our periodicals has been the loyal devotion to her task of the *Friend* agent in the local organizations. Faithfully these women toil, with no remuneration save the joy of thus doing their "bit," that the subscription lists may be kept up.

In a way it is a remarkable story—that of the self-support and development of the Publication Office. Its receipts seem small compared with the

immense sums current in this day, yet every dollar has been used to its utmost power in doing its share in the great work of the Society, and so it is that the office stands not apart in the Jubilee year but comes in very rightfully for a generous share in the great rejoicing.

ANNIE G. BAILEY

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### GENERAL OFFICE

In these days of rapid changes we may well pause to pay tribute to the wisdom and loyalty of men and women who have been life-long friends of Methodism and Missions.

Mrs. William B. Davis and Mrs. Cyrus D. Foss had long felt the need of a central office where complete records of the missionaries and work of the Woman's Foreign Society could be safely kept, where detailed information could be asked and received, and from which great service could be rendered to its representatives at home and abroad.

These women planned and worked with this aim in view, and on December 4th, 1906, a large company gathered in Room 611, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for the opening of the General Office of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Mrs. Foss, President of the Society, presided, and outlined with clearness and courage the plans for broad usefulness. Dr. A. B. Leonard, Mrs. S. L. Baldwin and Mrs. J. H. Knowles took part in the religious services. Bishop Andrews, Bishop Foss and Bishop Fowler spoke of their intimate knowledge of the Society, its methods, its personnel and emphasized the need of such a bureau of information. Miss Grace Todd was installed as first secretary, and Dr. Mains closed the meeting with singing and the benediction.

Miss Thompson followed Miss Todd, each serving a short term. Then Miss Elizabeth R. Bender, who had given twelve years of missionary life in Japan, was appointed to the position which she held for eight years. During this time the work steadily increased, large sums of money passed through the hands of the secretary, and dignified and pleasant relations were established with other Mission Boards and interdenominational associations. Words but feebly express the debt we owe to Miss Bender for her devotion to the interests of the Society, which made the General Office a recognized force among the associations of the country.

This high standard has been maintained through the tenure of office of Miss Katherine L. Hill and, in a still greater degree, since Miss Amy G. Lewis came to us in September, 1916. Miss Lewis has also served us for eleven years in Japan and from her own experience on the field was in full sympathy with the missionary while fully appreciating the responsibility of the representative at home.

The duties of secretary and assistant are increasing each year, the plans of the founders have been systematically developed, their ideals have been realized, and the present importance of the office is a fitting result of the clear vision and wise policy of Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Foss who never faltered in conserving its welfare.

MRS. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT

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### SKETCH OF THE RETIREMENT FUND

In 1908 the carefully thought out plan for a Retirement Fund, formulated by a committee of five women, was presented to the General Executive Committee, then in session at Cincinnati. It was adopted and became an important part of the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The conception, originating in the heart of Mrs. E. D. Huntley of the Baltimore Branch, was nothing less than to establish an endowment for the use of our retired and disabled representatives in foreign lands. Strangely enough, the committee found itself in an entirely unoccupied field. Among all the Woman's Missionary Societies, both here and in England, there was nothing of the kind.

We had not awakened to the positive necessity of a competent, well-managed, generally applied Retirement Fund. Larger or smaller amounts have been paid, from current funds, by the several Branches of our Society for the relief of individual missionaries; but in no instance did the committee find any definite endowment for the payment of any definite allowance.

During the first decade in the existence of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society there was little call for such a fund, but with more than 40 years behind us and with 400 women in foreign lands, the need was most evident. These 400 women are all single women or widows. They receive salaries varying, according to the country, from \$600.00 to \$750.00 a year. One year in every six or eight they spend in America, their traveling expenses being paid and a home salary of \$600.00 being allowed for the year of furlough. It is not right for us, who are represented in foreign lands by these women, to commit our obligations to the chance of occasional gifts, the result of some especial appeal to our sympathies. Therefore the Retirement Fund was begun and now, at the end of ten years, we can offer an encouraging report of its activities.

The present endowment will amount, when all 1918 appropriations are paid, to approximately \$140,000.00. This has been gathered from two sources: assessments and special gifts from Branches, and accumulated income. Up to January 19, 1918, the Branches had contributed to the endowment as follows:

	Percentage of total
New England.....	\$1,775.00 1.48
New York.....	19,210.00 16.05
Philadelphia.....	14,567.00 11.34
Baltimore.....	3,552.00 2.96
Cincinnati.....	57,954.00 48.44
Northwestern.....	15,639.00 13.07
Des Moines.....	1,708.00 1.42
Minneapolis.....	1,275.00 1.06
Topeka.....	2,381.00 1.99
Pacific.....	1,167.00 .97
Columbia River.....	410.00 .34
Total.....	<b>\$119,638.00</b>

There have been two large gifts—one of \$15,000.00 received through New York Branch and one of \$50,400.00 received through Cincinnati Branch from Mrs. Francesca Nast Gamble. For the first seven years of the history of the fund no disbursements were made and all income accruing was added to the principal of the fund. Since January 1, 1915, the annual income has been disbursed to retired missionaries on the basis of the number of years of service they have rendered. Missionaries who have served less than ten years or who were retired prior to January 1, 1900, or who (after Jan. 1, 1918) were accepted on or after the fortieth birthday, are not, except in special cases, eligible for retirement allowances. All other missionaries who have, by a three-fourths vote of the Foreign Department, been placed on the retired list are entitled to receive annual allowances at the rate of \$15.00 for each year of service up to and including the 20th. There are at present 40 retired missionaries receiving grants. Up to the present it has been possible to almost cover the amount which must be paid out for allowances by the income from the endowment, plus a few special gifts. This, however, will not be possible after this year.

To meet increasing needs we must have within the next two years an increase of \$64,000.00 in the endowment of the Retirement Fund. An interesting calculation reveals the fact that if one in six of the auxiliaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society were to contribute a \$50.00 Liberty Bond or its equivalent in War Savings Stamps or cash, this entire sum would be realized. Or if ten \$6,000.00 endowments were raised, each, when invested, providing the allowance for one retired missionary, the need would be prac-

tically met. Endowments may be named by the individual or Branch contributing them.

At present there are the following specially named endowments forming a part of the principal of the fund; ten endowments (\$60,000.00), bearing the name of Francesca Nast Gamble; one endowment (\$6,000.00) raised by Philadelphia Conference and named for Mrs. Cyrus D. Foss, President Emeritus of the Society; one bearing the name of Mrs. W. F. McDowell, President of the Society, given by the Northwestern Branch; one bearing the name of Mrs. A. W. Patten, Vice President of the Society, who retired in 1917; one bearing the name of Mrs. E. D. Huntley, originator of the Retirement Fund idea in our Society; one bearing the name of Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, who has, since the creation of the Fund, been Chairman of the Retirement Fund Committee.

General Executive Meeting of 1917 took action favoring the creation of Memorial Memberships of \$50.00 to be given to the Retirement Fund. The Committee asks that increasing interest and gifts to the Fund be stimulated all along the line and that at the close of this, our last Jubilee year, adequate provision for our noble, returned, retired Army of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society "Expeditionary Force" may be accomplished by the blessing of God.

ELISABETH F. PIERCE

#### Retirement Fund Committee

Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, *Chairman*; The Portner, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Cyrus D. Foss, 4816 Warrington Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Ernest D. North, 59 New England Ave., Summit, N. J.; Miss Ella May Carnahan, Shady Ave. and Walnut St., Pittsburgh, E. E., Pa.; Mrs. O. N. Townsend, Zanesville, Ohio; Mrs. Claude S. Moore, Harvard, Ill.; Mrs. John F. Keator, W. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa.; Mrs. T. Kirk; Mrs. E. D. Huntley, Washington Grove, Md.; Miss Florence Hooper, *Treasurer*, 10 South St., Baltimore, Md.

#### THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED STUDY OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

At the Ecumenical Missionary Conference of 1900, a group of elect ladies said to one another, "Let us have united mission study!" The World Committee approved. The Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodist Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Protestant Episcopalians, and later the Dutch Reformed and Lutherans, chose their representatives, to constitute the seven members of The Central Committee on the United Study of Foreign Missions. The text-books annually published would not quite fill the famous five-foot shelf, but in theme and breadth of interest they reach around the world. Every non-Christian land has been traversed and the pitiful needs of women and children without Christ, the Saviour and Comforter, have been made known, while the dawning of the new day in many an Eastern nation has been brightening through the vistas of missionary service. The text-books in eighteen years have reached a total of a million and a half and a goodly number of children's books and manifold "Helps" have accompanied them.

Recently the Home and Foreign missionary groups have chosen a general theme for the year, to which each of the four text-books contributes a special phase. Under the theme for 1918-1919, Christianity and the World's Workers, our text-book relates to "Women Workers of the Orient." Christianity and the World's Health is the subject for 1919-20; "A Crusade of Compassion" for the healing of the nations will be the book on medical missions for women and children, the material for which has been collected by Dr. Belle J. Allen. The Junior book, "True Tales about a Chinese Boy and His Friends," has been charmingly written by Mrs. C. M. Lacey Sites. The year 1920 will mark the completion of two decades of United Mission Study; it is fitting that the thought of that Jubilee year should turn to the foundation theme, the Bible and Missions.

On a probable estimate, one text-book in every four published by the Central Committee becomes the possession of a member of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Louise M. North

### THE FEDERATION OF WOMAN'S BOARDS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF NORTH AMERICA

Interdenominational conferences on Foreign Missions have been held by our Woman's Boards for more than twenty-five years, beginning prior to the Parliament of Religions held in Chicago in 1893. For some years the meetings were held annually, then triennially until 1915.

At the Conference in Philadelphia in 1912, at the request of Board officers and Jubilee Committee members, Mrs. Peabody presented a Plan of Federation prepared by the Central Committee on the United Study of Missions. The Federation is an outgrowth of the Jubilee which had proved the power of united action. Committees were appointed and plans formulated to be tried for three years, reports to be given at the next Triennial Conference. As then organized, the Federation consisted of a General Advisory Commission and four Territorial Commissions. This first plan of Federation was not entirely satisfactory and in 1916 all the commissions were abolished and an Executive Committee elected, comprising the four officers and the chairmen of the six standing committees. Mrs. Montgomery was elected the first president. The Committee on the United Study of Missions was asked "to assume the work of the Federation pertaining to publications and literature."

There are now twenty-five Boards and organizations in the Federation. Since 1915 meetings have been held annually.

The Federation has six Interdenominational Institutions on the Field,—Madras Christian College for Women; Ginling College, Nanking; North China Woman's College, and North China Medical College for Women, in Peking; Japan Christian Woman's College, in Tokyo; and the Union Missionary Medical College in Vellore, India, opened last August. Plans for a Union Medical College in Shanghai are now under consideration.

Already enough has been accomplished to show that the future has immeasurable opportunities for valiant missionary work which will be possible only by united action.

Mrs. William I. Haven



A JAPANESE JUBILEE POSTER

## REPORTS

### HOME DEPARTMENT

#### I. *Ad interim REPORT*

The relationship of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to the war has demanded much time and thought during the past year. The Home Department has been represented in the Woman's War Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church by its chairman, Mrs. Graham. A Home Base War Committee, consisting of Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. Graham was appointed by the general officers of the Society. This committee in turn appointed the following sub-committees: War Relief Work for the children's societies, Mrs. Harrison and Miss Bailey; for the young people, Mrs. Cook and Miss Hewitt; for the auxiliaries, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. McCormack.

Miss Lewis, secretary of the general office, has had entire charge of the packing and shipping of articles prepared for the war relief work. The record of the remarkable work of our young people, auxiliaries and children's societies, especially the young people, will be presented later.

The plans of the War Council for meetings and the raising of funds have been faithfully carried down to the Branches through the regular channels of the Department.

The Student Work has received special attention the past year owing to the great Northfield program and the proposed campaign in the colleges for candidates. This matter we trust will receive the serious attention and the earnest support of the Branches.

The Home Department has been represented at the annual meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, the annual meeting of the Federation of Woman's Boards, and the Inter-Board Conference. Reports of all these meetings have been sent to the Branches.

The department of Tithing has been greatly encouraged and strengthened by a conference held in New York at the invitation of the Centenary Commission at which seven of our Branch tithing secretaries were present.

The most perplexing problem of the year and one which we must carry over into next year is that of meeting the Jubilee aim in subscriptions because of the increase in the price of *The Study*. The Department has been working with Miss Bailey and Mrs. Fisher on this problem and hopes to meet the Jubilee goals in spite of the difficulties ahead.

We regret to announce that two of our secretaries were obliged to resign during the past year—Miss Grace Andrews of New York Branch and Mrs. J. T. King of Baltimore Branch. Although Miss Andrews was in the department only a year she did such splendid work that she will be keenly missed. Mrs. King, whose long and remarkable service to the Department you all know, felt obliged to resign because of the pressure of home duties. Her tact, her ready wit, her sagacity in dealing with our Department problems and her long experience in the work has caused us to so lean upon her judgment that it will be long before we can adjust ourselves to the work without her. We welcome, to fill these vacancies, Mrs. George Heber Jones, formerly of Korea, now of New York Branch and Mrs. S. A. Hill from Baltimore who was one of the charter members of the Home Department.

All departments of the work have gone ahead under the usual high pressure. The Jubilee Commissioners have been going before, laying out the paths and paving them with inspiration. There has been no slacker in our midst as the annual reports from the Branches will show. But the Department is never satisfied with what has been accomplished. We face the future with greater hopes and higher aims and—very soberly, for the problems which must be faced and solved immediately are serious and many. But with the help of our Divine Leader and relying on the women of the Branches for support we face them with courage.

*Ad interim ACTIONS*

The following actions were taken by the Department during the year:

In February the publication by the publication office of a handbook for the Isabella Thoburn Committee, which was prepared by the General Student Secretary was approved and it was decided that it should be paid for as ordered by the Branches and distributed free by the Branches to new committees in student centers. For distribution in the same way an enrollment card for the Isabella Thoburn Auxiliary was ordered to be published and also a card for the introduction and transfer of members of the Isabella Thoburn Auxiliary.

In the same month it was voted to approve the publication by our publication office of a leaflet on annuities to be prepared by Miss Hooper, Mrs. Johnson, or some one whom they should choose. It was decided that this leaflet should be distributed free by the Branches and paid for by them as are other free leaflets.

A form of blank for the annual statistical report of the secretary of the Home Base was approved.

In August the Annual Message was approved by the Department and its publication ordered.

## II. LITERATURE AND PUBLICATIONS

We present the following nominations:

Miss Effie A. Merrill as editor of the *Woman's Missionary Friend* with a salary of \$1,200 and an office budget of \$550.; Miss Annie G. Bailey, publisher, with a salary of \$1,200; Mrs. O. W. Scott as editor of the *Junior Friend* and of children's literature with a salary of \$500; Miss A. M. Achard as editor of the *Frauen Missions Freund* with a salary of \$300; Mrs. G. W. Isham as editor of *The Study* with a salary of \$200; and Mr. George E. Whitaker as auditor of publisher's accounts.

We recommend an allowance from the publication fund to Miss Achard because of illness of \$50.

We nominate Miss Annie G. Bailey as secretary of literature for this year with a salary of \$200.

We approve the following allowances for contributions: \$75 to the editor of the *Woman's Missionary Friend*, \$25 to the editor of the *Junior Friend* and \$25 to the editor of literature.

We recommend that \$100 be paid from the publication fund to Mrs. G. W. Isham for the preparation of the Jubilee story of the history of our society which is to run in *Woman's Friend* this year as part of our study course.

We nominate Mrs. G. W. Isham as editor of the *Executive Daily* for 1919 and Miss Annie G. Bailey as publisher. We recommend that the financial report of the *Executive Daily* be printed in the earliest possible edition of the *Friend* and that any deficit be paid from the funds of the publication office.

We nominate for the Editorial Committee for the coming year: Mrs. E. R. Graham, Chairman, Mrs. F. M. North, Miss E. A. Merrill, Mrs. D. C. Cook, Mrs. O. W. Scott, Mrs. G. W. Isham and Miss A. G. Bailey.

It was voted that the special Jubilee edition of the General Executive Report should sell in the Branches this year for 35 cents.

Mrs. Stavely was asked to edit the page for the League of Intercessors in the *Friend*.

It was voted that, for the coming year, to make space for the history of the Society in the *Friend* the Branch Quarterlies should be printed but three times.

It was voted that one reporter should be appointed to prepare a report of this annual meeting for all the church papers except those whose editors had made other arrangements. Miss Butler was appointed.

We recommend that Miss Pauline J. Walden be invited to attend the Executive Meeting in Boston and that her traveling expenses be borne by the publication office and that Mrs. Amos W. Patten be invited, her expenses to be paid from the general treasury. It is especially fitting that the above recommendation should come from the Home Department as Miss Walden was largely instrumental in its organization and Mrs. Patten was its first chairman.

It was voted to recommend the publication of 40,000 copies of a leaflet presenting a brief report of the work of the Society for the past year and new actions taken at the Executive Meeting; that this leaflet be prepared by Mrs. Spaeth and Mrs. Hill; that it be printed at once for immediate distribution in the Branches.

### III. YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

We nominate Mrs. D. C. Cook as general secretary of young people's work.

It was voted to recommend that certificates of life membership for the young people shall be signed by the Branch president and the Branch superintendent of young people's work.

Mrs. Cook was authorized to prepare and publish a leaflet on Miss Clara Cushman.

### IV. CHILDREN'S WORK

We nominate Mrs. Lucie F. Harrison as general secretary of children's work and Mrs. L. M. Firey as assistant secretary.

### V. STUDENT WORK

We nominate Mrs. Mary Carr Curtis as general secretary of student work with a budget for the expenses of the work of \$1,000.

### VI. FOREIGN SPEAKING CONFERENCES

We nominate Miss Louisa C. Rothweiler as general secretary of German work and Miss Helen Backlund as general secretary of Swedish work.

We recommend that the Norwegian-Danish auxiliaries in the eastern section of our territory report to the Branches in which they are located.

We recommend that \$100 be allowed Miss Helen Backlund from the funds of the publication office to be expended in the interest of the Swedish Work; that an additional \$50 be allowed her for the extension of the work in Sweden; and that \$30 be allowed from the same fund to Miss Alma Dahl to be expended in the interests of the Norwegian-Danish Work.

We call the attention of the General Executive Committee to the fact that in Denmark *every* Methodist Church has an auxiliary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

We recommend the appointment of Mrs. Charles Carlson, 1419 Balmoral Ave., Chicago, as secretary of literature for Swedish work.

### VII. COLORED WORK

We would recommend that the name Branch Supervisor of Colored Work be changed to Branch Secretary of Colored Work.

That the secretary of the Home Base develop and care for this department until such time as a woman of known ability is found to take charge of it.

That a subscription to the Southwestern Christian Advocate, the official organ of the colored conferences, be considered an essential part of the equipment of all who have supervision of the colored work.

That in order to gain the cooperation of the ministry, without which we can accomplish little, a speaker of known official standing shall briefly address the annual conferences at their sessions, with the consent of the presiding bishop.

That colored district superintendents be asked to give the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society a place on the district conference programs. If no speaker is available the district superintendent should be supplied with a typewritten copy of an address to be read, briefly setting forth our work, its necessities and its responsibilities.

### VIII. JUBILEE

It was voted to recommend the appointment of Mrs. O. N. Townsend as Director of the "Jubilee Specials" to Boston.

In connection with the last year of the Jubilee the Department urges that the Branches give special attention to the Jubilee Honor Roll and the Golden Jubilee Honor Roll that old members may be retained.

### IX. GENERAL OFFICE

We approve the nomination of Miss Amy G. Lewis as secretary of the general office.

We recommend the budget for the general office as presented by the Committee on General Office as follows:

Rent.....	\$ 525
Secretary's salary.....	1300
Assistant's salary.....	936
Office expenses.....	725
Deficit, extra work and emergency.....	400
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$3886

### X. INTERDENOMINATIONAL WORK

We nominate Mrs. William I. Haven as Federation representative and Mrs. Frank Mason North as the Methodist member of the Central Committee on the United Study of Foreign Missions.

We recommend that the annual payment of \$100 to the Federation be made from the general treasury and that our share in the payment of our denomination for the expenses of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, to an amount not to exceed \$500 be paid from the general treasury.

We nominate Mrs. William F. McDowell and Mrs. William I. Haven as our representatives at a meeting to be held in New York, Dec. 17, called by the Presbyterian Board to plan for a great forward missionary movement in the churches.

### XI. TRANSPORTATION BUREAU

It was voted to recommend the payment of \$100 to the Railway and Transportation Bureau.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

The following actions of the Foreign Department, taken from the close of the General Executive Meeting of 1917 to the close of the General Executive Meeting of 1918, were presented to the General Executive Committee and were by them approved and confirmed:

### I. RELATING TO MISSIONARIES

a. *Candidates were presented and accepted as follows:*

*Ad-interim, November, 1917, to May, 1918:*

*Minneapolis Branch*—Mary Lee Bolton (contract worker one year).

*At the Mid-Year Meeting, May 1918:*

*New England Branch*—Erastine Bright Gilmore, Marion E. Dalrymple, Lotta Foss Johnson.

*New York Branch*—Sarah Mabel Honsinger (conditioned on securing satisfactory health certificate), Sylvia Rhoda Harrington (re-affirmed), Anna Mabel Taylor (re-affirmed).

*Philadelphia Branch*—Emma Edith Donohugh (conditioned on Branch approval).

*Baltimore Branch*—Florence Olivia Harper (contract teacher).

*Cincinnati Branch*—Viola Belle Dennis (re-affirmed), Ethel Elaine Howard (conditioned on securing satisfactory health certificate), Helen Elizabeth Yoder (conditioned on Branch approval), Ethel Mae Dicken (conditioned on Branch approval), Esther Rightmyer, Edna VanFleet, (re-affirmed).

*Northwestern Branch*—Mabel Morgan (contract teacher), Mary L. Shively (contract teacher), Margaret O. Haberman, Helen Mabel Desjardins, H. Geraldine Townsend, Marjorie Lucile Fuller, Ellen Louise Stoy, Maud Edna Hunt, Reba A. Kirkpatrick, Alice Elizabeth Hitch (conditioned on Branch approval), Ruth Washington Dunham, Minnie Lines, Cora Fales, Marjorie Dimmitt, Sara Catherine Kerr, Jessie E. Clark, Bernice C. Bassett (conditioned on securing satisfactory health certificate and Branch approval), Kezia Munson, Olive Irene Hagen, Hazel Davis (conditioned on Branch approval).

*Des Moines Branch*—Ortha May Lane, Esther Parmelia Montgomery (conditioned on Branch approval), Ruth Elizabeth Bates, Geneva B. Thurman, Joy Louise Smith, Leona Elizabeth Ruppel, Emma Eunice Amburn (contract teacher).

*Minneapolis Branch*—Elmira Genevieve Hodgson, Gertrude Anna Becker, Leila M. Qua (conditioned on securing satisfactory health certificate), Fannie Richardson (re-affirmed).

*Topeka Branch*—Hattie Halverstadt, Martha Marie Hanson, Ruby Cornelius Hosford, Jennie Cathryn Walker.

*Pacific Branch*—Sarah M. Hatfield (contract teacher), Eva F. Sprunger, Eda Lydia Johnson (conditioned on approval of B. of F. M. after consultation with Corresponding Secretary), Elizabeth Beatrice Vaughn (contract teacher, conditioned on further investigation by Branch), Minnie Almira Himrod.

*Columbia River Branch*—Ruth Virginia Warner, Alice Eleanor Hanke, May Randall (conditioned on Branch approval).

*Ad-interim*, May, 1918, to December, 1918:

*Baltimore Branch*—Artele B. Reuse.

*Cincinnati Branch*—Mary Marguerite Bugby.

*Northwestern Branch*—Abbie Ludgate, Icy V. K. Shaver (contract teacher).

*Topeka Branch*—Mrs. T. F. Rudisill (contract teacher).

At the December Meeting, 1918:

*New England Branch*—Jennie M. Dickinson.

*Philadelphia Branch*—Frances Cleveland Vandergrift, Elizabeth Hockley Kilburn, Ruth Ransom.

*Topeka Branch*—Nelda Lydia Grove, Mabel Ellen Simpson, Blanche Alice Gard.

*Pacific Branch*—Alice Elizabeth Brooks (contract teacher).

b. *Appointments were made as follows:*

*India*—Mary Marguerite Bugby.

*North India*—Margaret O. Haberman, Ruth Elizabeth Bates, Viola Belle Dennis, Abbie Ludgate.

*Northwest India*—Marion Dalrymple, Minnie Almina Himrod.

*South India*—Kezia Munson (contract teacher), Aetna Lizzette Emmel, Mabel Morgan (contract teacher).

*Central Provinces*—Cora Fales, Jessie E. Clarke.

*Bombay*—Reba A. Kilpatrick, Leona Rupple, Icy V. K. Shaver (contract teacher).

*Burma*—Emma Eunice Amburn (contract teacher), Maud Edna Hunt.

*Malaysia*—Fannie Richardson (re-affirmed), Jennie M. Dickinson, Mrs. T. F. Rudisill (contract teacher).

*Philippine Islands*—Hazel Davis.

*China*—Ethel Mae Dicken, Mabel Ellen Simpson.

*Central China*—Joy Louise Smith, Jennie Cathryn Walker.

*West China*—Charlotte Trotter, Helen Desjardins.

*Foochow*—Roxy Lefforge (contract teacher), Hattie Halverstadt, Eva F. Sprunger.

*Hinghwa*—Eda Lydia Johnson.

*Japan*—Bernice C. Bassett, Lotta Foss Johnson, Alice Elizabeth Hitch, May Randall, Elizabeth H. Kilburn.

*Korea*—Sylvia Rhoda Harrington, Esther Rightmyer, Edna VanFleet (re-affirmed), Nelda Lydia Grove.

*Mexico*—Florence Olivia Harper (contract teacher), Ethel L. McClintock, Anna Mabel Taylor.

*South America*—Ruby Cornelia Hosford, Ruth Virginia Warner, Sarah M. Hatfield (contract teacher), Elizabeth Beatrice Vaughn (contract teacher), Ruth Ransom, Frances C. Vandergrift.

*Africa*—Sara Catherine Kerr.

*France*—Mary Lee Bolton (Special—1 year).

*Italy*—Artele B. Reuse, Joan Davis (1 year), Alice Elizabeth Brooks (contract teacher), Elmira Genevieve Hodgson.

*Isabella Thoburn College*—Geneva B. Thurman, Mary L. Shively (contract teacher), Helen Elizabeth Yoder.

c. *Permission to return to the field was granted as follows:*

*New England Branch*—Menia Wanzer.

*New York Branch*—Frances Gray, Lucile C. Mayer, Rosetta S. Hall, M.D., Emily Irene Haynes.

*Philadelphia Branch*—Mary S. Stewart, M.D., Augusta Dickerson.

*Baltimore Branch*—Rose Alice Mace, Margaret Dease, J. Ellen Nevitt.

*Cincinnati Branch*—Mary Ketring, M.D., Alice Means, Carolyn Teague, Millie Albertson, Margaret Hess, Eva Hardie, Alice Finlay, Julia Bonafield.

*Northwestern Branch*—Margaret Morgan, Eva A. Gregg, Jessie I. Peters, Mary Peters, Sarah Peters, Laura S. Wright, Mary A. Royer, Mary Mann, Cora Simpson, Clara E. Merrill, Catherine Jackson, Louise Bangs, Ethel Laybourne, M.D., Cora Rahe.

*Des Moines Branch*—Mamie Glassburner, Jennie Smith, Annie Goodall, Mabel Allen (permission to pay \$200 a year).

*Minneapolis Branch*—Mabel Lee, Flora Robinson, Ilien Tang.

*Topeka Branch*—Mary Sweet, Mabel Marsh, Mary Louise Perrill, Ethel L. Whiting, S. Edith Randall.

*Pacific Branch*—Marguerite Decker.

d. *Furloughs were extended as follows:*

*New York Branch*—Olive Pye, Mary E. Carleton, M.D., Jennie V. Hughes, Jennie Moyer, Welthy Housinger, Minnie Newton.

*Northwestern Branch*—Ella Jordon, Evelyn Toll.

*Minneapolis Branch*—Mary Olson, Madora Smith (permission to pay \$400 a year), Mabel Lee (permission to pay \$400 a year).

e. *Furloughs were granted as follows:*

*New England Branch*—Gertrude Gilman, Bertha K. Tallon, Lois K. Curtice, Althea M. Todd, Clara P. Dyer, Mary A. Evans.

*New York Branch*—Alice Powell.

*Philadelphia Branch*—Emma Taylor, Ella Hewett, Jennie Reid, Caroline B. Rubright, Sara Crouse, Carrie Kenyon.

*Baltimore Branch*—Grace Stephens, Katherine M. Johnson, Margaret Dease.

*Cincinnati Branch*—Nellie Low, Roxie Mellinger, Mary Means, Elizabeth Hoge.

*Northwestern Branch*—Lilly Greene, Edna Brewer, Anna Blackstock, Esther Gimson, M.D., Hettie Wheeler, Anna Carson, Emma Ehly,

Eulalia Fox, Ellen Lyon, M.D., Rebecca Parish, M.D., Louise Hobart, Elizabeth Hobart, Emma Knox, Georgia A. Filley, M.D., Nelle Beggs, Gertrude Howe, Carrie Heaton, Ellen Vickery, Lola Wood, Emma Martin, M.D.

*Des Moines Branch*—Annie M. Wells, Gertrude Bridgewater, Mildred Simmons, Lydia Christensen, Marguerite Schroeppel, Alma H. Holland.

*Minneapolis Branch*—Marie Brethorst, Minnie Rank, Louise Stixrud.

*Topeka Branch*—Ethel Householder, Floy Hurlbut, Mary Kesler, Edith Youtsey, Mildred Blakely.

*Pacific Branch*—Evelyn Hadden.

*Columbia River Branch*—Florence Sayles (conditioned on return of Dr. Robbins).

f. *Resignations were accepted as follows:*

*New York Branch*—Grace C. Preston.

*Northwestern Branch*—Luella Merrow, M.D.

*Columbia River Branch*—Ellen M. Yoe.

Miss Mary Lee Bolton was accepted as a contract worker for one year for the war orphan work in France as house mother and business woman, to work without salary—the Society to pay her travel and living expenses.

g. *Miscellaneous:*

*It was voted that Miss Webb and Miss Lovelace of Constantine, North Africa, be recognized as missionaries of the Society.*

We urgently request that missionaries remain in the homeland after retirement, and it is the judgment of the Department that missionary homes of the Society on the field shall not be used by these missionaries as residences.

Former actions with reference to Miss Maxey's retirement shall be expunged from the minutes.

At the close of two years' furlough beginning February 15th, 1917, Miss Elizabeth Maxey be given the retirement relation and granted the regular retirement allowance.

At the close of the two years' furlough beginning January, 1918, Miss Emily Harvey be given the retirement relation and granted the regular retirement allowance.

At the close of two years' furlough beginning February 25th, 1918, Miss Grace Stephens be given the retirement relation and granted the regular retirement allowance.

At the close of two years' furlough beginning January 1st, 1918, Miss Annie Budden be given the retirement relation and granted the regular retirement allowance.

Missionaries in China shall be put on a 2 to 1 basis beginning with the third quarter of 1918.

That Miss Welthy Honsinger be given permission to accept temporarily a position under the Young Woman's Christian Association.

That all Methodist missionaries in union institutions be definitely related to the Society, that they be classed as Branch missionaries, but marked "for detached service." Correspondence with these missionaries shall be conducted by the Methodist member of the committee of each of the interdenominational institutions.

That this contract be made with Miss Twila Lytton who sails for Japan August 21st, 1918:—Miss Lytton shall go as a contract teacher for two years; that her salary be \$600 a year; that Cincinnati Branch pay the salary and round trip traveling expenses; that extra traveling expenses incurred in going from one appointment to another be paid from the general treasury; that on her return she render at least two years' continuous service as Student Secretary of the Society.

## II. RELATING TO PROPERTY

*It was voted* to sell the Via Garibaldi property in Rome, Italy, to the Board of Foreign Missions for twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

To appropriate \$1000 additional for completion of Agripada buildings.

To authorize an additional grant of \$4000 for the Burmese school building in Rangoon.

*Action was taken as follows:*

The Department authorizes and directs Miss Florence Hooper, treasurer of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, to issue power of attorney to sell, assign and transfer the present Woman's Foreign Missionary Society property at Thongwa, Burma.

The Department authorizes the treasurer on the field to invest the proceeds of the sale of the above property in alterations and repairs on the new property.

The Deaconess Home in Calcutta shall hereafter be called the Anna Thoburn Hall, and shall be used by the Calcutta Girls' High School for extension of its work pending its possible exchange for parsonage property and other land.

That rent secured for rooms in Anna Thoburn Hall shall apply on rent for lot to be used as playground adjoining Calcutta Girls' High School.

In exchange for the use of the Board of Foreign Missions property in Inhambane, Africa, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society shall place its property in Loanda, Africa, at the disposal of the Board for use for so long a time as shall be mutually agreeable to the Board and the Society: the taxes and insurance to be paid by the Society as owner of the property in Loanda, and by the Board in Inhambane, the cost of repairs in each case to be paid by the tenant.

The purchase of property in Grenoble, France, at a cost not to exceed \$25,000 was sanctioned, \$5,000 to be cabled to Miss May Carnahan and the balance to be remitted as needed.

An emergency list of \$5873 was pro-rated among the Branches.

It was voted to pay missionaries' salaries in 1919 and thereafter on the basis of a fixed rate of exchange.

Basis on which salaries are to be reckoned as well as current work appropriations:

Japan, Korea, China, Mexico—2 to 1 (*i.e.*, \$2 Mexican to \$1 gold), India, Burma, 3 to 1 (*i.e.*, Rupees 3 to \$1 gold), Argentina, 1 to .965 (*i.e.*, 1 Peso to \$.965 gold), Uruguay, .967 to 1 (*i.e.*, \$.967 Uruguayan to \$1 gold).

This ruling shall not apply to building appropriations which shall continue to be paid as heretofore on a gold basis.

To include in the current work appropriations for 1919 reserves for exchange losses as follows: For India and Burma 4%, so that a conference for which a Branch appropriates \$1000 shall have a \$40 reserve assigned to it.

For China 40%, so that a conference for which a Branch appropriates \$1000 shall have a \$400 reserve assigned to it. For Japan 3%, reserve of \$30 for \$1000.

Each Branch is to include these reserves in its 1919 appropriations, conference by conference. In case these reserves are not needed on account of the year's appropriations, they shall revert at the end of the year to the Branch and not to the conference.

## III. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIONS

*It was voted* to request Miss May Carnahan to act as official representative of the Society in Europe to look over the ground and suggest plans for War Orphan Work.

Missionaries' salaries in China shall be put on a 2 to 1 basis beginning with the third quarter of 1918.

\$400 of our assessment toward the budget of the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America for the year 1917-18 shall be paid from the general treasury and that henceforth the amount of our assessment be paid from the same fund.

Recognizing that greater efficiency will be insured in the primary schools of the Mission and energy of supervision conserved if boys are taught in the schools of the Woman's Foreign Missionary the following action was taken:

1—That boys shall be admitted to our primary schools in Godhra, India, and to some of our schools in Kiangsi Conference, China. The selection of these two experimental stations is due to requests from the two conferences concerned.

2—That the experiment shall be tried for two years before a permanent policy is adopted.

3—That the Board of Foreign Missions erect a dormitory for the boys in the compound of the girls' school and pay all the expenses of the boys both in the dormitory and in the school.

4—That no boys who are over ten years of age shall be kept in the dormitory or allowed to attend the classes.

The present arrangement for the support of the missionaries by the Standard Bearers and Young People's Societies shall remain undisturbed, but that when the growth of the work makes it possible the Cushman foundation shall be adopted; also that a special effort be made to promote this object in our denominational secondary schools; that we offer to these societies investments on the Cushman foundation plan in the Foochow and Fukuoka schools, other schools to be added as the work develops, and that a leaflet be prepared setting forth these investments.

It was voted to employ Miss Mabelle A. Crow as secretary for the president and general treasurer at a salary of \$100 per month and necessary traveling expenses between Baltimore and Washington.

That the treasurer pay from the War Orphan Fund the necessary expense for boxes which shall meet governmental requirements in sending war orphans' outfits to France.

That the salaries of missionaries in France shall be the same as those in Italy, namely \$700.

To reconsider the action of appropriating \$5000 to Inhambane and \$3000 to Quessua for the Young People's Thank Offering for 1918.

That the Young People's Thank Offering for 1918 be \$4000 for property at Inhambane and \$4000 for school building at Quessua.

To request the General Executive Committee to authorize a bi-monthly meeting of the general officers (President, Vice-President, or Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary and Treasurer) to be held when the necessities of the work require it, for conference and such action as is permitted by the by-laws.

That the Department recommend to the General Executive Committee that the budget of the general treasurer shall include a fund of \$150 to be put at the disposal of the President of the Society for use in emergencies connected with the work of the Society, including the occasional summoning of individuals for conferences.

The Committee on Foreign Students in America shall be authorized to create a Foreign Student Emergency Fund.

The following members of Standing Committees were appointed: Gilling College, Miss E. R. Bender; Madras, Mrs. F. M. North, Mrs. W. F. McDowell; Tokyo, Miss Florence L. Nichols; Peking, Mrs. J. M. Avann; Oriental Literature, Miss Clementina Butler.

MRS. L. L. TOWNLEY,  
*Secretary of the Foreign Department*

## TREASURER'S REPORT

*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of Miss FLORENCE HOOPER, General Treasurer of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, October 1, 1917 to September 30, 1918.*

## GENERAL FUND

## RECEIPTS

3% Assessments from Branches	
New England—	
On Account of 1916-17.....	\$ 465 59
On Account of 1917-18.....	1,357 50
	_____ \$ 1,823.09
New York—	
On Account of 1916-17.....	\$1,347 69
On Account of 1917-18.....	4,048 00
	_____ 5,395 69
Philadelphia—	
On Account of 1917-18.....	3,412 78
Cincinnati—	
On Account of 1916-17.....	\$1,080 20
On Account of 1917-18.....	3,771 72
	_____ 4,851 92
Northwestern—	
On Account of 1917-18.....	8,209 56
Des Moines—	
On Account of 1916-17.....	\$ 829 00
On Account of 1917-19.....	3,620 00
	_____ 4,449 00
Minneapolis—	
On Account of 1916-17.....	1,258 60
Topeka—	
On Account of 1917-18.....	2,617 00
Pacific—	
On Account of 1917-18.....	2,275 00
Columbia River—	
On Account of 1917-19.....	647 97
Interest on Bank Deposits.....	_____ \$ 34,940 61
Sale of Manuals of Book-keeping.....	545 82
	_____ 70
Total Receipts.....	\$ 35,487 13
Deficit, September 30, 1918.....	13,866 86
	_____
	\$ 49,353 99

## DISBURSEMENTS

Deficit, October 1, 1917.....	\$ 1,491 15
Home Administration	
Traveling Expenses to General Executive Meeting, Detroit, Michigan, October, 1917.....	\$ 4,828 98
Traveling Expenses to Mid-year Meeting of Foreign Department, Johnstown, Pa., May, 1918.....	807 03
Expenses of General Officers (clerical help, postage, stationery, including office equipment \$250.50)....	1,450 14
	_____
	\$ 8,577 30

*Expense for General Office, New York City*

Office Rent.....	\$ 525 00
Secretary's Salary.....	1,200 00
Assistant's Salary.....	736 00
Office Expenses.....	350 00
	_____
	2,811 00

*Student Work—*

Travel, Office Expenses and Incidentals	
1916-17.....	\$ 305 56
1917-18.....	981 91
	_____
	1,287 47

*Home Department—*

The Jubilee .....	\$ 140 14
Children's Work.....	85 00
Annual Messages 1917 and 1918.....	95 32
Printing and Postage.....	18 34
Committee on Literature and Publications.....	21.84
	_____
	360 64

*Foreign Department—*

Cablegrams and Telegrams.....	\$ 211 69
Letters to Missionaries.....	24 00
Travel a/c Isabella Thoburn, }.....	189 34
Tokyo and Peking Colleges }	28 75
Printing Minutes, etc.....	9 00
Duplicator for Secretary.....	53 13
Expenses of Secretary.....	148 68
Committee on Europe.....	28 50
	_____
	693 00

*Steamship and Railway Transportation Bureau of the  
M. E. Church (in full Dec. 31, 1918).....*

108 44

*Interdenominational—*

Dues, Federation Woman's Boards	\$ 100 00
Foreign Missions Conference of North America.....	400 00
Travel of Delegates and Speakers to Foreign Missions Conference.....	85 74
"World in Cleveland".....	23 16
Federation Woman's Board Meetings.....	18 00
Committee on Co-operation in Latin America—1918.....	400 00
	_____
	1,026 90

*Miscellaneous—*

Auditing Accounts of Treasurer, 1917 .....	\$ 50 00
Fidelity Bond of Treasurer.....	62 50
Board of Secretary of General Office at Detroit, Michigan, in re School of Phonetics.....	18 70
	_____
	131 20

*Woman's War Council of the M. E. Church—*

Travel of W. F. M. S. Members.....	\$ 157 74
W. F. M. S. share of Printing for Mass Meetings.....	28 39
W. F. M. S. share of Candidate Advertisements.....	206 53
	_____
	392 66

*Duplicating and Distributing Share Plan—*

Letters (including cost of duplicator) ...	\$ 102 26
Travel of W. F. M. S. Representatives to Inter-Board Conference.....	115 08

Travel of W. F. M. S. Representatives to Board of Foreign Missions Meeting 1917.....	98 51
Revenue Stamps .....	5 00
	_____
	320 85

## Foreign Administration

Taxes and Insurance on Buildings and Property on Foreign Field 1917.....	\$3,724 66
1918.....	12,685 70
	_____

16,410 36

7,295 11

2,375 00

375 00

*Interest and Exchange* (This item covers interest on loans for buildings and property on foreign field.).*Educational Supervision of W. F. M. S. Schools in India*

China, Malaysia (in full to January 1, 1919).....

*Fukien Bureau of Building Construction—*

(Three quarters, 1918).....

*Union Colleges on the Foreign Field—*

Tokyo College.....\$2,800 00

Madras College.....1,000 00

Ginling College.....1,493 00

\_\_\_\_\_

5,293 00

635 00

*Central Treasurer for China**Interdenominational—*

Federated Missions East Japan.....\$ 272 00

Federated Missions West Japan.....125 00

\_\_\_\_\_

397 00

*Legal Expenses re Incorporation of W.F. M.S. Abroad.*

863 97

\_\_\_\_\_

Total Disbursements.....

\$49,353 99

Due from Branches and unpaid September 30,

1918.....

\$ 5,531 16

FLORENCE HOOPER, Treasurer

## RETIREMENT FUND

Balance (Cash and Securities) October 1, 1917..... \$131,377 53

## RECEIPTS

*Contributions from Individuals and Auxiliaries—*Miss M. Lottie Whittaker ..... \$ 120 00 |

Miss Mary Means..... 45 00

Miss E. W. Nicholls..... 9 00

Miss Eva M. Hardie..... 27 00

Miss F. A. Perkins..... 9 00

Miss Jean Adams..... 27 00

Miss Gertrude Gilman..... 63 00

Miss Charlotte Illingworth..... 9 00

"A Friend"..... 6 00

St. James Auxiliary, Elizabeth, N. J.... 3 60

\_\_\_\_\_ \$ 318 60

*Jubilee Contributions from Branches—*

New York Branch..... \$ 316 00

Minneapolis Branch..... 51 00

Cincinnati Branch..... 1,310 00

Topeka Branch..... 521 00

Baltimore Branch..... 48 25

\_\_\_\_\_ 2,246 25

*For Elisabeth F. Pierce Endowment—*

Mrs. Mary P. Carpenter.....	\$ 50 00
Miss Florence C. Carpenter.....	10 00
Miss Amy G. Lewis.....	50 00
Miss E. F. Pierce.....	50 00

160 00

*Collection at Detroit General Executive Meeting .....*

244 30

*For Ella P. Patten Endowment—*

Cincinnati Branch.....	\$ 250 00
Des Moines Branch.....	550 00
Pacific Branch.....	150 00

950 00

Total Receipts.....\$ 3,919 15

*Balance (Cash and Securities) September 30, 1918.....\$135,296 68*  
**FLORENCE HOOPER, Treasurer**

**RETIREMENT FUND INCOME****RECEIPTS**

Net Income from Investments.....	\$ 7,028 30
Special Gift for Income Account.....	1,000 00
Refund Account advance to a retired Missionary.....	50 00

\$ 8,078 30

Deficit, September 30, 1918.....	1,401 77
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. \$ 9,480 07

**DISBURSEMENTS**

Deficit, October 1, 1917.....	\$ 355 07
Allowances to forty retired Missionaries.....	9,087 50
Advertising Leaflets.....	37 50

\$ 9,480 07

Total Disbursements.....	\$ 9,480 07
Income due but unpaid, September 30, 1918, amounts to \$785 50.	

**FLORENCE HOOPER, Treasurer**

**ZENANA PAPER FUND**

*Balance, October 1, 1917.....\$ 1,427 45*

**RECEIPTS**

Net Income from Securities held by Florence Hooper, Treasurer.....	\$ 909 13
Northwestern Branch.....	140 00

1,049 13

Total Receipts.....\$ 2,476 58

**DISBURSEMENTS**

<i>Cost of Publishing Zenana Papers—</i>	
Marathi Edition.....	\$ 200 00
Bengali Edition.....	243 75
Tamil Edition.....	243 75
Urdu and Hindi Editions.....	975 00
Salary of Editor-in-Chief for 15 months.....	250 00

\$ 1,912 50

On account of cost of publishing the "Tokiwa," etc., Japan.....	250 00
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\$ 2,162 50

*Balance, September 30, 1918.....\$ 314 08*

**Note:** Income due but not yet paid amounts to \$150.00 a/c Securities held by General Treasurer and \$60.00 from Topeka Branch.

The endowment of the Zenana Paper Fund amounting to \$22,165.65 is held by the General Treasurer except \$1,400.00 held by Northwestern Branch.

FLORENCE HOOPER, *Treasurer*

We have audited the accounts of MISS FLORENCE HOOPER, *Treasurer of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Maryland*, for the year ended September 30, 1918, and

We hereby certify that the accompanying statements, *Cash Receipts and Disbursements* General Fund, Retirement Fund, Income Retirement Fund, and Zenana Paper Fund are true and correct as disclosed by the books, vouchers, etc., as of September 30, 1918.

BLACK & COMPANY  
By Wilmer Black, C. P. A.

(Member American Institute of Accountants.)

Baltimore, Maryland, October Twenty-Ninth, Nineteen Hundred and Eighteen.

**PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF LAND AND BUILDINGS  
RECEIVED BY THE GENERAL TREASURER**

October 1, 1917 to October 1, 1918.

**NORTH INDIA—**

Hazzard Memorial Building, Lucknow—Des Moines.....	\$250.00
Isabella Thoburn College, New Property, Cincinnati.....	3,581.00
Hardoi Land, Topeka.....	200.00

**NORTHWEST INDIA**

Tilaunia Sanitarium	
Pacific.....	\$4,000.00
Minneapolis.....	200.00
Special.....	10.00
	\$4,210.00
Lahore School Building, Minn.....	72.00
Aligarh Latrines, Northwestern.....	700.00
Ghaziabad Home, Philadelphia (1917 app'n).....	630.00
	\$5,612.00

**SOUTH INDIA—**

Madras Open Air Dormitory	
Baltimore .....	\$1,500.00
Pacific .....	1,000.00

**CENTRAL PROVINCES—**

Jabalpur Workers' Quarters	
Des Moines (1917 app'n).....	\$225.00
Raipur Isolation Ward, Baltimore.....	300.00
Basim, Reconstruction	
Des Moines (1917 app'n).....	\$1,250.00
Des Moines (1918 app'n).....	2,670.00
	3,920.00
	\$4,445.00

**BOMBAY—**

Helen Robinson Memorial Homes for Widows	
Columbia River.....	\$500.00
Special Gifts.....	56.00

**BENGAL—**

Pakur:	Wm. H. Kendall Home	
	Baltimore.....	\$500.00
	Pacific.....	<u>2,600.00</u> \$3,100.00

**Belapur: House for Bible Women**

Pacific.....	50.00	\$3,150.00
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**BURMA—**

Rangoon—Burmese Girls' School, Des Moines....	\$5,000.00
Thongwa—New Property, Des Moines.....	1,000.00
Thandaung—Pearson Hall, Phil. (1917 app'n)....	<u>1,300.00</u> \$7,300.00

**MALAYSIA—**

Singapore—Nind Home Servants' Quarters	
Minneapolis (1917 app'n).....	\$600.00
Penang—School Building, Columbia River.....	160.00
Java—New Property, German Thank Offering.....	<u>1,000.00</u> \$1,760.00

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—**

Manila—Hugh Wilson Hall, New England.....	\$150.00
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**NORTH CHINA—**

Tientsin—Filling Pond, Northwestern.....	\$3,145.00
Peking—Nurses' Training School, New York.....	<u>2,500.00</u> \$5,645.00

**KIANGSI—**

Nanchang—Baldwin Memorial School, Pacific...	\$2,000.00
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**WEST CHINA—**

Chungking—Boarding School, German T. O.....	\$1,000.00
Day School, Northwestern.....	800.00
Chengtu—Williams Day School, Northwestern...	450.00
Suining—Day School, Cincinnati.....	700.00
Tzechow—Hospital, Des Moines.....	\$2,100.00
Pacific.....	<u>1,000.00</u> 3,100.00

Tzechow Wall, Minneapolis (1917 app'n).....	600.00
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Yummendsen Day School—	
Des Moines (1917 app'n).....	<u>250.00</u> \$6,900.00

**FOOCHOW—**

Foochow—College Buildings	
Des Moines (1917 app'n).....	\$250.00
Des Moines (1918 app'n).....	<u>2,000.00</u>
German Thank Offering.....	493.65 \$2,743.65

**Hokchiang & Mintsing—Day School Bldgs.**

Pacific.....	900.00	\$3,643.65
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**HINGHWA—**

Sophia Harper Day School Bldg., Baltimore.....	\$500.00
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Hinghwa City School Bldg. (1917 app'ns)	
Des Moines.....	\$720.00
Cincinnati.....	1,600.00
New York.....	1,000.00
Philadelphia.....	<u>720.00</u> \$4,040.00 \$4,540.00

KOREA—

Suwon, Day School, New York.....	\$1,500.00
Kan Yang Day School, Cincinnati.....	500.00
Cha Moon Pat Day School, Cincinnati.....	500.00
Chang No Day School, Northwestern.....	1,000.00
Kang Gyengie Day School, German Thank Offering.....	1,800.00
Nam Tang Dormitory, German Thank Offering..	150.00
Yungbyen Porches, Northwestern.....	150.00
Pyengyang Industrial Equipment, German T. O.	250.00
Heating Plant, Des Moines.....	175.00
Seoul, Ewha Haktang Land, Cincinnati.....	4,000.00
Seoul Bible Woman's Training School	
New York.....	\$150.00
New England.....	150.00
Northwestern.....	1,150.00
Pacific.....	350.00
	\$1,800.00
Sontag Property—Rent and Repairs—	
Cincinnati.....	\$153.75
Pacific .....	1.00
	154.75
	\$11,979.75

EAST JAPAN—

Hirosaki—Enlarging School, Pacific .....	\$1,250.00
Tokyo Union College, Special.....	25.00
	\$1,275.00

WEST JAPAN—

Nagasaki—Holy Love Kindergarten, Cincinnati..	\$151.00
Kagoshima, Kindergarten, New York.....	300.00
Fukuoka, School Bldg., Philadelphia.....	4,993.00
	\$5,444.00

SOUTH AMERICA—

Montevideo—Crandon Institute	
Philadelphia.....	\$12,566.47
Northwestern.....	5,000.00
Pacific.....	1,000.00
	\$18,566.47

EUROPE—

Rome, Italy—Crandon Institute, (1917 app'n)	
Des Moines.....	\$135.00
Cincinnati.....	300.00
New York.....	200.00
Philadelphia.....	150.00
Minneapolis.....	100.00
Paid from savings on field.....	200.00
	\$1,085.00

AFRICA—

For Buildings at Quessua and Mutumbara	
(Distribution to be made later)	
New England.....	\$260.00
Baltimore.....	300.00
Des Moines.....	1,100.00
Topeka.....	760.00
Pacific.....	680.00
Special.....	17.40
	\$3,117.40

Total for Land and Buildings..... \$93,700.27

NOTE—In addition to the amounts above reported, the general treasurer borrowed \$10,500 for the Agripada buildings at Bombay, India, and \$75,000 for the purchase of land for Aoyama Jo Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan. The former amount is to be refunded on sale of our old property in Bombay. About half of the latter amount is to be likewise refunded on sale of other property in Tokyo. The apparent discrepancy between the total here given and the amount reported elsewhere, as the result of an analysis of Branch figures, is explained by the fact that the general treasurer's figures given above are based

on payments actually paid to her by Branches, while Branch figures are based on appropriations set aside, but in some cases not yet paid over to the general treasurer.

The general treasurer also reports in addition to 1918 appropriations, 1917 appropriations received by her after the close of the fiscal year 1917.

## **BUDGET FOR 1919 (GENERAL FUND)**

**Home Administration**

## PUBLICATION OFFICE

## RECEIPTS

October 1, 1917 to October 1, 1918

Subscriptions to <i>Woman's Missionary Friend</i> .....	\$34,421.70
Subscriptions to <i>Junior Missionary Friend</i> .....	5,644.56
Subscriptions to <i>Frauen Missions Freund</i> .....	1,199.66
Subscriptions to <i>The Study</i> .....	1,892.54
Literature and supplies.....	20,516.60
Miscellaneous.....	2,554.53
	<hr/>
Total Receipts.....	\$66,229.59
Cash on hand October 1, 1917 (including notes of Gen. Treas. \$8,000).....	14,042.78
	<hr/>
	\$80,272.37

## DISBURSEMENTS

On Account of the <i>Woman's Missionary Friend</i> .....	\$28,644.79
On Account of the <i>Junior Missionary Friend</i> .....	7,535.56
On Account of the <i>Frauen Missions Freund</i> .....	1,774.58
On Account of the <i>Study</i> .....	1,615.40
On Account of Literature.....	15,269.21
On Account of the General Expense of the Publication Office.....	3,558.35
	<hr/>
Total Disbursements.....	\$58,397.89
Cash on hand October 1, 1918 (Including Notes of Gen. Treas. \$8,000.).....	21,874.48
	<hr/>
	\$80,272.37

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE PUBLICATION OFFICE

October 1, 1918

## ASSETS

Eight First Mortgages.....	\$4,650.00
Deposit Five Cents Savings Bank.....	799.03
Deposit Suffolk Savings Bank.....	863.02
Deposit State St. Trust Co.....	500.00
Note Treas. W. F. M. S.....	1,000.00
Due on Unpaid Accounts.....	3,471.37
	<hr/>
Cash on hand.....	\$11,283.42
Type Cases, Office Furniture.....	1,500.00
Value of Stock on hand.....	4,500.00
	<hr/>
Total Assets.....	6,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$39,157.90

## LIABILITIES

Amount Due on Unexpired Subscriptions to the Periodicals.....	18,000.00
Net Assets.....	\$21,157.90

ANNIE G. BAILEY

The accounts for the year ending September 30, 1918, have been examined and vouchers compared and cash (\$21,157.90) verified and found correct; also mortgages and deposits and notes as given above.

October 22, 1918

GEO. E. WHITAKER, Auditor

**SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1917-1918.**

Conference	For General Work	For Land and Buildings	Totals
<b>INDIA—</b>			
North India.....	\$94,722.81	\$4,369.00	\$99,091.81
Northwest India.....	68,654.29	9,000.00	77,654.29
South India.....	58,277.33	2,700.00	60,977.33
Central Provinces.....	33,283.91	2,800.00	36,083.91
Bombay.....	46,327.34	6,189.56	52,516.90
Bengal.....	29,064.39	2,600.00	31,664.39
India General.....			450.00
Totals for India.....	\$330,330.07	\$27,658.56	\$358,438.63
<b>BURMA.....</b>	\$10,508.26	\$12,000.00	\$22,508.26
<b>MALAYSIA.....</b>	\$30,907.07	\$760.00	\$31,667.07
<b>PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.....</b>	\$27,000.00	\$275.00	\$27,275.00
<b>CHINA—</b>			
North China.....	\$58,517.98	\$3,145.00	\$61,662.98
Central China.....	45,648.76	15,000.00	60,648.76
Kiangsi.....	54,467.48	2,000.00	56,467.48
West China.....	47,577.01	5,755.00	53,332.01
Foochow.....	80,285.76	12,525.00	92,810.76
Hinghwa.....	31,928.11	600.00	32,528.11
China General.....			11,137.35
Totals for China.....	\$318,425.10	\$39,025.00	\$368,587.45
<b>KOREA.....</b>	\$71,693.57	\$8,100.00	\$79,793.57
<b>JAPAN</b>			
East Japan.....	\$58,977.16	\$2,450.00	\$61,427.16
West Japan.....	35,177.47	6,739.00	41,916.47
Totals for Japan.....	\$94,154.63	\$9,189.00	\$103,343.63
<b>MEXICO.....</b>	\$35,204.85	.....	\$35,204.85
<b>SOUTH AMERICA—</b>			
East South America.....	\$20,371.35	\$42,954.95	\$63,326.30
North Andes.....	6,295.10	.....	6,295.10
Totals for South America	\$26,666.45	\$42,954.95	\$69,621.40
<b>AFRICA—</b>			
East Central Africa.....	\$10,826.10	\$6,620.00	\$17,446.10
West Central Africa.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
North Africa.....	8,324.50	.....	8,324.50
Totals for Africa.....	\$23,150.60	\$6,620.00	\$29,770.60
<b>EUROPE—</b>			
Bulgaria.....	\$ 4,100.00	.....	\$ 4,100.00
France.....	37,714.87	.....	37,714.87
Italy.....	4,026.50	.....	4,026.50
Norway.....	50.00	.....	50.00
Switzerland.....	150.00	.....	150.00
Totals for Europe.....	\$46,041.37	.....	\$46,041.37
<b>MISCELLANEOUS .....</b>	.....	.....	\$107,630.35
Grand Totals.....	\$1,014,081.97	\$146,582.51	\$1,279,882.18

**SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1918-1919**

*Summary of Appropriations*

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CONFERENCES		New England	New York	Philadelphia	Baltimore	Cincinnati	Northwestern	Des Moines	Minneapolis	Topeka	Racine	Columbia River	Totals
INDIA	<i>Isabella Thoburn College</i> .....	\$ 1,602	\$ 2,944	\$ 2,905	\$ 1,503.12	\$ 3,320	\$ 11,025	\$ 1,960	\$ 2,050	\$ 1,360	\$ 3,510	\$ 200	\$ 32,379.12
North India.....	8,594	14,243	3,838	3,442.96	23,088	46,025	3,735.56	964.48	9,401	4,275	1,724	119,331.	
Northwest India.....	2,576	4,191	3,695	1,185.60	5,563	26,415	8,324	2,860	21,678	7,130	1,009	84,926.60	
South India.....	1,716	6,259	3,680	4,019.60	8,193	19,360	11,466	3,990.80	6,3208	2,860	3,481	67,074.40	
Central Provinces.....	2,460	676	1,490	2,844.40	2,004	5,040	19,953	1,076.40	1,600	6,97	1,225	41,681.90	
Bombay.....	1,675	10,523	8,275	947.20	1,838	2,345	2,194.40	1,852.24	3,966	12,872	1,200	59,396.60	
Bengal.....	62	3,351	155	.....	3,980	9,180	1,832.30	1,731.60	3,816	1,000	130	26,345.84	
Totals for India.....	\$ 18,985	\$ 42,187	\$ 24,038	\$ 13,942.88	\$ 48,074	\$ 132,390	\$ 49,485.20	\$ 9,498.28	\$ 50,010	\$ 23,080	\$ 19,445	\$ 431,135.38	
BURMA.....	.....	\$ 114	\$ 1,895	.....	\$ 2,450	\$ 2,485	\$ 11,603	\$ 228.80	\$ 7,110	\$ 280	.....	\$ 26,165.80	
MALAYSIA.....	\$ 1,379	\$ 1,004	\$ 2,655	.....	\$ 2,277	\$ 6,740	\$ 286	\$ 9,812	\$ 2,575	\$ 290	\$ 290	\$ 27,273	
NETHERLANDS INDIES.....	.....	.....	\$ 445	.....	\$ 120	\$ 1,800	.....	\$ 950	\$ 320	.....	.....	\$ 3,635	
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.....	\$ 2,560	\$ 275	\$ 1,540	\$ 295	\$ 3,570	\$ 11,245	\$ 615	\$ 5,016	\$ 4,230	\$ 3,865	\$ 1,490	\$ 34,701	
CHINA <i>Reserve</i>	.....	.....	1,400	\$ 1,240	\$ 500	\$ 4,888	\$ 26,377	\$ 5,357	\$ 546	\$ 3,598	\$ 735	\$ 1,890	\$ 3,140
North China.....	10,164	10,024	2,510	294	190	16,320	3,670	672	8,508	3,220	1,070	42,079	\$ 70,586
Central China.....	2,268	3,731	1,870	560	1,274	20,785	3,227	7,850	2,240	2,735	84	56,465	
Kiangsi.....	946	15,209	2,030	385	1,355	4,434	11,523	7,196	5,229	5,930	315	63,675	
West China.....	3,761	2,310	1,052	952	6,175	18,710	16,855	2,003	5,810	6,405	3,038	83,306	
Foochow.....	2,002	10,521	1,987	9,797	60	515	2,860	1,013	385	2,410	252	8,899	
Yenping.....	1,936	1,848	.....	644	12,361	6,620	504	2,751	4,737	623	623	34,038	
Hinghwa.....	3,624	364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Totals for China.....	\$ 23,801	\$ 45,407	\$ 11,052	\$ 13,647	\$ 29,332	\$ 117,535	\$ 42,182	\$ 21,018	\$ 30,507	\$ 22,435	\$ 7,272	\$ 364,185	
KOREA.....	\$ 2,469	\$ 17,388	\$ 6,815	\$ 730	\$ 25,130	\$ 12,175	\$ 4,683	\$ 2,894	\$ 1,792	\$ 3,470	\$ 1,097	\$ 78,643	
JAPAN.....	7,736	13,885	1,560.45	4,412	14,295	5,830.70	3,319.20	8,781	2,620	200	200	555	70,496.35
East Japan.....	7,702	2,500	391.40	17,729	12,290	247.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,053.60
West Japan.....	2,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Totals for Japan.....	\$ 10,129	\$ 13,505	\$ 16,385	\$ 1,951.85	\$ 22,141	\$ 26,585	\$ 6,077.90	\$ 3,319.20	\$ 8,781	\$ 2,820	\$ 855	\$ 112,549.95	

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1918-1919—Continued

CONFERENCES		New England	New York	Philadelphia	Baltimore	Cincinnati	Minneapolis	Topeka	Columbia River	Total	
MEXICO		\$ 2,190	\$ 5,594	\$ 8,275	\$ 1,850	\$ 4,967	\$ 8,025	\$ 2,541	\$ 935	\$ 500	\$ 875
SOUTH AMERICA		\$ 3,980	\$ 2,350	\$ 7,700	\$ 50	\$ 630	\$ 19,250	\$ 450	\$ 775	\$ 3,170	\$ 5,250
East South America.....		.....	\$ 500	1,100	.....	.....	1,700	.....	.....	3,075	300
North Andes.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Totals for South America.</b>		<b>\$ 3,980</b>	<b>\$ 2,850</b>	<b>\$ 8,500</b>	<b>\$ 50</b>	<b>\$ 630</b>	<b>\$ 21,010</b>	<b>\$ 450</b>	<b>\$ 775</b>	<b>\$ 6,245</b>	<b>\$ 5,550</b>
EUROPE		\$ 300	\$ 600	\$ 280	\$ 200	1,075	\$ 850	.....	\$ 50	.....	.....
Bulgaria.....		150	700	200	200	6,377.20	200	150	3,200	.....	.....
France and Reconstruction.....		1,000	5,000	1,200	1,200	.....	20,000	100	3,000	1,000	500
Norway.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	50	50
Switzerland.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
<b>Totals for Europe.</b>		<b>\$ 1,450</b>	<b>\$ 6,300</b>	<b>\$ 1,680</b>	<b>\$ 7,452.20</b>	<b>\$ 1,050</b>	<b>\$ 25,000</b>	<b>\$ 250</b>	<b>\$ 3,250</b>	<b>\$ 1,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,450</b>
AFRICA		\$ 35	725	\$ 1,780	75	\$ 11,848	\$ 400	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Africa.....		50	125	50	50	1,940	4,505	90	320	.....	.....
Rhodesia.....		.....	225	60	75	50	2,150	50	1325	140	1325
Inhambane Mission.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	640	280	140	1,325	110	1,325
West Central Africa.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Totals for Africa.</b>		<b>\$ 85</b>	<b>\$ 1,075</b>	<b>\$ 1,960</b>	<b>\$ 150</b>	<b>\$ 14,478</b>	<b>\$ 7,335</b>	<b>\$ 280</b>	<b>\$ 1,045</b>	<b>\$ 500</b>	<b>\$ 3,200</b>
GERMAN THANK OFFERING.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
RETIREMENT FUND		.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL FUND		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ASSESSMENT		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home Administration.....		\$ 1,000	\$ 1,777	\$ 1,350	\$ 617	\$ 1,751.50	\$ 3,480	\$ 1,487	\$ 717	\$ 1,523	\$ 920
Foreign Administration.....		2,000	3,553	2,700	1,234	3,503	6,960	2,975	1,433	3,047	1,845
BRANCH CONTINENTALENCIES		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	754	754
Home.....		\$ 6,000	6,971	\$ 3,400	\$ 149	\$ 4,745.50	\$ 9,500	\$ 6,016	\$ 2,277	\$ 3,541	\$ 4,000
Foreign.....		3,972	20,000	6,380	6,900	7,235	3,530	3,250	2,278	3,069	1,000
MISCELLANEOUS		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	1,000
<b>Totals by Branches.</b>		<b>\$ 80,000</b>	<b>\$ 175,000</b>	<b>\$ 99,370</b>	<b>\$ 42,068.93</b>	<b>\$ 171,119</b>	<b>\$ 400,000</b>	<b>\$ 135,516.10</b>	<b>\$ 89,546.28</b>	<b>\$ 127,000</b>	<b>\$ 78,500</b>
<b>Summary</b>											<b>\$ 31,658</b>
Appropriations by Branches.....											<b>\$ 4,630</b>
Retirement Allowances.....											<b>\$ 3,050</b>
Zenana Papers.....											<b>\$ 1,500.00</b>
Grand Total for 1919.....											<b>\$ 14,427,620.31</b>
Appropriations by Branches.....											<b>\$ 14,116,120.31</b>
Retirement Allowances.....											<b>\$ 10,000.00</b>
Zenana Papers.....											<b>\$ 1,500.00</b>

## BEQUESTS AND ANNUITIES

1917-1918

## NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

Lydia Bartlett.....	Eliot, Maine.....	\$1,000.00
Mrs. A. J. Beers.....	Danbury, Conn.....	50.00
Sarah E. Fitch.....	Melrose, Mass.....	1,000.00
Georgianna Goodridge.....	Lynn, Mass.....	50.00
*Emma L. Green.....	Providence, R. I.....	168.75
Deborah Josselyn.....	Pembroke, Mass.....	500.00
Annie J. Kent.....	Roxbury, Mass.....	100.00
Ida A. E. Kinney.....	Worcester, Mass.....	1,000.00
Sabina Mansfield.....	Reading, Mass.....	810.00
Helen Merriam.....	Meriden, Conn.....	478.58
Sarah P. Osborne.....	Tilton, N. H.....	950.00
Eunice B. Phinney.....	Melrose, Mass.....	500.00
Lucy A. Sanger.....	Peabody, Mass.....	100.00
*William Thomas.....	Milford, Conn.....	1,450.33
Eliza B. Winton.....	Munroe, Conn.....	500.00
†S. Matilda Moulton.....	Salisbury, N. H.....	100.00
†Mary B. Stackpole.....	Old Orchard, Me.....	100.00
†Mr. and Mrs. Luke J. Roberts.....	Waterbury, Vt.....	200.00
†Clara D. Burnop.....	Brandon, Vt.....	1,000.00
†Ada S. Blair.....	Burlington, Vt.....	1,500.00
†Louise M. Hodgkins.....	Wilbraham, Mass.....	500.00
Total.....		\$11,857.66

## NEW YORK BRANCH

*Carrie C. B. Fanning.....	Elmira, N. Y.....	\$4,750.00
*Ellen F. Cary.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	11.00
*Minnie E. Kittredge.....	Beacon, N. Y.....	82.00
Aravesta Smith.....	Catskill, N. Y.....	300.00
Margaret Ackerman.....	New York, N. Y.....	500.00
†Sarah Burgess.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	500.00
Mary Boyce.....	Nassau, N. Y.....	100.00
Ann Eliza Weaver.....	Plattsburg, N. Y.....	2,130.00
†Anne Beaumont.....	Vineland, N. J.....	2,500.00
Henrietta Pepper.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	500.00
Total.....		\$11,373.00

## PHILADELPHIA BRANCH

Mrs. Thomas H. Wilson.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	\$500.00
Annie Gilleland.....	Pittsburgh Conf., Pa.....	100.00
†Mrs. M. M. Reisner.....	Lebanon, Pa.....	1,000.00
Total.....		\$1,600.00

## BALTIMORE BRANCH

Mrs. A. H. Eaton.....	Baltimore, Md.....	\$200.00
Margaret C. Brundage.....	Baltimore Conf., Md.....	985.00
Kate A. McElfresh.....	Baltimore, Md.....	95.00
Total.....		\$1,280.00

\* Additional. † Annuity.

**CINCINNATI BRANCH**

Mrs. Edmund Brush.....	Columbus, O.....	\$500.00
Anna B. Smith.....	Hedges Chapel, O.....	735.40
Anna Prichard.....	Galion, O.....	100.00
Emma Ingmand.....	Jeromeville, O.....	250.00
Laura Dawson.....	Steubenville, O.....	250.00
Mrs. William Burger.....	North Liberty, O.....	36.48
Susan Park.....	Covington, Ky.....	1,000.00
Total.....		\$2,871.88

**NORTHWESTERN BRANCH**

Frances Kelley.....	North Indiana Conf.....	\$500.00
Mrs. H. A. Potter.....	Ovid, Mich.....	100.00
Charlotte McDaniel.....	Buffalo, Ill.....	1,160.00
Rev. H. P. Peterson.....	Wisconsin Conf.....	1,000.00
Ellen Watson Barrett.....	Pittsfield, Ill.....	50.00
Jennie Stouffer.....	Central Illinois Conf.....	100.00
†Emma L. Foot.....	Wisconsin Conf.....	1,500.00
Total.....		\$4,410.00

**DES MOINES BRANCH**

Martha Saylor.....	Des Moines, Ia.....	\$100.00
Mrs. S. J. Day.....	Arispe, Ia.....	205.00
Mrs. S. M. Gardner.....	Williamsburg, Ia.....	500.00
Margaret Garmoe.....	Fort Dodge, Ia.....	3,000.00
Mrs. M. E. Morean.....	Charles City, Ia.....	100.00
Arabella Robertson.....	Vinton, Ia.....	600.00
†Elizabeth Allen.....	Agency, Ia.....	200.00
Total.....		\$4,705.00

**TOPEKA BRANCH**

Laura E. Reich Beatty.....	Julesburg, Colo.....	\$550.86
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**PACIFIC BRANCH**

Mrs. H. J. Osborn.....	Hollywood, Cal.....	\$2,444.00
Theressa White.....	Whittier, Cal.....	1,200.00
Alice MacKoons.....	Alhambra, Cal.....	420.00
Mary A. Ritter.....	Pasadena, Cal.....	1,838.00
Ellen C. Taylor.....	San Jose, Cal.....	500.00
†Mrs. Sperber-Smith.....	Hollister, Cal.....	200.00
†Ellen C. Taylor.....	San Jose, Cal.....	1,000.00
Total.....		\$7,602.00

Total Bequests.....		\$35,950.40
Total Annuities.....		10,300.00

Total of Bequests and Annuities.....		\$46,250.40
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†Annuity.

## REAL ESTATE

### WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

#### NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

<b>Almora.</b>	Epworth Sanitarium.....	\$4,000
<b>Bareilly.</b>	Mission Zenana Hospital.....	15,000
	Home & Orphanage.....	12,000
<b>Bhot.</b>	Darchula Flora Deaconess Home.....	1,900
	Chandas Deaconess Home.....	1,100
<b>Bijnor.</b>	Boarding School & Dormitories.....	12,000
<b>Budaon.</b>	Sigler Boarding School.....	5,650
	Home & Dormitory.....	5,000
<b>Dwarahat.</b>	Boarding School & Missionary Home.....	1,683
<b>Gonda.</b>	Boarding School.....	2,500
	Missionary Home.....	2,500
<b>Hardoi.</b>	Boarding School.....	3,000
	Missionary Home.....	3,000
<b>Lucknow.</b>	Isabella Thoburn College & High School.....	75,000
	Lilavati Singh Memorial Deaconess Home.....	20,000
	New Land for College.....	3,000
<b>Moradabad.</b>	Boarding School.....	28,000
<b>Muzaffarpur.</b>	Indian School..... Dispensary.....	9,500
		3,000
		516
<b>Naini Tal.</b>	Wellesley High School..... Wellesley Sanitarium.....	30,000
<b>Pauri.</b>	Boarding School, Orphanage and Home.....	1,000
<b>Pithoragarh.</b>	Boarding School, Woman's Home, Bungalow and Hospital.....	11,000
<b>Shahjahanpur.</b>	Bidwell School, Woman's Home, Bungalow.....	7,000
<b>Sitapur.</b>	Boarding School..... Annie Ryder Gracey Home.....	8,801
<b>Rasra.</b>	Hospital and Home.....	3,300
		1,500
	Total.....	\$281,955

#### NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE

<b>Ajmer.</b>	Boarding School and Marks' Hall.....	\$13,335
<b>Aligarh.</b>	Woman's Industrial Home Louise Soule Orphanage.....	21,333
<b>Brindaban.</b>	Mabel Calder Home and Dispensary.....	12,528
	Sarah E. Creighton Hospital.....	4,600
<b>Cawnpore.</b>	Hudson Memorial School..... Girls' English High School.....	5,500
<b>Delhi.</b>	Land.....	10,000
<b>Ghaziaab.</b>	Land and Dormitory.....	31,666
<b>Lahore.</b>	School, Building and Home.....	1,334
<b>Meerut.</b>	Howard Pylested Memorial Schoolrooms, Dormitory and Walls.....	5,000
<b>Muttra.</b>	Blackstone Training School and Flora Deaconess Home.....	14,000
	Dormitory and Improvements.....	10,860
<b>Phaleria.</b>	Orphanage and Industrial School..... Day School Bldg.....	5,180
<b>Tilaunia.</b>	Mary Wilson Sanitarium.....	16,800
<b>Roorkee.</b>	School.....	2,941
		7,600
		125
		2,000
		6,000
	Total.....	\$170,802

South India Conference	
<b>Bangalore.</b>	Baldwin High School.....
<b>Bidar.</b>	School Building.....
<b>Belgaum.</b>	Home.....
	Widows' Home.....
<b>Hyderabad.</b>	Stanley High School.....
	Zenana Home.....
<b>Kolar.</b>	William A. Gamble Deaconess Home.....
	Ellen Thoburn Cowen Hospital.....
	Orphanage and Darby Hall.....
	Francesca Nast Gamble Rest Home.....
	Widows' Home.....
<b>Madras.</b>	Harriet Bond Skidmore School, Baltimore Memorial School, Northwestern Memorial Home.....
	High Caste Girls' School.....
<b>Vikarabad.</b>	Mary A. Knotts Boarding School and Bungalow.....
<b>Ralchur.</b>	Land.....
	Total.....
	\$134,165
Central Provinces Conference	
<b>Khandwa.</b>	Orphanage.....
<b>Jubbulpore.</b>	Johnson School, Orphanage and Home.....
	Zenana Home.....
	Workers' Quarters.....
	Garha Day School.....
<b>Raipur.</b>	Orphanage and Four Buildings.....
	Maud L. Harvey Isolation Ward.....
<b>Sironcha.</b>	Mary J. Clark Memorial Anna Clason Dispensary.....
	Widows' Home.....
<b>Basim.</b>	Buildings.....
	Total.....
	\$79,975

Bombay Conference	
<b>Baroda.</b>	Webb Memorial School.....
	Mrs. Wm. Butler Hospital.....
<b>Bombay.</b>	Stevens Hall.....
	Agripada School.....
	Home for Missionaries.....
	The Manse.....
<b>Godhra.</b>	Boarding School and Orphanage.....
	Total.....
	\$15,499
<b>Nadiad.</b>	Mary E. Whitney Bungalow.....
<b>Poona.</b>	Taylor High School.....
	Rice Memorial Dispensary.....
<b>Telegaon.</b>	Boarding School.....
	Total.....
	\$155,499

BENGAL CONFERENCE	
<b>Asansol.</b>	Widows' Home and Boarding School.....
<b>Calcutta.</b>	Girls' High School.....
	Anna J. Thoburn Deaconess Home.....
<b>Darjeeling.</b>	Queen's Hill, Crandon Hall, The Repose, Almira Peiree Hall.....
	Total.....
	\$20,625

<b>Pakur.</b> Boarding School and Widows' Home.....	12,333
Wm. H. Kendall Missionaries' Home.....	7,500
<b>Tamluk.</b> Mary Harvey Home....	5,667
<b>Bolpur.</b> Bible Woman's Houses.....	100
Total.....	\$154,225

**BURMA CONFERENCE**

<b>Rangoon.</b> English High School.....	\$40,000
Charlotte O'Neal Boarding School	30,000
Shattuck Hall.....	10,000
Hagerty Home.....	5,000
<b>Pegu.</b> Mission.....	150
<b>Thandaung.</b> Elizabeth Pearson Hall.....	37,000
<b>Tongwa.</b> Day School.....	200
Total.....	\$122,350

**MALAYSIA CONFERENCE**

<b>Kuala Lumpur.</b> Day School .....	\$18,000
Mary E. Holt Hall.....	12,800
<b>Malacca.</b> Suydam Girls' School.....	9,750
<b>Penang.</b> Charlotte S. Winchell Home.....	18,500
Stafford (Missionary Home).....	5,000
Lindsay Hall.....	13,000
<b>Singapore.</b> Mary C. Nind Deaconess Home.....	18,000
Fairfield Girls' School.....	14,500
Methodist Girls' School.....	6,200
<b>Taipeng.</b> Girls' School.....	10,000
Total.....	\$125,750

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE**

<b>Lingayen.</b> Bible Woman's Training School.....	\$3,000
Dormitory.....	1,500
<b>Manila.</b> Harris Memorial Bible Woman's Training School.....	18,000
Mary J. Johnston Hospital.....	38,600
Hugh Wilson Dormitory.....	28,000
Bagnio Sanitarium.....	500
Total.....	\$89,600

**NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE**

<b>Changli.</b> Missionary Home.....	\$8,235
Hospital for Women.....	5,731
Catherine E. Thompson.....	1,582
Bible Woman's Home.....	460
Day School.....	320
Alderman Memorial School.....	12,000
<b>Peking.</b> Mary Porter Gamewell School.....	36,000
Sleeper-Davis Memorial Hospital	17,500
Missionary Home.....	6,500
Woman's Training School.....	1,500
Anns Gloss Medical School and Hospital.....	40,000
<b>Tsunhwa.</b> Land.....	2,500
<b>Taiantfu.</b> Missionary Home.....	5,095
Priscilla Bennett Hospital.....	6,000
Maria Brown Davis Boarding School.....	10,000
Woman's Training School.....	1,908
Yenchoufu Day School.....	500
<b>Tientsin.</b> Sarah L. Keen Memorial School, Isabella Fisher Hospital, Woman's Training School, West Gate Dispensary.....	40,000
Total.....	\$195,831

**CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE**

<b>Chinkiang.</b> Pine Tree Home and Girls' Boarding School with land.....	\$13,000
Letitia Mason Quine Memorial Hospital.....	11,000
Maria Abrahams Heacock Nurses' Home.....	1,000
West Gate Dispensary.....	1,200
<b>Nanking.</b> Hitt Memorial Training School.....	11,000
Dormitory Annex.....	2,000
Lawrence Hall.....	12,000
Adeline Smith Dormitory.....	6,000
Arville Lake Dormitory.....	1,600
Missionary Home.....	3,000
Gymnasium.....	1,000
Fairfield.....	2,000
Day Schools—	
Giang Ning Djen "Philena Johnson",.....	600
Siao Dan Yang.....	630
Luh Lan Chiao "Mary Derr",.....	700
<b>Wuhu.</b> Green Hill Home.....	8,000
Day Schools—	
Second Street.....	2,000
Tai Ping Road.....	800
Si Pu.....	400
Yuing Tsao.....	400
Ho Cheo.....	500
Tai Ping Fu.....	800
Total.....	\$79,630

**KIANGSI MISSION CONFERENCE**

<b>Kiukiang.</b> Rulison Home.....	\$3,500
Rulison High School.....	8,000
Rulison Primary School.....	3,000
Danforth Memorial Hospital and Isolation Ward.....	11,000
Danforth Kitchen.....	1,000
Nurses' Home.....	1,000
Anna Stone Home.....	5,000
Rawlings Bungalow.....	1,200
Ida Gracey Cripples' Home.....	3,000
Knowles Bible Training School.....	10,500
Day Schools—	

Kio Kai, Buno.....	400
Siao Chih Keo, Trinity.....	400
Hwang E. Tang, Hawkes.....	400
Shah Pat, Phila. Br.....	500
Knowles Gate, Anderson.....	400
Hwang Mei Wolever.....	400
Teh Hean, Kingan.....	400
Ba Go Shih, G. Sulzer.....	800
Sa Ho, Graham.....	585
Huh Shih Peh, Clapp.....	425
He Siu Chang, Cottelyvn.....	500

<b>Nanchang.</b> Woman's Hospital and Land.....	15,000
Mary Peterson Reed Home.....	4,000
Baldwin School Compound:	
Harrington Home.....	4,000
Baldwin Dormitory.....	15,000
Baldwin Assembly Hall.....	16,000
McEchron Gate House, Land and Wall.....	3,100

<b>Nanchang City.</b> Day Schools—	
Near Hospital (Porter \$900, Hughes \$400),.....	1,300
Pon Pu Kai, McHarry.....	400
Si Ma Chi, Payton.....	100
Baldwin Gate, Joyce.....	500

<b>Kan River District.</b>	
Feng Cheng, Boggs.....	200
Chang Shu, Ridgeway & Bright.....	1,000
Hsia Kiang, Cantner.....	500

<b>Fu River District.</b>	
Fuchow, Payton.....	\$450
Smith.....	450
Land.....	100
Kuling. Lucy Hoag Rest Home....	1,000
Total.....	5,000
	\$119,510

**WEST CHINA CONFERENCE**

<b>Chengtu.</b> Land.....	\$5,000
Boarding School.....	8,000
Home.....	4,000
Day School.....	4,000
Normal.....	2,000
<b>Chungking.</b> Blackstone Home.....	6,000
City Day School.....	1,100
Gamble Hospital.....	9,200
"Rest" Bungalow.....	1,500
Gamble Bungalow.....	2,500
Boarding School Land.....	2,100
Dormitory.....	2,500
Day Schools—	
Yiang Beh.....	700
Bisan.....	700
Yung Chwan.....	850
Bei Si Yi.....	500
New Detroit School.....	1,000
Yuimnendsen Day School.....	500
Missionary Home and Boarding School.....	
<b>Suining.</b> Land.....	\$1,050
Dormitories.....	2,000
Boarding School.....	5,000
Missionaries' Home.....	2,500
Day School.....	850
N. E. Day School.....	500
<b>Tzechow.</b> DeWitt Home and Bible Training School.....	1,500
New Bible Training School.....	5,000
Boarding School.....	5,000
Land.....	3,500
Wall.....	2,500
Day Schools—	
Cushman.....	500
Cincinnati.....	500
Wisconsin.....	800
Caldwell.....	500
Five Others.....	1,000
Total.....	\$90,850

**FOOCHOW CONFERENCE**

<b>Foochow.</b> Woman's College Buildings.....	\$50,000
Girls' Boarding School and Residence.....	
Huntley Hall.....	10,000
Hartscock Primary.....	1,750
Model Primary Day School Building.....	2,000
Woman's School and Residence.....	1,000
Leper Church and Home.....	2,250
Magaw Memorial Hospital and Residence.....	800
Isolation Hospital.....	25,000
Black Rock Hill Dispensary and Residence.....	1,500
Woolston Memorial Hospital Bldg. ....	6,000
Mary E. Crook Memorial Orphanage.....	1,500
Industrial Bldg. ....	3,700
<b>Lung-Tien.</b> Girls' Boarding School and Residence.....	10,000
Woman's School.....	2,250
Hospital.....	2,000
<b>Min-tsing.</b> Girls' Boarding School and Residence.....	6,000
Model Primary Day School.....	5,000
Hospital.....	1,000
	3,100

<b>Kutien.</b> Girls' Boarding School.....	2,900
Model Primary Day School.....	500
Woman's School.....	1,125
Kindergarten.....	3,000
Residence.....	1,500
<b>Hai-tang.</b> Girls' Boarding School.....	3,000
Woman's School.....	600
Model Primary Day School.....	500
Total.....	\$147,975

**YEN-PING CONFERENCE**

<b>Yen-Ping.</b> Girls' Boarding School.....	\$4,000
Woman's School.....	3,000
Model Primary Day School.....	750
Residence.....	2,000
Total.....	\$9,750

**HINGHWA CONFERENCE**

<b>Hinghwa.</b> Juliet Turner Memorial Doctor's residence.....	\$3,300
Hamilton Boarding School.....	2,700
Packard Home.....	8,500
Training School.....	5,500
Day School, Bible Woman's Home.....	8,000
<b>Antau.</b>	1,500
<b>Sienuy.</b> Margaret E. Nast Memorial Hospital.....	513
German Memorial Home.....	2,000
Isabella Hart Memorial.....	2,000
<b>Tehwa.</b> Carrie J. Donnell Memorial.....	5,400
Susie L. Mansfield Memorial School.....	2,700
Total.....	5,000

Total..... \$55,113

**KOREA**

<b>Chemulpo District.</b>	
<b>Chemulpo.</b> Home and School.....	\$5,000
Day School Building.....	5,000
Bible Woman's Building.....	500
Chapel.....	50
<b>Seoul.</b> Ewha School and Home.....	18,000
Chongdong Dispensary.....	1,000
Sarah J. Simpson Memorial.....	6,500
Lillian Harris Memorial Hospital.....	25,000
East Gate Scranton Home.....	2,900
East Gate Baldwin Chapel.....	500
West Gate Site.....	1,000
Chong No Day School.....	1,000
East Gate Day School.....	1,200
Kang Dong Ni.....	1,000
Emma Fay Chamberlain (San Kang D. S.).....	1,000
Yong Mo Ri (Wesley Chapel D. S.).....	500
Wang Sim Ni.....	500
Cha Moon Pat.....	50
Kate Vergon Chapel.....	50
Sudler Day School.....	50
Seoul Woman's Bible School.....	21,102
New Land for Ewha Haktang.....	6,000
<b>Haiju.</b> Home.....	3,500
School Building.....	3,000
<b>Konju.</b> Home.....	3,500
Day School.....	3,000
Kang Gyengie.....	1,250
<b>Pyongyang.</b> Home.....	4,000
Hospital and Dispensary.....	12,000
Day School Building.....	5,000
Union Academy.....	11,000
Finlay Day School.....	500
Day School.....	500
<b>Yeng Byen.</b> Home.....	3,000
Dormitory.....	5,763
Day School.....	3,000
Pemington Day School.....	750

*Reports*

Sin Chang Day School.....	750	Montevideo. Site for new school.	75,000
Fuel House.....	100	Total.....	\$208,000
<b>Su Won District.</b>			
Su Won. Day School Building.....	4,700	<b>BULGARIA</b>	
Ye Chen Day School.....	1,000	Lovetch. Girls' School.....	\$7,300
<b>Wonju.</b> Amanda List Home.....	4,000		
Woman's Class Building.....	1,500		
Gate House and Site.....	1,000		
Total.....	\$171,615		
<b>EAST JAPAN CONFERENCE</b>			
Hakodate. School, Home and Land	\$42,500	<b>ITALY</b>	
Hirosaki. Missionary Home.....	8,400	Rome. Crandon Hall and Massey	
Kindergarten.....	1,500	Hall.....	\$198,000
Nagoya. School, Home, Kindergarten, Gymnasium, etc .....	17,700	Girls' Home and School.....	40,000
Sendai. Missionary Home and Industrial School.....	4,700	Total.....	\$238,000
Sapporo. Home.....	1,500		
Tokyo. Industrial School.....	3,500	<b>FRANCE MISSION CONFERENCE</b>	
Aoyama School.....	14,650	Grenoble. Orphanage property....	\$20,000
Site for New School.....	75,000		
Asakusa Day School and Home.....	3,425	<b>AFRICA</b>	
<b>Yokohama.</b> Maud E. Simons		East Africa.	
Memorial (Ain Jo Gakkō).....	4,000	Hartzell Villa.....	\$6,250
Higgins. Memorial Home and		Old Umtali School.....	5,300
Training School.....	12,500		
Don Tarbox Memorial (Aizawa		West Africa.	
Day School.....	1,750	Quesua Home and School.....	4,000
Aizawa Creche.....	500	Loanda School.....	10,000
Hachimanyato Day School.....	700		
Kanagawa Kindergarten.....	750	<b>North Africa.</b>	
Kamakura Kindergarten.....	1,500	Les Aiglons, Algiers.....	20,000
Yamashukito Day School.....	2,250	Total.....	\$45,550
Total.....	\$196,825		
<b>WEST JAPAN CONFERENCE</b>			
Fuukoka. School and House.....	\$35,000	<b>SUMMARY</b>	
Kagoshima. Kindergarten.....	1,200	North India Conference.....	\$ 281,955
Home.....	6,000	Northwest India Conference.....	170,802
Orphanage.....	5,000	South India Conference.....	134,165
Nagasaki. Kwassui Jo Gakkō.....	56,500	Central Provinces Conference....	79,975
Kumamoto. Gamble Home.....	6,000	Bombay Conference.....	155,499
Total.....	\$109,700	Bengal Conference.....	154,225
<b>MEXICO CONFERENCE</b>		Burma Conference.....	122,350
Guanajuato. Mary Ann Cox		Malaysia Conference.....	125,750
Memorial School.....	\$11,000	Philippine Islands Conference.....	89,600
Mexico City. Sarah L. Keen College	95,000	North China Conference.....	195,831
Industrial School.....	15,000	Central China Conference.....	79,630
Miraflores. School.....	1,000	Kiangsi Mission Conference.....	119,510
Pachuca. School.....	21,000	West China Conference.....	90,850
Puebla. Normal Institute.....	62,500	Foochow Conference.....	147,975
Total.....	\$205,500	Yen-Ping Conference.....	9,750
<b>SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCES</b>		Hingwa Conference.....	55,113
Buenos Ayres. Boarding School..	\$68,000	Korea Conference.....	171,615
Rosario. Colegio de North Amer-		East Japan Conference.....	196,825
icane.....	65,000	West Japan Conference.....	109,700
		Mexico Conference.....	205,500
		South America Conferences.....	208,000
		Bulgaria Conference.....	7,300
		Italy Conference.....	238,000
		France Mission Conference.....	20,000
		Africa Conferences.....	45,550
		Grand Total, 1918.....	\$3,215,470
		Grand Total, 1916.....	2,888,666
		Increase.....	\$326,804

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS****Change in Constitution—Adopted**

*Article V, line 3.* Change "Vice-President" to "one or more Vice-Presidents."

**Changes in By-Laws as Adopted**

*By-law I.* Change to read: "The officers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents," etc.

*By-law II.* Omit (e), (b) change "Vice-President" to "Vice-Presidents" and "four" to "five", in succeeding paragraphs of this by-law change "four" to "five".

Title of present paragraph on *Duties of Vice-President* should be changed to "Vice-Presidents". Omit (a) and (d) of this paragraph. Add two new sections "(a) be chairmen, one of the Foreign Department, the other of the Home Department"; "(d) The Vice-President who is the senior in office shall perform the duties of the President in case of disability or death of the President."

*By-law III.* Change paragraph on Foreign Department by inserting the phrase "*ex officio*, one Vice-President" so that it shall read: "The Foreign Department shall consist of the President of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, *ex officio*, one Vice-President as Chairman", etc.

*Home Department.* Change paragraph on Home Department to read: "The Home Department shall consist of the President, *ex officio*, one Vice-President as Chairman," etc.

In the same paragraph change "Branch Associate Secretaries of the Home Base" to "Branch Secretaries of the Home Base".

*By-law IX.* Change present (c) to (d), (d) to (e), etc., and insert new (c): "She shall be a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

*By-law X. A.* In section 2, line just before the contract, change "for" to "of", so that the phrase shall read, "Corresponding Secretary of the Branch supporting her."

In section 5, change "in", last word of second line, to "on".

Make present "L", "Classification of Missionaries," new "B".

Change the first section of this paragraph by omitting the word "withdrawn" and substituting "resigned", so that it shall read: "For purposes of administration, missionaries shall be classified as follows: active, furloughed, detained, self-supporting, retired, resigned, discontinued, married, deceased."

Change paragraph 4 to read, "Detained missionaries are those who for reasons satisfactory to the Foreign Department have remained away from the field longer than two years, but expect to return at some future time."

Change paragraph 6 to read, "Retired missionaries are those whose services have been deemed impracticable by reason of family conditions, impaired health, advancing years or other causes, and who, after two years' furlough, have been placed on the retired list."

Change last paragraph of section "L" to read: "Resigned missionaries are those who have been accorded the privilege of withdrawing from service as missionaries of the Society." Omit "at their own request", and "thus severing all relations to and renouncing all claim upon it."

For new section "C" make present "E", "C 1"; present "F 1" as new "C 2", to read: "The salaries of missionaries shall include all expenses hitherto classed as incidentals and shall be \$600.00 in the Africa, Bulgaria, Foochow, Yenping and Hinghwa, India, Burma, Malaysia and Netherlands Indies Conferences; \$650.00 in North and Central China, Kiangsi and West China Conferences; \$700.00 in Italy, France, Japan and Korea Conferences; \$750.00 in Mexico, Philippine Islands and South America Conferences." Last sentence of section, no change.

Present "C" becomes new "C 3"; present "B", new "C 4".

This whole section "C" shall be called "In active service."

- 1—Outfit and furniture
- 2—Salary
- 3—Finance
- 4—Reports and records

Section "D" will be called "Furloughed". 1 and 2 under this heading will be the same as present 1 and 2. Present "F 2" shall be made new "D 3" and shall be made to read as follows: "In all cases where the relations of the missionary with the Society are satisfactory her home salary for the first twelve months of the regular furlough shall be \$600.00; for the last three months, at the rate of \$500.00 a year; if the Foreign Department considers it necessary for her to remain longer in this country, or if the furlough is the last before retirement, salary for nine months, after the first fifteen months, shall be at the rate of \$500.00 a year. Home salary, except as elsewhere provided, shall begin upon date of leaving work on the field, and shall continue until return thereto, provided said return is within two years. In case return is delayed beyond two years, the question of a further continuation of home salary shall be referred to the Foreign Department."

Present "D 3" becomes new "D 4"; present "D 4" new "D 5"; present "D 5" new "D 6"; present "D 6" new "D 7"; present "D 7" new "D 8"; present "D 8" becomes new "D 9" and is changed to read as follows:

"Fifteen months absence from the field shall constitute the regular furlough and any deviation from this rule shall be on the authority of the Foreign Department. The missionary's last furlough before retirement shall be two years in length."

Present "D 9" becomes new "D 10", changing "time of return" to "time for return".

New "F" shall be called "Resigned" and shall contain the material now found under "H".

New "G" shall contain the material now found under old "G", "Discontinuance", but shall be changed to "Discontinued".

Make present "X, K" a new *By-law XI*. Change its phraseology as follows: "Native women workers and others indigenous to the foreign field shall be eligible to full membership in the Woman's Conference and to appointment by the Bishop on the following conditions:" Section 1 is unchanged. Section 2 is changed to read, "They shall be recommended for such conference membership by the Woman's Conference within whose bounds they are working or residing, to the Executive Committee of the Central Conference, if there be a Central Conference in the area concerned. If there be no Central Conference, the recommendation of the Bishop or Superintendent of the Mission shall be required."

Section 3 is changed by the omission of the first sentence so that it shall read, "They shall be eligible to membership in any of the committees in the Woman's Conference" etc. In the last line the word "to" is changed to "by".

Change numbers of succeeding By-laws to correspond with new numbering.

*By-law XI (new XII).* In the 6th line of section 1, change words "By-law IX, K," to "By-law XI".

Section 2, change first paragraph to read: "There shall be in each Annual Conference, Mission Conference or group of Conferences, as the Foreign Department shall direct, a foreign treasurer for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, appointed by the Foreign Department."

In second paragraph of section (2), (c) change to read, "pay appropriations for building on the basis of United States gold, and all other appropriations, including missionaries' salaries, on the basis of the local currency of the country."

In (f) 4th line, insert the words "current work" after the word "unused", so that it shall read, "arising from unused current work appropriations".

Change present (g) to (h), anh (h) to (i), and insert new (g) as follows: "Forward to the General Treasurer on January 1st and July 1st of each year

itemized statements, both in local currency and in U. S. gold, of amounts received and expended for buildings and property, taxes and insurance, and such other items as are paid by the General Treasurer to the Conference concerned."

In section 3, paragraph 1, change second sentence to read: "The Treasurer of Annual Conference, Mission Conference or group of Conferences shall be *ex-officio* a member of this Committee."

Insert new section (g) under XI (3) (new XII (3)) as follows: "Furnish the General Treasurer of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society with a copy (and a translation when the deeds are not in English) of deeds to all property acquired by purchase or other means."

*By-law XIV (c) (new XV (c)).* Change to read: "Gifts, bequests, donations and other moneys received from donors residing outside of the United States, shall be paid to the General Treasurer and credited as 'received from the Society at large', except where such gifts come from foreign conferences regularly affiliated with Branches, in which case they shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Branch concerned."

There will be no further change until "g, 3" is reached. That section will be changed to read, "The basis for retirement allowances shall, except as hereinafter provided, be length of service, \$15.00 per year of service for each year up to and including the 20th, being the annual allowance for each American and European missionary. In ascertaining the number of years of service, the actual number of years spent by the missionary in service on the field, plus fifteen months' furloughs at the rate of one for the first five years' service on the field and one for each six years thereafter, shall be counted. Regular missionaries of the Society who are indigenous to the field in which they work and who were in service January 1, 1918, shall receive, if placed on the list of missionaries eligible to allowance, retirement allowance on the same basis as American and European missionaries, except in cases where they have been receiving a salary smaller than that paid to American and European missionaries. In such cases their allowance per year of service shall bear the same ratio to \$15.00 as the salary they have received when in active service bears to the salary of the American and European missionaries in their respective Conferences."

Change "h" to read, "Maximum annuity rates on a single life shall be as follows." (See rates as incorporated in the By-laws.)

"Rates on two lives shall be those adopted May, 1918, by the Inter-Board Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

*By-law XIX (2) (new XX (2)).* Change to read, "The program for the meeting of the General Executive Committee shall be arranged by a committee composed of the President of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the President, Corresponding Secretary and Secretary of the Home Base of the Branch within whose bounds said meeting is to be held. The President of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society shall be Chairman of this Committee."

FLORENCE HOOPER, *Secretary*

## PUBLICATIONS IN JAPANESE

Issued October, 1917 to September, 1918

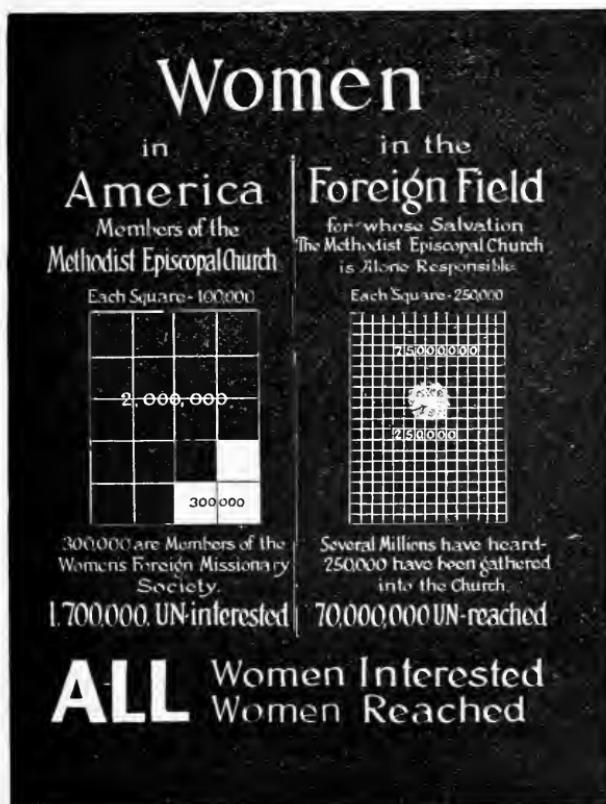
	Copies	Pages
Periodicals—		
<i>Tokiwa</i> , issued monthly, total for year.....	7,800	293,800
<i>Tokiwa</i> , bound volumes.....	50	22,900
Books and Tracts—		
<i>The Life of Jesus for Children</i> , third edition.....	2,000	332,000
<i>Invalid Cookery</i> .....	3,000	132,000
<i>The Life of Jesus in Song</i> .....	1,000	35,000
<i>The Strength of a Lion</i> , second edition.....	1,000	18,000
<i>The Lost Word</i> , second edition.....	1,000	26,000
<i>A Strange Christmas Gift</i> , second edition.....	1,000	36,000
<i>The Name of Power</i> , third edition.....	30,000	330,000
<i>The Name of Power</i> , English edition .....	1,000	6,000
Total.....	47,850	1,231,700
Cards:		
Flower Calendar Card.....	2,000	
Christmas Basket.....	3,000	
Total.....	5,000	
Miscellaneous:		
Japanese Catalogue for 1918.....	1,000	
English Catalogue for 1918.....	800	
Total.....	1,800	

EMMA E. DICKINSON  
GEORGIANA BAUCUS

## STATISTICS

There is this in common between the man at the outpost and the man at the station, they run to statistics. . . . A little thin crying of statistics, a kind of wireless, coming . . . across the line of sand and the line of surf and the sea to the gilt side of the world where the sun still shines, a little thin crying of a code word—statistics. . . . Major miracles of redemption are all comprised in the word, statistics. . . . He thought how the code word would let loose the thousands of men and women compressed into the statistics to live in the imaginations of the established people of God."

JEAN KENYON MACKENZIE.



## STATISTICS OF HOME WORK BY BRANCHES

BRANCHES	Auxiliaries	Increase	Members	Young People's and Standard-Bearer Societies		Increase	Members	Kings' Heralds Bands		Increase	Members	Little Light Bearer Circles		Increase	Members	Total Organizations		Total Increase	Total membership in the 4 organizations
				Y	O			K	H			L	B	C		T	O		
New England.....	523	17	14911	1266	150	6	3344	214	192	d7	4047	62	138	d13	3038	d469	1003	d9	25340
New York.....	1028	99	36688	3896	341	18	7405	53	230	d5	3823	d376	127	d10	2593	d64	1726	107	50489
Philadelphia.....	617	24	26849	2341	224	16	4397	165	158	d5	4253	40	141	7	4528	192	1140	42	40027
Baltimore.....	196	32	6607	790	67	d1	1414	d203	41	d4	744	d255	74	6	1428	105	378	33	10193
Cincinnati.....	906	58	33637	4711	409	49	8344	1276	389	d0	7645	344	253	20	5714	621	1937	167	55356
Northwestern.....	1607	21	57632	5299	717	23	14130	401	725	d2	15197	1408	596	d2	13903	867	3645	158	10091
Des Moines.....	667	23	30756	3070	260	24	5373	20	420	d9	4758	589	124	28	2242	404	1281	104	36455
Minneapolis.....	398	33	11636	1015	118	10	2315	373	156	d9	3432	204	133	d4	2909	60	805	30	20342
Topeka.....	850	60	27461	3142	183	36	2929	315	242	d8	5061	613	173	d4	4381	148	1448	148	39832
Pacific.....	242	14	11604	424	67	....	1856	98	76	d5	1987	d27	93	d4	2038	26	478	5	17485
Columbia River.....	201	9	6563	616	60	3	1220	70	81	d8	1502	128	81	2	1848	207	423	22	11133
Receipts from Branches.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scattering.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign.....	.....	.....	956	560	.....	.....	.....	762	478	....	.....	.....	310	218	....	.....	.....	.....	2028
Other Sources.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	7235	390	258720	27130	2596	184	53489	3704	2,520	147	52759	2948	1933	98	44622	2387	14284	807	409590

d Decrease

## STATISTICS OF HOME WORK BY BRANCHES—Continued

BRANCHES	Total Increase	Subscribers to the Woman's Missionary Friend	Increase	Subscribers to the Junior Missionary Friend	Increase	Subscribers to Deaf Friends	Missionaries Friends	Increase	Subscribers to the Study	Increase	Total Subscriptions	Thank Offering	Annuites	Debts	Total Receipts	Number of Mississaries sent out November 1, 1918 1917 to November 1, 1918	
New England.....	1073	3687	47	4195	d111	51	2	1528	d937	9461	\$ 5322.80	\$ 3400	\$ 8457.66	\$ 74143.39	0		
New York.....	3509	6853	266	6070	275	42	3878	d1078	17183	27498.00	3000	8373.00	152285.00	2			
Philadelphia.....	2638	5518	112	3963	d215	54	d4	4067	d1300	13602	18547.20	1000	600.00	134817.93	4		
Baltimore.....	437	1233	d17	1219	d1	65	1	646	d184	31633	2773.39	.....	1280.00	52887.92	0		
Cincinnati.....	6591	7841	301	7425	306	199	d24	4084	d1613	19549	25116.07	.....	2871.88	175144.87	7		
Northwestern.....	7975	18674	d104	13841	174	784	d236	7563	d3465	41162	51799.02	1500	2910.00	312488.87	16		
Des Moines.....	4737	163	558	d253	866	181	3856	d1765	10399	45858.54	200	4505.00	127479.04	2			
Minneapolis.....	1652	2347	123	3174	45	719	d55	1242	d637	7682	6165.84	.....	61391.31	2			
Topeka.....	5508	8820	1387	5142	371	964	16	3495	d1014	18421	17660.00	.....	550.86	130562.24	5		
Pacific.....	521	3094	233	2446	d118	254	d7	673	d444	6467	.....	1200	6402.00	79010.00	4		
Columbia River.....	1021	1995	92	2073	d426	240	d25	1015	d567	5323	3840.57	.....	32307.30	1			
Receipts from Branches.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1332517.87	.....		
Scattering.....	.....	506	26	266	20	30	d2	12	10	814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Foreign.....	1256	496	d31	452	d22	84	d22	.....	.....	1032	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11412.16	.....
Other Sources.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	36918	68583	2598	55654	45	4562	d133	32059	d12997	160858	\$ 204551.43	\$ 10300	\$ 35950.40	\$ 1333930.03	43		

d Decrease \* Decrease due to advanced subscription price

**SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF FOREIGN CONFERENCES  
FOR 1917-1918**

	CONFERENCES										Biblewomen Employed	
	W. F. M. S. Missionaries			Wives of Missionaries in Active Work			Women in the Church					
	Foreign or Eurasian Assistants		Native Workers	Full Members		Probationers		Adherents				
North India.....	35	22	34	598	9437	15207	2793	3218	20586	25823	509	
Northwest India.....	26	15	21	716	13625	35662	17237	6012	34829	19254	497	
South India.....	19	6	39	534	2071	23206	877	3220	21782	27244	354	
Central Provinces.....	10	7	6	239	1065	2605	1027	513	1234	15097	206	
Bombay.....	12	1	3	12	844	5476	958	502	5200	13335	216	
Bengal (1916).....	12	8	31	100	454	816	56	147	395	2596	55	
Burma.....	9	5	23	7	250	170	74	38	64	55	4	
Malaysia.....	19	11	2	11	623	256	91	198	428	336	21	
Philippines.....	15	9	....	79	8068	7229	19266	3389	....	....	33	
North China.....	30	8	....	150	2987	1350	....	389	....	....	38	
Central China.....	18	6	3	....	373	128	352	91	127	80	21	
Kiangsi Mission.....	12	2	....	....	585	326	1334	133	350	1123	64	
West China.....	17	1	....	64	701	485	600	127	415	126	23	
Foochow.....	27	2	....	98	401	596	....	56	75	2306	119	
Hinghwa.....	15	2	....	....	1690	1101	3980	1326	3796	....	106	
Yenping.....	4	2	....	85	656	1042	3584	334	234	143	40	
Korea.....	30	11	....	108	5605	3651	9294	492	20146	....	85	
East Japan.....	27	9	2	6	1876	688	806	429	1052	1140	40	
West Japan.....	13	2	....	4	1514	353	704	443	255	443	21	
Mexico.....	4	2	7	36	283	199	448	19	10	....	2	
South America.....	11	....	2	38	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Bulgaria.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
France.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Italy.....	3	....	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
North Africa.....	5	....	3	1	37	20	57	6	27	46	....	
Rhodesia.....	5	1	....	2	821	718	2200	237	100	....	10	
Portuguese East Africa.....	1	1	....	1	9	30	....	....	....	....	....	
West Africa (1916).....	3	1	....	....	29	88	120	50	....	....	1	
Totals.....	383	134	180	2887	54004	101402	65858	21369	111114	109147	2465	

**SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF FOREIGN CONFERENCES  
FOR 1917-1918**

Bible Institutes or Training Classes				Schools for Training Bible Women						Schools of College Grade													
				Institutes	Missionaries Teaching	Native Teachers	Enrollment	Schools	Missionaries	Native Teachers	Enrollment	Receipts for Board and Tuition	Schools	Foreign Missionaries	Foreign or Eurasian Teachers	Native Teachers	Self-Supporting Students	Wholly-Supported Students	Partly-Supported Students	Total Enrollment	Receipts for Board and Tuition	Govern't Grants and Donations	
4	2	8	37	3	2	9	81	3	4	10	69	300 00	1	9	1	16	5	26	47	\$1073 00	\$733 00		
1	1	2	11	1	1	1	5	3	1	3	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1	2	2	15	2	1	3	22	2	2	3	31	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
2	2	1	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
35	16	31	912	1	1	1	19	35 00	5	3	11	179	441 40	1	1	1	17	1	18	875 00	.....	.....	
9	3	9	218	1	2	5	65	395 50	8	3	8	211	1766 55	1	1	1	1	1	18	875 00	.....	.....	
8	3	3	8	2	3	16	39	32 00	5	4	17	84	310 00	1	5	7	104	35	139	1501 95	.....	.....	
5	2	6	115	1	1	3	84	310 00	5	4	13	134	187 47	2	2	2	1	1	1	18	875 00	.....	.....
5	6	12	118	2	2	13	53	30 00	2	1	6	53	30 00	2	1	4	14	2	17	19	.....	.....	.....
1	2	36	2	1	1	1	8	5 00	1	4	5	61	449 00	1	7	3	15	15	35	50	700 00	.....	.....
370	29	114	7000	1	1	7	24	252 18	1	1	4	10	.....	1	4	2	14	2	17	19	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	8	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
442	70	188	8509	35	40	123	1161	\$4214 10	5	26	5	36	154	40	79	273	\$4149 95	\$733 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	

**SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF FOREIGN CONFERENCES  
FOR 1917-1918**

CONFERENCES	English Boarding Schools										Govt'n Grants and Donations
	Schools	Foreign Missionaries	Foreign or Eurasian Teachers	Native Teachers	Self-Supporting Students	Wholly-Supported Students	Partially-Supported Students	Day Students	Total Enrollment	Receipts for Board and Tuition	
North India.....	1	2	16	...	118	...	...	16	134	\$14501 00	\$ 3934 00
Northwest India.....	1	3	12	1	12	30	19	113	174	3904 00	2489 00
South India.....	1	1	9	2	75	2	12	51	89	1003 00	2420 00
Central Provinces.....											
Bombay.....											
Bengal (1916).....	2	4	32	...	164	88	22	221	395	15216 00	10998 00
Burma.....	2	3	21	...	214	9	109	223	332	13755 30	5393 10
Malaysia.....											
Philippines.....											
North China.....											
Central China.....											
Kiangsi Mission.....											
West China.....											
Foochow.....											
Hinghwa.....											
Yenping.....											
Korea.....											
East Japan.....											
West Japan.....											
Mexico.....	1	...	4	1	4	...	3	102	109	2650 74	...
South America.....	5	11	2	38	...	...	544	...			
Bulgaria .....											
France.....											
Italy.....											
North Africa .....											
Rhodesia.....											
Portuguese East Africa.....											
West Africa (1916).....											
Totals.....	13	24	96	42	587	129	165	726	1777	\$51030 04	\$25234 16

**SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF FOREIGN CONFERENCES  
FOR 1917-1918**

Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Boarding Schools												Orphanages				
	Schools	Foreign Missionaries	Foreign or Eurasian Teachers	Native Teachers	Self-Supporting Students	Wholly-Supported Students	Partly-Supported Students	Day Students	Total Enrollment	Receipts for Board and Tuition	Govern't Grants and Donations	Orphanages	Foreign Missionaries	Foreign or Eurasian Teachers	Native Teachers	Total Enrollment
12	19	19	104	111	977	298	238	1624	\$ 8646 80	\$ 3993 32	1	...	...	...	58	
6	8	4	62	32	311	337	81	761	1714 00	2506 00	...	...	...	...	...	
8	8	10	66	23	671	228	95	1054	1509 00	3820 07	...	...	...	...	...	
10	9	4	46	65	375	95	76	665	1464 00	1686 00	1	...	...	3	25	
6	5	2	35	23	149	314	45	519	954 00	1285 00	...	...	...	...	...	
3	4	3	27	4	183	39	437	161 82	2887 00	1	1	2	...	...	35	
2	2	1	11	156	21	15	146	192	2387 50	708 00	...	...	...	...	...	
7	6	2	12	108	186	71	63	373	6911 00	454 00	...	...	...	...	...	
7	12	3	39	207	51	509	135	806	5091 12	150 00	...	...	...	...	...	
2	6	2½	18	56	43	101	4	203	3039 88	276 64	...	...	...	...	...	
2	7	1	27	28	72	62	22	321	3011 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	4	4	15	13	110	73	...	191	465 92	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	8	...	43	82	7	349	77	509	2022 00	...	1	1	...	...	29	
3	4	...	26	36	170	10	128	332	464 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	2	...	6	...	...	53	...	53	365 05	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	11	3	23	97	...	153	209	529	2571 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	12	2	94	140	26	144	692	1002	10641 39	1214 87	...	...	...	...	...	
2	5	...	31	270	21	38	238	329	4394 66	...	1	...	2	...	34	
4	6	5	41	64	28	74	1196	1361	16328 64	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	6	...	11	36	19	20	233	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	3	4	5	...	...	...	...	419	35909 00	...	1	1	...	...	27	
2	5	...	1	...	120	10	...	130	...	300 00	...	2	...	...	32	
1	1	...	...	...	39	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	2	...	...	...	70	1	3	74	60 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	
100	155	69½	743	1547	3470	3138	3720	12262	\$108112 69	\$19280 90	8	3	2	5	240	

**SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF FOREIGN CONFERENCES  
FOR 1917-1918**

CONFERENCES	Homes for Widows and Homeless Women					Day Schools					Govern't Grants and Donations	
	Homes	Foreign Missionaries	Foreign or Eurasian Teachers	Native Teachers	Women Enrolled	Children in Sunday Schools						
						Schools	Teachers	Enrollment	Average Daily Attendance	Receipts for Tuition		
North India.....	1	1	1	54	\$4275 00	56	60	813	579	.....	192 00	
Northwest India.....	1	1	3	93	.....	282	294	3254	2219	.....	.....	
South India.....	3	1	1	16	.....	141	186	2660	2047	88 00	694 33	
Central Provinces.....	1	1	1	23	.....	9	19	358	215	.....	123 33	
Bombay.....	1	1	1	4	.....	139	163	2667	1907	17 61	486 00	
Bengal (1916).....	1	1	1	35	190 00	40	58	1278	589	49 33	823 00	
Burma.....	.....	.....	.....	1297	2	3	92	60	89 78	235 32	.....	
Malaysia.....	1	1	1	15	.....	11	75	1676	1511	17617 00	9665 00	
Philippines.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
North China.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	59	1400	871	329 24	213 20	
Central China.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	37	651	555	598 03	.....	
Kiangsi Mission.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	63	1319	.....	427 01	28 68	
West China.....	1	1	1	6	.....	62	102	2949	2208	169 40	.....	
Foochow.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	134	2048	1120	77 00	.....	
Hinghwa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	12	575	.....	.....	.....	
Yenping.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	575	444	29 60	.....	
Korea.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	132	3237	2350	1782 45	.....	
East Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	6126	5	20	945	.....	721 03	453 99	.....	
West Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	84	66	766 25	.....	
South America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	108	89	575 00	.....	
Bulgaria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
North Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Rhodesia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Portugese East Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
West Africa (1916).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	30	20	.....	.....	
Totals.....	10	2	1	7246	\$ 4465	1108	1454	27519	16850	\$23336 73	\$12914 85	

**SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF FOREIGN CONFERENCES  
FOR 1917-1918**

Kindergartens				Industrial Schools				Medical Work											
Kindergartens	Foreign Kindergartners	Native Kindergartners	Nat. Kindergartners in Training	Schools	Ind. Depts. in other Schools	Foreign Missionaries	Foreign or Eurasian Teachers	Schools	Total Enrollment	Receipts for Tuition	Govern't Grants and Donations	Hospitals	Foreign Physicians	Eurasian or Native Physicians	Medical Students	Foreign Nurses	Eurasian or Native Nurses		
5	1	4	31	140	114	\$ 73 00							2	1	4	2	11		
													1	1	1	1	1		
													1	1	1	1	1		
7	6	2	111	84									2	1	1	1	1		
1	1	4	14	103	93	9 00	413 00	1	1				4	60	86	2451 00	351 00		
													20			103 50	120 00		
2	2	1	2	64	40	46 00	11 00	1	1				147 23	12 50	4	5	2 42	3 7	
4	3			68	58	36 75		1	1				75 00	5					
5	5	1		91		6 50		3 1½		3	287		1014 48		2	4	1	9	
1	1	1		20	18	12 00								1			1 13		
2	4	3		121	85	4 50		1	1				60		4	2	9 7	13	
2	6			70	20										1	1	1		
1	1			28	19	20 00													
9	1	5	12	300	40	25 00									2	3	3 2 4		
8	1	25	1	534	...	1530 48	183 00	1	5										
6	10	16		262	69	481 39	79 21	1					6	148	465 00	59 42			
4	1	6	8	363	205	676 80		1	1				3	43					
57	8	83	90	2329	890	\$2991 42	\$686 21	8	10	6½	1	21	776	\$3791 00	\$2175 63	\$132 50	20	16 24 54	13 60

**SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF FOREIGN CONFERENCES  
FOR 1917-1918**

Medical Work—Continued from page 241

CONFERENCES	Nurse Students	Hospital Beds	Hospital Patients	Hospital Clinic Patients	Out-Patients	Out-Dispensaries	Dispensary Patients	Dispensary Receipts	Hospital Receipts	Fees and Donations from Foreigners	Government Grants
North India.....	15	72	1180	.....	48	2	73845	\$ 21 00	.....	\$ 1077 00	\$ 602 87
Northwest India.....	6	124	362	15968	110	4	5800	.....	.....	446 00	.....
South India.....	12	42	908	85	473	.....	.....	.....	555 00	.....	.....
Central Provinces.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	752	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bengal (1916).....	4	.....	82	.....	50	.....	14059	.....	.....	163 00	.....
Burma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malaysia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philippines.....	38	90	2142	.....	.....	.....	40224	171 04	.....	13690 25	2500 00
North China.....	43	126	1446	9151	2294	2	27808	1024 64	11423 49	1588 20	.....
Central China.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiangsi Mission.....	44	150	1259	26954	398	.....	17394	1421 54	2059 95	3604 15	250 00
West China.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foochow.....	32	198	2592	23460	6589	.....	8539	3308 00	3356 00	31 60	236 00
Hinghwa.....	.....	70	175	.....	70	.....	3907	.....	359 35	.....	.....
Yenping.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Korea.....	11	68	806	92	188	3	16398	1530 57	1635 77	3533 84	.....
East Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Japan.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	1	1058	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgaria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhodesia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese East Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Africa (1916).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>10977</b>	<b>75710</b>	<b>10223</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>212284</b>	<b>\$7476 79</b>	<b>\$19389 56</b>	<b>\$ 24134 04</b>	<b>\$3588 87</b>

## DIRECTORY OF MISSIONARIES

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Thus saith the Lord Jehovah :

Whereas I have removed them afar off among the nations, and

Whereas I have scattered them among the countries,

Yet will I be to them a sanctuary for a little while in the countries where they are come.



MISSIONARIES  
OF THE  
**Woman's Foreign Missionary Society**  
1869-1918

*a* indicates appointed; *m* marriage; *s* self-supporting; *R* retired; *r* resigned;  
*dis* discontinued; *d* deceased; *\** daughter of missionaries; *†* contract  
teacher; name in italics is married name; abbreviations  
indicate Branches

Aaronson, Hilma A.....	(Des M., India, <i>a.</i> 1905, <i>R.</i> 1917)
Abbott, Anna Agnes.....	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1901)
Abbott, Edna M.....	(Cin., India, <i>a.</i> 1915)
Abel, Edith F.....	(Top., China, <i>a.</i> 1915)
Abrams, Minnie F.....	(Minn., India, <i>a.</i> 1887, <i>R.</i> 1899, <i>d.</i> 1913)
Adams, Jean.....	(Phila., China, <i>a.</i> 1900 <i>s</i> )
Adams, Marie.....	(N. W., China, <i>a.</i> 1915)
Akers, L. Stella, M.D.....	(N. E., China, <i>a.</i> 1882, <i>m.</i> 1885, <i>Perkins</i> )
Albertson, Millie May.....	(Cin., Korea, <i>a.</i> 1907)
Alexander, V. Elizabeth.....	(Cin., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1903)
Allen, Belle J., M.D.....	(Cin. and N. E., Japan and India, <i>a.</i> 1888 <i>R</i> )
Allen, Mabel.....	(Des M., China, <i>a.</i> 1894)
Alling, Harriet S.....	(N. W., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1894, <i>R.</i> 1912, <i>d.</i> 1916)
Amburn, Emma E.....	(Des M., India, <i>a.</i> 1918)
Anderson, Luella R.....	(Cin., Malaysia, <i>a.</i> 1900)
Anderson, Mary.....	(Phila., Africa, <i>a.</i> 1911)
Anderson, Naomi A.....	(N. W., Korea, <i>a.</i> 1910)
Ankeny, Jessie V.....	(Des M., China, <i>a.</i> 1908, <i>m.</i> 1913, <i>Lacy</i> )
Appenzeller, Alice R.....	(Phila., Korea, <i>a.</i> 1914)
Appenzeller, Ida H.....	(N. E., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1917)
Appenzeller, Mary Ella.....	(Phila., Korea, <i>a.</i> 1917 †)
Ashbaugh, Adelia M.....	(Cin., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1908)
Ashbrook, Anna.....	(Cin., India, <i>a.</i> 1914)
Ashwill, Agnes.....	(Cin., India, <i>a.</i> 1908)
Atkins, Ruth.....	(Minn., Malaysia, <i>a.</i> 1912†)
Atkinson, Anna P.....	(N. Y., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1882)
Atkinson, Mary.....	(N. Y., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1888 <i>dis.</i> )
Ault, Clara.....	(Cin., Africa, <i>a.</i> 1917)
Austin, Laura F.....	(Col. R., India, <i>a.</i> 1905)
Ayres, Harriet L.....	(Cin., Mexico, <i>a.</i> 1886)
Bacon, Edna G.....	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1916)
Bacon, Nettie A.....	(N. Y., India, <i>a.</i> 1913)
Baker, Lulu C.....	(Cin., China, <i>a.</i> 1907)
Ball, Jennie L.....	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1915)
Bangs, Louise.....	(N. W., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1911)
Barber, Emma J.....	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1909)
Barrow, Mrs. M. M., M.D.....	(N. Y., China, <i>a.</i> 1895, <i>m.</i> 1900, <i>King</i> )
Barstow, Clara G.....	(Pac., South America, <i>a.</i> 1912)
Bartlett, Carrie M.....	(Des M., China, <i>a.</i> 1904)
Bassett, Bernice C.....	(N. W., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1918)
Bates, Ruth E.....	(Des M., India, <i>a.</i> 1918)
Battey, C. Frances.....	(N. Y., China, <i>a.</i> 1915)
Baucus, Georgiana.....	(N. Y., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1890 <i>s</i> )
Baugh, Evelyn B.....	(Pac., China, <i>a.</i> 1907)
Baumgardner, Lucy E.....	(Des M., Mexico, <i>a.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i> 1903, <i>Morton</i> )
Beard, Bertha M.....	(Des M., China, <i>a.</i> 1902, <i>m.</i> 1903, <i>Gasson</i> )
Beatty, Mabel A.....	(N. E., China, <i>a.</i> 1916)
Beazzell, Laura E.....	(N. W., Italy, <i>a.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i> 1903, <i>Andreas</i> )

Beck, Edna L., M.D. .... (Pac., India, *a.* 1902, *m.* 1906, *Keisler*)  
 Beck, Rosetta ..... (Cin., India, *a.* 1914)  
 Bedell, Mary E. .... (Col. R., China, *a.* 1917)  
 Beggs, Nelle ..... (N. W., China, *a.* 1910)  
 Beiler, Mary ..... (N. E., Korea, *a.* 1910)  
 Bender, Elizabeth R. .... (Balt., Japan, *a.* 1889, *R*)  
 Benedict, Ruth E. .... (N. Y., Korea, *a.* 1910, *m.* 1916, *Moore*)  
 Bengel, Margaret. .... (Cin., Korea, *a.* 1890, *m.* 1892, *Jones*)  
 Benn, Rachel R., M.D. .... (Phila., China, *a.* 1890, *R.* 1911)  
 Bennett, Fannie A. .... (N. W., India, *a.* 1901)  
 Benthiem, Elizabeth M. .... (N. W., India and Mexico, *a.* 1895)  
 Benton, J. Emma. .... (N. E., Japan, *a.* 1882, *m.* 1885, *Elmer*)  
 Betow, Emma J., M.D. .... (Cin., China, *a.* 1904)  
 Betz, Blanche. .... (N. W., Mexico, *a.* 1907)  
 Biehl, Elizabeth M. .... (Phila., India, *a.* 1911)  
 Bills, Grace Ida. .... (N. W., India, *a.* 1906, *m.* 1909, *Schutz*)  
 Bing, Anna V. .... (Cin., Japan, *a.* 1888, *R.* 1912)  
 Bishop, Francene L. .... (Pac., India, *a.* 1916, *m.* 1918, *Wood*)  
 Black, Lillian A. .... (Phila., India, *a.* 1888, *R.* 1889)  
 Blackburn, Kate E. .... (N. W., Bulgaria, *a.* 1892)  
 Blackmar, Louisa. .... (Top., India, *a.* 1872, *m.* 1902, *Gilder*)  
 Blackmore, Sophia. .... (Minn., Malaysia, *a.* 1887)  
 Blackstock, Anna. .... (Balt., India, *a.* 1913)  
 Blackstock, Constance E. .... (Phila., India, *a.* 1914)  
 Blackstock, Ella. .... (Minn., Japan, *a.* 1889, *d.* 1916)  
 Blackstock, Isabella T. .... (Phila., India, *a.* 1905, *m.* 1913, *Beardsley*)  
 Blair, Blanche R. .... (Des M., Korea, *a.* 1914)  
 Blair, Katherine A. .... (Cin., India, *a.* 1888)  
 Blakely, Mildred M. .... (Top., Philippine Islands, *a.* 1913)  
 Blasdell, Jennie A. .... (Cin., India, *a.* 1917)  
 Bobenhouse, Laura G. .... (Des M., India, *a.* 1897)  
 Boddy, Estie T. .... (Des M., China, *a.* 1907)  
 Boddy, Grace. .... (Top., India, *a.* 1912)  
 Bodley, Ellison W. .... (Pac., Japan, *a.* 1915)  
 Boggess, Edith E. .... (N. W., India, *a.* 1915)  
 Boggs, Lucinda. .... (N. W., China, *a.* 1910, *R.* 1913)  
 Bohannon, Ida. .... (N. W., Mexico, *a.* 1900, *R.* 1908)  
 Bolton, Mary Lee. .... (Minn., France, *a.* 1918†)  
 Bonafield, Julia. .... (Cin., China, *a.* 1888)  
 Bording, Maren P. .... (N. W., Philippine Islands, *a.* 1916)  
 Borg, Jennie. .... (Top., China, *a.* 1907, *m.* 1915, *Lawrence*)  
 Boss, Harriet. .... (N. W., India, *a.* 1897, *dis.* 1898)  
 Bowen, Mary E. .... (N. E., So. America, *a.* 1888, *m.* 1898, *Brown*)  
 Bowne, Ida May. .... (N. Y., Italy, *a.* 1897, *m.* 1903, *Manfre*)  
 Boyce, Florence. .... (Phila., India, *a.* 1914)  
 Bragg, Jessie A. .... (Top., India, *a.* 1914)  
 Brethorst, Alice B. .... (Minn., China, *a.* 1906)  
 Brethorst, Helen. .... (Minn., India, *a.* 1915)  
 Brethorst, S. Marie. .... (Minn., China, *a.* 1913)  
 Brewer, Edna C. .... (N. W., India, *a.* 1913)  
 Bridenbaugh, Jennie B. .... (Des M., China, *a.* 1911)  
 Bridgewater, Gertrude M. .... (Des M., China, *a.* 1914)  
 Britt, Edythe M. .... (N. Y., India, *a.* 1914, *m.* 1918, *Fellows*)  
 Broadbooks, Edith. .... (N. W., India, *a.* 1912, *m.* 1914, *King*)  
 Brooks, Jessie. .... (N. Y., Malaysia, *a.* 1907)  
 Brouse, Louise T. .... (N. W., India, *a.* 1899, *m.* 1905, *Cook*)  
 Brown, Anna M. .... (N. W., India, *a.* 1917†)  
 Brown, Cora M. .... (Top., China, *a.* 1910)  
 Brown, Maria. .... (N. E., China, *a.* 1871, *m.* 1874, *Davis*)  
 Brown, Zula F. .... (Pac., China, *a.* 1911)

Brownlee, Charlotte.....(Cin., Korea, *a.* 1913)  
 Bryan, Mary E., M.D.....(N. Y., India, *a.* 1891, *R.* 1897)  
 Buck, Lois M.....(Cin., India, *a.* 1904, *d.* 1907\*)  
 Budden, Annie M.....(N. Y., India, *a.* 1880\*)  
 Bullis, Edith M.....(N. W., Japan, *a.* 1905, *r.*)  
 Bulow, Agnes.....(Minn., India, *a.* 1913, *d.* 1914)  
 Bunce, Thirza E.....(N. W., Malaysia, *a.* 1908)  
 Burman, Matilda C.....(N. W., India, *a.* 1898, *dis.* 1903)  
 Burmeister, Elsie K.....(Des M., India, *a.* 1914)  
 Burt, Edith.....(N. W., Italy, *a.* 1906, *R.* 1913\*)  
 Bushnell, Kate C., M.D.....(N. W., China, *a.* 1879, *R.* 1882)  
 Butcher, Annie.....(N. Y., India, *a.* 1894, *m.* 1896, *Hewes*)  
 Calkins, Ethel M.....(Top., India, *a.* 1915)  
 Campbell, Letitia A.....(N. E., China, *a.* 1875, *m.* 1878, *Coleman*, *d.* 1878)  
 Carey, Mary F.....(Phila., India, *a.* 1876, *m.* 1880, *Davis*)  
 Caris, Clara A.....(Cin., China, *a.* 1914)  
 Carleton, Mary E., M.D.....(N. Y., China, *a.* 1887)  
 Carncross, Flora M.....(N. W., China, *a.* 1908)  
 Carr, Rachel C.....(N. W., India, *a.* 1909)  
 Carroll, Mary E.....(N. W., India, *a.* 1888, *d.* 1897)  
 Carson, Anna.....(N. W., Philippine Islands, *a.* 1913)  
 Cartwright, Ida May.....(Cin., India, *a.* 1903, *d.* 1904)  
 Carver, Margaret B.....(Cin., India, *a.* 1898, *m.*, *Ernsberger*)  
 Castle, Belle.....(N. W., China, *a.* 1915)  
 Chaffin, Anna B.....(Des M., Korea, *a.* 1917)  
 Chalmers, Eleanor M.....(N. E., India, *a.* 1916)  
 Chapin, Jennie M.....(N. E., South America, *a.* 1874, *R.* 1890)  
 Chapman, Irene.....(Minn., India, *a.* 1917†)  
 Chappell, Mary H.....(Cin., Japan, *a.* 1912)  
 Charles, Bertha.....(Cin., Philippine Islands, *a.* 1912)  
 Charter, Mabel.....(Top., India, *a.* 1913, *d.* 1917)  
 Chase, Laura.....(N. E., Japan, *a.* 1915†)  
 Cheney, Alice.....(Des M., Japan, *a.* 1914)  
 Cheney, Monona L.....(N. W., China, *a.* 1918)  
 Chilson, Elma M.....(Top., India, *a.* 1911)  
 Chisholm, Emma Mae.....(Balt., China, *a.* 1904, *m.* 1906, *Brown*)  
 Christensen, Christine.....(N. Y., India, *a.* 1894, *m.* 1896, *Ashe*)  
 Christenson, Lydia D.....(Des M., India, *a.* 1913)  
 Christiancy, Mary M., M.D.....(N. E., India, *a.* 1884, *R.* 1891)  
 Church, Marie E.....(Col. R., Korea, *a.* 1915)  
 Clancy, M. Adelaide.....(Pac., India, *a.* 1909)  
 Clark, Elsie G.....(Balt., China, *a.* 1912)  
 Clark, Grace.....(Col. R., Africa, *a.* 1911)  
 Clark, Jessie E.....(N. W., India, *a.* 1918)  
 Clemens, Mrs. E. J.....(N. W., South America, *a.* 1879, *R.* 1884)  
 Cliff, Minnie B.....(N. W., Malaysia, *a.* 1913)  
 Clinton, E. Lahuna.....(Des M., India, *a.* 1910)  
 Clippinger, Frances.....(Top., India, *a.* 1904, *r.* 1905, *d.* 1918)  
 Cochran, Ruth E.....(N. W., India, *a.* 1912)  
 Cody, Mary A.....(Cin., Japan, *a.* 1905)  
 Coffin, Sophia J.....(N. Y., Africa, *a.* 1906, *r.* 1914)  
 Collier, Clara J.....(N. E., China, *a.* 1895)  
 Collins, Susan.....(Pac., Africa, *a.* 1901)  
 Collins, Ruth H.....(Des M., India, *a.* 1894, *m.* 1899, *Thoburn*)  
 Combs, Lucinda, M.D.....(Phila., China, *a.* 1873, *m.* 1878, *Strittmater*)  
 Conner, Lottie M.....(N. W., China, *a.* 1912, *m.* 1916, *Irvine*)  
 Conner, Olive V.....(Pac., India, *a.* 1911, *d.* 1912)  
 Cook, Celinda.....(Phila., Mexico, *a.* 1903, *R.* 1907)  
 Cook, Rosalie.....(Phila., Mexico, *a.* 1903, *R.* 1907)

Copley, Ruth Elizabeth . . . . . (Top., Philippine Islands, *a.* 1918)  
 Corey, Katherine, M.D. . . . . (N. W., , *a.* 1884, *m.* 1888, *Ford*)  
 Couch, Helen . . . . . (Phila., Japan, *a.* 1916)  
 Crabtree, Margaret M. . . . . (Cin., Philippine Islands, *a.* 1905)  
 Craig, Frances . . . . . (N. W., India, *a.* 1892, *m.* 1902, *Smith*)  
 Crane, Edith M. . . . . (N. W., China, *a.* 1904)  
 Craven, Norma . . . . . (N. W., Malaysia, *a.* 1917)  
 Crawford, Mabel L. . . . . (Des M., Philippine Islands, *a.* 1907, *m.* 1909,  
     *Bowers*)  
 Creek, Bertha M. . . . . (N. W., China, *a.* 1905)  
 Crook, Winnie M. . . . . (N. E., China, *a.* 1916)  
 Crooks, Grace A. . . . . (N. W., China, *a.* 1904, *m.* 1912, *Wetzeon*)  
 Cross, Cilicia . . . . . (Minn., Africa, *a.* 1913)  
 Crosthwaite, Isabella . . . . . (N. Y., , *a.* 1892, *dis.* 1893)  
 Croucher, Miranda . . . . . (N. E., China, *a.* 1895, *m.* 1903, *Packard*)  
 Crouse, Margaret D. . . . . (Phila., India, *a.* 1906)  
 Crouse, Sara E. D. . . . . (Phila., India, *a.* 1913)  
 Crowell, Bessie F. . . . . (N. E., India, *a.* 1905, *r.* 1912)  
 Curtice, Lois K. . . . . (N. E., Japan, *a.* 1914)  
 Curts, Kate O. . . . . (N. Y., India, *a.* 1895, *d.* 1908)  
 Cushman, Clara M. . . . . (N. E., China, *a.* 1878–1909)  
 Cutler, Mary M., M.D. . . . . (N. Y., Korea, *a.* 1892)  
 Daily, Rebecca . . . . . (N. W., India, *a.* 1890, *R.* 1897)  
 Dalrymple, Marion E. . . . . (N. E., India, *a.* 1918)  
 Danforth, Mary A. . . . . (N. E., Japan, *a.* 1888, *R.* 1893, *d.* 1911)  
 Daniel, Nell M. . . . . (Des M., Japan, *a.* 1897)  
 Danner, Ruth M. . . . . (N. E., China, *a.* 1917)  
 Dart, Jennie M., M.D. . . . . (N. W., India, *a.* 1895, *m.* 1898, *Dease*)  
 Davis, Mrs. Anna L. . . . . (N. W., China, *a.* 1892, *d.* 1904)  
 Davis, Dora . . . . . (N. W., Bulgaria, *a.* 1900)  
 Davis, Grace . . . . . (Cin., India, *a.* 1908)  
 Davis, Joan . . . . . (Des M., India, *a.* 1902)  
 Davison, Mabel . . . . . (N. Y., Japan, *a.* 1902, *m.* 1907, *Smart\**)  
 Day, Georgia E. . . . . (Des M., China, *a.* 1910, *m.* 1914, *Robertson*)  
 Day, Martha E. . . . . (Des M., India, *a.* 1888, *m.* 1895, *Abbott*)  
 Dean, Flora J. . . . . (Minn., Malaysia, *a.* 1917)  
 Dease, Margaret . . . . . (Balt., India, *a.* 1914)  
 Deaver, Ida C. . . . . (Phila., China, *a.* 1896, *m.* 1897)  
 Deavitt, LaDona . . . . . (N. Y., China, *a.* 1903, *m.* 1907, *Rosenberg*)  
 Decker, Helen M. . . . . (N. W., China, *a.* 1899, *m.*, *Beech*)  
 Decker, Marguerite M. . . . . (Pac., Philippine Islands, *a.* 1905)  
 DeLine, Sarah M. . . . . (N. W., India, *a.* 1884, *R.* 1895)  
 DeMott, Mary . . . . . (Des M., Japan, *a.* 1891, *m.* 1892, *Doering*)  
 Denning, Lou B. . . . . (N. W., So. America, *a.* 1873, *R.* 1890, *d.* 1910)  
 Dennis, Viola Belle . . . . . (Cin., India, *a.* 1918)  
 Desjardins, Helen . . . . . (N. W., China, *a.* 1918)  
 DeVine, Esther J. . . . . (Cin., India, *a.* 1882, *m.* 1891, *Williams*)  
 Deyoe, Ella M. . . . . (Col. R., China, *a.* 1910, *r.* 1917)  
 Dickerson, Augusta . . . . . (Phila., Japan, *a.* 1888)  
 Dickinson, Emma E. . . . . (N. Y., Japan, *a.* 1897)  
 Diem, Lydia . . . . . (N. W., Bulgaria, *a.* 1893, *m.* 1911, *Wenzel, d.*)  
 Dillenbeck, Nora M. . . . . (N. Y., China, *a.* 1913)  
 Dillingham, Grace L. . . . . (Pac., Korea, *a.* 1911)  
 Donahue, Julia M., M.D. . . . . (Cin., China, *a.* 1893, *R.* 1897)  
 Dosch, Laura . . . . . (Cin., India, *a.* 1909, *d.* 1912)  
 Downey, Clara A. . . . . (N. Y., India, *a.* 1884, *d.* 1896)  
 Draper, Frances L., M.D. . . . . (N. W., China, *a.* 1906, *d.* 1911)  
 Draper, Winifred F. . . . . (N. Y., Japan, *a.* 1911)  
 Dreibelbies, Caroline . . . . . (N. Y., China, *a.* 1899, *R.* 1906)  
 Dreisbach, Gertrude I. . . . . (Top., Philippine Islands, *a.* 1906, *m.* 1912,  
     *Baldwin*)

Drummer, Martha A.	(Pac., Africa, <i>a.</i> 1906)
Dudley, Hannah	( <i>          </i> , India, <i>a.</i> 1890, <i>R.</i> 1891)
Dudley, Rosa E.	(Col. R., Philippine Islands, <i>a.</i> 1907)
Dunmore, Effa M.	(Phil., Mexico, <i>a.</i> 1891)
Dutton, Mrs. May L.	(Cin., India, <i>a.</i> 1911, <i>R.</i> 1914)
Dyer, Addie C.	(Cin., Mexico, <i>a.</i> 1917†)
Dyer, Clara Pearl	(N. E., China, <i>a.</i> 1907)
Easton, Celesta	(Pac., India, <i>a.</i> 1894–1906)
Easton, S. A.	(Cin., India, <i>a.</i> 1878, <i>d.</i> 1915 <i>s.</i> )
Eaton, Mary Jane	(Cin., Italy, <i>a.</i> 1918)
Eddy, Mrs. S. W.	(Cin., India, <i>a.</i> 1902)
Edmonds, Agnes M., M.D.	(Des M., China, <i>a.</i> 1901)
Edmunds, Margaret J.	(Cin., Korea, <i>a.</i> 1902, <i>m.</i> 1908, <i>Harrison</i> )
Ehly, Emma L.	(N. W., China, <i>a.</i> 1912)
Eichenberger, Emma	(N. W., China, <i>a.</i> 1910)
Ekey, Mary E.	(Cin., India, <i>a.</i> 1911)
Elicker, Anna R.	(Des M., India, <i>a.</i> 1894, <i>m.</i> 1912, <i>Guse</i> )
Elliott, Bernice E.	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1914)
Elliott, Margaret	(Phil., Mexico, <i>a.</i> 1879, <i>m.</i> 1883, <i>Wilson</i> )
Elliott, Martelle	(N. Y., India, <i>a.</i> 1897, <i>m.</i> 1904, <i>Davis</i> )
Elliott, Mary E.	(N. Y., India, <i>a.</i> 1885, <i>m.</i> 1886, <i>Stephens</i> , <i>d.</i> 1893)
Elliott, Mary J.	(Cin., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1886, <i>R.</i> 1890)
Ellis, Ida	(N. W., Malaysia, <i>a.</i> 1900, <i>R.</i> 1908)
Ellison, Grace F.	(Top., China, <i>a.</i> 1912)
Emery, Phoebe E.	(Top., India, <i>a.</i> 1916)
English, Fannie M.	(N. Y., India, <i>a.</i> 1884, <i>d.</i> 1913)
Eno, Enola	(Des M., India, <i>a.</i> 1915)
Erbst, Wilhelmina	(Minn., Philippine Islands, <i>a.</i> 1909)
Ericson, Judith	(Top., India, <i>a.</i> 1906)
Ernsberger, Emma, M.D.	(Cin., Korea, <i>a.</i> 1899, <i>R.</i> )
Ernsberger, I., M.D.	(Cin., <i>          </i> , <i>a.</i> 1888, <i>R.</i> 1900)
Estey, Ethel M.	(N. Y., Korea, <i>a.</i> 1900)
Evans, Alice A.	(Des M., India, <i>a.</i> 1895)
Evans, Mary A.	(N. E., Philippine Islands, <i>a.</i> 1913)
Everding, Emma J.	(Balt., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1883, <i>d.</i> 1892)
Ewers, Harriet C.	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i> 1900, <i>Lyons</i> )
Fales, Cora	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1918)
Farmer, Ida A.	(N. Y., India, <i>a.</i> 1917)
Fearon, Dora C.	(Cin., China, <i>a.</i> 1912)
Fearon, Josephine L.	(Cin., China, <i>a.</i> 1911, <i>m.</i> 1914, <i>Winans</i> )
Fenderich, Norma H.	(Phil., India, <i>a.</i> 1903, <i>R.</i> 1914)
Ferris, Emma E.	(Col. R., India, <i>a.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i> 1897, <i>Shellabear</i> )
Ferris, Phoebe, A., M.D.	(Col. R., India, <i>a.</i> 1917)
Field, Nellie H.	(N. E., Mexico, <i>a.</i> 1887, <i>R.</i> 1888)
Field, Ruth	(Col. R., India, <i>s.</i> 1917)
Files, Estelle M.	(N. Y., India, <i>a.</i> 1888, <i>R.</i> 1916)
Filley, Georgia A., M.D.	(N. W., China, <i>a.</i> 1913)
Finch, Harriet	(N. E., India, <i>a.</i> 1911)
Fincham, Ella E.	(N. W., Bulgaria, <i>a.</i> 1887, <i>R.</i> 1893)
Finlay, L. Alice	(Cin., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1905)
Finton, Iva M.	(Phil., Mexico, <i>a.</i> 1917s†)
Fisher, Elizabeth	(Balt., China, <i>a.</i> 1884, <i>m.</i> 1888, <i>Brewster</i> )
Fisher, Fannie F.	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1895)
Fisher, Mrs. Mabel G.	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1917)
FitzGerald, Jessie B.	(Des M., India, <i>a.</i> 1918)
Fonda, Edith L.	(N. W., China, <i>a.</i> 1908, <i>m.</i> 1911, <i>Cole</i> )
Forbes, Ella R.	(N. W., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1890, <i>m.</i> 1894, <i>Phillips</i> )
Foreman, Elizabeth J.	(Balt., China, <i>a.</i> 1917)
Forster, Miriam	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1898, <i>m.</i> )
Forsyth, Estella M.	(N. Y., India, <i>a.</i> 1907)

Foster, Carrie . . . . . (Des M., India, *a.* 1902, *R.*)  
 Foster, Mary Eva . . . . . (Col. R., India, *a.* 1893, *R.* 1895)  
 Fox, Eulalia E. . . . . (N. W., China, *a.* 1913)  
 Frantz, Ida F. . . . . (Cin., China, *a.* 1914)  
 Frazey, Laura . . . . . (Top., China, *a.* 1908)  
 Fredericks, Anna Edith . . . . . (N. Y., China, *a.* 1915)  
 French, Anna S. . . . . (N. E., Japan, *a.* 1889, *m.* 1895, *Freyer*)  
 Fretts, Millicent . . . . . (Phil., Japan, *a.* 1911, *r.* 1917)  
 Frey, Cecelia M. . . . . (Cin., China, *a.* 1891, *R.* 1894)  
 Frey, Lulu E. . . . . (Cin., Korea, *a.* 1893)  
 Fry, Edna E. . . . . (Phil., Mexico, *a.* 1916†)  
 Fuller, Delia A. . . . . (Top., India, *a.* 1886, *d.* 1901)  
 Gabrielson, Winnie M. . . . . (Top., India, *a.* 1908)  
 Galbreath, Elizabeth . . . . . (Cin., India, *a.* 1906, *m.* 1907)  
 Gallimore, Anna . . . . . (Balt., India, *a.* 1887, *R.* 1903)  
 Galloway, Helen R. . . . . (Des M., China, *a.* 1894)  
 Gardner, Minnie . . . . . (Top., Japan, *a.* 1908, *m.* . . . . . , *Foster*)  
 Gaylord, Edith F. . . . . (Des M., China, *a.* 1913)  
 Geiser, Helen M. . . . . (Minn., South America, *a.* 1910, *m.* 1913, *Mallough*)  
 Gelvin, Vernice . . . . . (Phil., Mexico, *a.* 1916†)  
 Gheer, Jean M. . . . . (N. Y., Japan, *a.* 1879, *d.* 1910)  
 Gibson, Eugenia . . . . . (N. Y., India, *a.* 1878, *m.* 1882, *Mitchell*)  
 Gilchrist, Ella, M.D. . . . . (N. W., China, *a.* 1881, *d.* 1884)  
 Gill, Mrs. May W. . . . . (N. W., India, *a.* 1884-1917, *m.* 1910)  
 Gilliland, Helen C. . . . . (Pac., South America, *a.* 1918\*)  
 Gilman, Gertrude . . . . . (N. E., China, *a.* 1896)  
 Gimson, Esther, M.D. . . . . (N. W., India, *a.* 1905)  
 Gladden, Dora B. . . . . (Minn., Mexico, *a.* 1910)  
 Glassburner, Mamie F. . . . . (Des M., China, *a.* 1904)  
 Glenk, Marguerite E. . . . . (N. Y., China, *a.* 1898, *m.* 1905, *Burley*)  
 Gloss, Anna D., M.D. . . . . (N. W., China, *a.* 1885)  
 Glover, Ella E. . . . . (N. E., China, *a.* 1892)  
 Godfrey, Annie Louise . . . . . (Col. R., India, *a.* 1912)  
 Goetz, Adeline . . . . . (Minn., China, *a.* 1900, *m.* 1901, *Guthrie*)  
 Golisch, Anna Lula . . . . . (Des M., China, *a.* 1908)  
 Goodall, Annie . . . . . (Des M., India, *a.* 1911)  
 Goodenough, Julia E. . . . . (N. E., South America, *a.* 1881, *m.* 1886, *Hudson*)  
 Goodin, Elizabeth S. . . . . (Des M., South America, *a.* 1895, *R.* 1899)  
 Goodwin, Lora . . . . . (N. W., Japan, *a.* 1915)  
 Goucher, Elizabeth . . . . . (Balt., China, *a.* 1913)  
 Graf, Hedwig . . . . . (Cin., Africa, *a.* 1909, *r.*)  
 Grandstrand, Pauline . . . . . (Minn., India, *a.* 1905)  
 Gray, Frances . . . . . (N. Y., China, *a.* 1912)  
 Greene, Lily Dexter . . . . . (N. W., India, *a.* 1894)  
 Greene, Lucilla H., M.D. . . . . (N. E., India, *a.* 1876, *m.* *Cheney*, *d.* 1878)  
 Greene, Nellie R. . . . . (N. E., China, *a.* 1886, *R.* 1890)  
 Greer, Lillian P. . . . . (Top., China, *a.* 1917)  
 Gregg, Eva A. . . . . (N. W., China, *a.* 1912)  
 Gregg, Mary E. . . . . (Des M., India, *a.* 1899, *m.* 1912, *Wilson*, *s.*)  
 Griffin, Martha A. . . . . (N. W., India, *a.* 1912)  
 Griffiths, Mary B. . . . . (Des M., Japan, *a.* 1888, *R.* 1916)  
 Grove, Mrs. H. L. R. . . . . (N. W., India, *a.* 1905, *R.* 1912 *s.*)  
 Gruenwald, Cornelia H. A. . . . . (Des M., India, *a.* 1912)  
 Guelphi, Cecilia . . . . . (N. W., South America, *a.* 1878, *d.* 1886)  
 Guthafel, Minerva L. . . . . (Phil., Korea, *a.* 1903, *R.* 1912)  
 Hadden, G. Evelyn . . . . . (Pac., India, *a.* 1913)  
 Haenig, Hulda A. . . . . (N. W., Korea, *a.* 1910)  
 Hale, Lillian G. . . . . (N. E., China, *a.* 1888, *m.* 1894, *Scott-Welday*)

Halfpenny, M. Lillian.....(Pac., China, *a.* 1914)  
 Hall, E. Baylie.....(Pac., China, *a.* 1913, *m.* 1915, *Sceats*)  
 Hall, Emma M.....(N. Y., Italy, *a.* 1885, *R.* 1900)  
 Hall, Mrs. Rosetta Sherwood,  
     M.D.....(N. Y., Korea, *a.* 1890-1897, *m*)  
 Hallman, Sarah B.....(Balt., Korea, *a.* 1907, *m.* 1912, *Beck*)  
 Halverstadt, Hattie J.....(Top., China, *a.* 1918)  
 Hamisfar, Florence N., M.D.....(N. W., Japan, *a.* 1883 *dis.* 1886.)  
 Hammond, Rebecca J.....(Cin., South America, *a.* 1892, *R.* 1899)  
 Hampton, Mary S.....(N. Y., Japan, *a.* 1881, *R.* 1917)  
 Haney, Ida C.....(N. E., India, *a.* 1912)  
 Hardie, Eva M.....(Cin., India, *a.* 1895)  
 Harmon, Grace.....(N. W., Korea, *a.* 1911, *m.* 1914, *McCary*)  
 Harper, Florence O.....(Balt., Mexico, *a.* 1918†)  
 Harrington, Susan.....(Col. R., China, *a.* 1892, *m.* 1893, *Causland*)  
 Harrington, Sylvia Rhoda.....(N. E., Korea, *a.* 1918)  
 Harris, Lillian, M.D.....(Cin., Korea, *a.* 1897, *d.* 1902)  
 Harris, Mary W.....(Cin., Korea, *a.* 1891, *m.* 1894, *Folwell*)  
 Harris, Nellie M.....(Cin., India, *a.* 1893, *R.* 1895)  
 Hart, Mary Ames.....(Pac., India, *a.* 1904, *m.* 1908, *Briggs*)  
 Hartford, Mabel C.....(N. E., China, *a.* 1887)  
 Hartung, Lois Joy.....(Pac., South America, *a.* 1911)  
 Harvey, Emily L.....(N. E., India, *a.* 1884)  
 Hastings, Mary.....(N. Y., Mexico, *a.* 1874, *d.* 1898)  
 Hatch, Ella.....(Des M., South America, *a.* 1915)  
 Hatfield, Lena, M.D.....(N. W., China, *a.* 1907)  
 Hatfield, Mrs. Sarah M.....(Pac., South America, *a.* 1918†)  
 Haynes, Emily Irene.....(N. Y., Korea, *a.* 1906)  
 Heafer, Louise.....(Phil., India, *a.* 1891, *R.* 1907)  
 Heath, Frances J., M.D.....(N. Y., China, *a.* 1913)  
 Heaton, Carrie A.....(N. W., Japan, *a.* 1893)  
 Hebinger, Josephine.....(N. W., India, *a.* 1892, *m.* 1894, *Snuggs*)  
 Hedrick, M. C.....(N. Y., India, *a.* 1884, *m.* 1890, *Miles*)  
 Hefty, Lura M.....(Col. R., China, *a.* 1909)  
 Hemingway, Edith A.....(N. E., India, *a.* 1898, *r.* 1909)  
 Henkle, W. Nainette.....(Des M., India, *a.* 1901, *R.* 1912)  
 Henry, Mary.....(Top., India, *a.* 1904, *dis.* 1906)  
 Henschen, A. Lillian.....(Pac., India, *a.* 1914, *m.* 1917, *Hollister*)  
 Hess, Margaret I.....(Cin., Korea, *a.* 1913)  
 Hess, Stella A.....(Cin., Africa, *a.* 1914)  
 Hewett, Ella J.....(Phil., Japan, *a.* 1884)  
 Hewett, Lizzie.....(N. W., South America, *a.* 1886, *R.* 1914)  
 Hewitt, Helen M.....(N. W., Mexico, *a.* 1904)  
 Higgins, Susan B.....(N. E., Japan, *a.* 1878, *d.* 1879)  
 Highbaugh, Irma.....(Top., China, *a.* 1917)  
 Hill, Katharine Ledyard.....(Phil., India, *a.* 1905, *R.*)  
 Hillman, Amanda, M.D.....(N. W., Korea, *a.* 1911, *r.* 1914 s)  
 Hillman, Mary R.....(Cin., Korea, *a.* 1900)  
 Hilts, Abigail M.....(N. Y., South America, *a.* 1911, *r.* 1915)  
 Hilts, Carrie A.....(N. Y., South America, *a.* 1911)  
 Hitch, Alice E.....(N. W., Japan, *a.* 1918)  
 Hitchcock, Frances H.....(Des M., China, *a.* 1905, *m.* 1908, *Ricker*, *d.*)  
 Hoag, Lucy, M.D.....(N. Y., China, *a.* 1872, *d.* 1909)  
 Haoth, Ruth.....(Top., India, *a.* 1916)  
 Hobart, Elizabeth.....(N. W., China, *a.* 1915\*)  
 Hobart, Louise.....(N. W., China, *a.* 1912\*)  
 Hodge, Emma, M.D.....(Phil., India, *a.* 1895, *m.* 1899, *Worrall*)  
 Hoffman, Carlotta E.....(N. W., India, *a.* 1906)  
 Hoge, Elizabeth.....(Cin., India, *a.* 1892)  
 Holbrook, Ella M.....(Pac., Japan, *a.* 1900, *R.*)

Holbrook, Mary J. .... (Cin., Japan, *a.*1878, *m.*1890, *Chappell*, *d.* 1912)

Holland, Mrs. Alma H. .... (Des M., India, *a.*1904)

Holland, Ary J. .... (Top., Malaysia, *a.*1905)

Holland, Harriet A. .... (N. W., India, *a.*1906, *m.*1909, *Milholland*)

Hollister, Alice E. .... (N. W., India, *a.*1909, *m.*1913)

Hollister, Grace. .... (Cin., Mexico, *a.*1905)

Holman, Charlotte T. .... (Pac., India, *a.*1900)

Holman, Sarah C. .... (Minn., India, *a.*1914)

Holmberg, Hilda. .... (Minn., Malaysia, *a.*1913)

Holmes, Ada. .... (Col. R., India, *a.*1905)

Holmes, Lillian L. .... (N. Y., China, *a.*1911)

Honsinger, Welthy B. .... (N. Y., China, *a.*1906)

Hopkins, Rhoda Mae. .... (Col. R., Japan, *a.*1917)

Hosford, Ruby C. .... (Top., South America, *a.*1918)

Hostetter, Flossie M. .... (Cin., China, *a.*1913)

Householder, C. Ethel. .... (Top., China, *a.*1913)

Howard, Leonora, M.D. .... (N. W., China, *a.*1877, *m.*1884, *King*)

Howard, Meta, M.D. .... (N. W., Korea, *a.*1887, *R.*1890)

Howe, Delia A. .... (Phil., China, *a.*1879, *R.*1882)

Howe, Gertrude. .... (N. W., China, *a.*1872)

Howey, Harriet. .... (Cin., Japan, *a.*1916)

Hoy, Ellen I. .... (Cin., India, *a.*1881, *m.*1884, *Lawson*)

Hu, May L. .... (Des M., China, *a.*1904)

Hu King Eng., M.D. .... (Phil., China, *a.*1895)

Huelster, Luella. .... (Minn., China, *a.*1908, *m.*1912, *Bishop*)

Huffman, Loal E., M.D. .... (Cin., India, *a.*1911)

Hugoboom, Marion. .... (Phil., Mexico, *a.*1883, *m.*1884)

Hughes, Jennie V. .... (N. Y., China, *a.*1905)

Hughes, Mary A. .... (N. Y., India, *a.*1887, *R.*1890 *m.* *Ernsberger*, *d.*1899)

Hulbert, Jeanette. .... (Cin., Korea, *a.*1914)

Hunt, Ava F. .... (N. W., India, *a.*1910)

Hunt, Faith A. .... (Minn., China, *a.*1914)

Hunt, Maud Edna. .... (N. W., India, *a.*1918)

Hurlbut, Floy. .... (Top., China, *a.*1913)

Hyde, Flora A. .... (N. W., China, *a.*1912, *m.* *Dedrich*)

Hyde, Laura, M.D. .... (N. Y., India, *a.*1883, *m.*1886, *Foote*)

Hyde, Minnie Z. .... (N. W., South America, *a.*1888, *m.*1894, *Wilson*)

Hyde, Nettie M. .... (Des M., India, *a.*1897, *m.*1907, *Felt*)

Hyneman, Ruth. .... (Cin., India, *a.*1915)

Illingworth, Charlotte J. .... (Phil., India, *a.*1898)

Imhof, Louisa. .... (Top., Japan, *a.*1889)

Ingram, Helen. .... (Minn., India, *a.*1898, *r.*1913 *s.*)

Isham, Ida G. .... (Pac., India, *a.*1912)

Jackson, C. Ethel. .... (N. W., Malaysia, *a.*1902)

Jacobson, Alma. .... (Minn., India, *a.*1902, *m.*1904, *Keventer*)

James, Phebe. .... (Top., India, *a.*1906)

Jaquet, Myra A. .... (N. W., China, *a.*1909)

Jewell, Carrie I. .... (Cin., China, *a.*1884, *R.*1913)

Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M. .... (N. Y., China, *a.*1883)

Johannsen, Maria A. J. .... (Top., India, *a.*1915)

Johnson, Anna. .... (N. W., *a.*1894, *R.*)

Johnson, Eda Lydia, M.D. .... (Pac., China, *a.*1918)

Johnson, Ella. .... (Phil., China, *a.*1888, *m.*1893, *Kinneár*)

Johnson, Katherine M. .... (Balt., Mexico, *a.*1912)

Johnson, Lotta Foss. .... (N. E., Japan, *a.*1918)

Jones, Dorothy. .... (N. W., China, *a.*1903)

Jones, Edna. .... (Balt., China, *a.*1907)

Jones, Jennie D.	(Des M., China, a. 1911)
Jordan, Ella E.	(N. W., China, a. 1911)
Kahn, Ida, M.D.	(N. W., China, a. 1896)
Kaulbach, Anna L.	(N. Y., Japan, a. 1886, m. 1889, <i>Wilson</i> )
Keckman, Anna	(N. E., China, a. 1916, m. 1918, <i>Weigel</i> )
Keeler, Anna C.	(Cin., India, a. 1892, m. 1899, <i>Manson</i> )
Kelly, Luella	(Balt., India, a. 1880, <i>dis.</i> 1885)
Kemper, Harriet	(Des M., India, a. 1891, <i>R.</i> 1895)
Kennard, Olive E.	(Pac., India, a. 1914)
Kennedy, Mary E.	(Des M., India, a. 1891, m. 1894, <i>Core</i> )
Kerr, Harriet	(Phil., India, a. 1881, <i>d.</i> 1886)
Kesler, Mary G.	(Top., China, a. 1912)
Ketchum, Edith L.	(Des M., Japan, a. 1911)
Ketring, Mary, M.D.	(Cin., China, a. 1888-1905)
Kidwell, Lola M.	(Cin., Japan, a. 1894, <i>R.</i> 1918)
King, F. Grace	(Cin., India, a. 1916)
Kipp, Cora I., M.D.	(N. W., India, a. 1910)
Kipp, Julia I.	(N. W., India, a. 1906)
Kirkpatrick, Reba Agnes	(N. W., India, a. 1918)
Kissack, Sadie E.	(a. 1893, m. 1896, <i>McCartney</i> )
Kline, Blanche May	(Phil., India, a. 1917)
Knapp, Elsie L.	(N. W., China, a. 1912)
Knowles, Emma L.	(N. Y., India, a. 1881, <i>R.</i> 1917)
Knox, Emma M.	(N. W., China, a. 1906)
Koons, Sue L., M.D.	(Phil., China, a. 1904, <i>r.</i> 1910)
Kostrup, Bertha Alfrida	(N. W., Philippine Islands, a. 1916)
Krook, Mrs. Ruby L.	(N. W., Korea, a. 1913, <i>r.</i> )
Kurtz, Alice W.	(Phil., Mexico, a. 1902, <i>dis.</i> 1903)
Kyle, Theresa J.	(Phil., India, a. 1885, <i>R.</i> 1913)
Kyser, Kathryn B.	(N. Y., Mexico, a. 1911)
Lacy, Alice M.	(Cin., China, a. 1917*)
Lamb, Emma L.	(N. W., India, a. 1896, <i>dis.</i> 1901)
Landrum, Margaret D.	(N. W., India, a. 1909)
Larsson, Marie E.	(Top., China, a. 1911)
Latimer, Laura M.	(N. E., Mexico, a. 1884, <i>R.</i> 1888)
Lauck, Ada J.	(Des M., India, a. 1892)
Lauck, Sarah	(Phil., India, a. 1885, m. 1888, <i>Parson</i> )
Lawrence, Berdice	(N. W., China, a. 1917)
Lawrence, Mabel C.	(N. W., India, a. 1914)
Lawson, Anne E.	(Des M., India, a. 1885)
Lawson, Christina H.	(N. Y., India, a. 1892)
Lawson, Ellen	(Cin., India, a. 1917†*)
Laybourne, Ethel M., M.D.	(N. W., India, a. 1911)
Layton, M. E.	(Balt., India, a. 1878, <i>d.</i> 1892)
Lebeus, Martha	(Cin., China, a. 1897)
Lee, Elizabeth M.	(Phil., Japan, a. 1914)
Lee, Edna M.	(Top., Japan, a. 1913)
Lee, Irene E.	(N. E., Japan, a. 1894, m. 1901, <i>Ver Mehr</i> )
Lee, Mabel	(Minn., Japan, a. 1903)
Lee, Mary H.	(N. W., India, a. 1914, <i>r.</i> 1917)
Lefforge, Roxey	(N. W., China, a. 1918)
LeHuray, Eleanor	(N. Y., South America, a. 1884, <i>R.</i> 1913)
Leming, Sarah	(Cin., India, a. 1873, m. 1875, <i>Shepherd</i> )
Leonard, Ethel L., M.D.	(Pac., China, a. 1917†)
Lewis, Amy G.	(Balt., Japan, a. 1898, <i>R.</i> 1911)
Lewis, Ella A.	(Balt., Korea, a. 1891, <i>r.</i> 1904)
Lewis, Ida Belle	(Des M., China, a. 1910)
Lewis, Margaret D., M.D.	(N. W., India, a. 1901)
Liers, Josephine	(Des M., India, a. 1907)
Li Bi Cu, M.D.	(N. Y., China, a. 1905)

Lilly, May B. .... (Col. R., Malaysia, *a.* 1897 *R.* 1916)  
 Limberger, Anna R. .... (Phil., Mexico, *a.* 1890, *d.* 1910)  
 Linam, Alice. .... (N. Y., China, *a.* 1895)  
 Lindblad, Anna C. .... (N. E., China, *a.* 1908)  
 Livermore, Melva A. .... (Top., India, *a.* 1897)  
 Llewellyn, Alice A. .... (Phil., Italy, *a.* 1901 *s.*)  
 Logeman, Minnie. .... (N. W., India, *a.* 1905, *m.* 1910, *Linn*)  
 Loomis, Jean. .... (Pac., China, *a.* 1912)  
 Long, Hortense. .... (N. W., Japan, *a.* 1905, *m.* 1911, *Harrison\**)  
 Longstreet, Isabella D. .... (N. W., China, *a.* 1898, *m.* 1910, *Eystone*)  
 Loper, Ida Grace. .... (N. Y., India, *a.* 1898)  
 Lore, Julia A., M.D. .... (N. Y., India, *a.* 1874, *m.* 1876, *McGrew\**)  
 Lorenz, Frieda V. .... (Minn., China, *a.* 1904, *m.* 1910, *Spamer*)  
 Lossing, Mabel. .... (Des M., India, *a.* 1904, *m.* 1911, *Jones*)  
 Loucks, Blanche Helen. .... (N. W., China, *a.* 1917)  
 Lovejoy, Beryl H. .... (Top., South America, *a.* 1914)  
 Low, Nellie. .... (Cin., India, *a.* 1913)  
 Loy, Netella. .... (Top., South America, *a.* 1914)  
 Loyd, Mary DeF. .... (Phil., Mexico, *a.* 1884, *d.* 1902)  
 Lybarger, Lela. .... (Cin., China, *a.* 1909)  
 Lyon, Ellen M., M.D. .... (N. W., China, *a.* 1890)  
 Mabuce, Ethel L. .... (Des M., India, *a.* 1916)  
 Mace, Rose Alice. .... (Balt., China, *a.* 1911)  
 MacIntire, Frances W. .... (N. E., Japan, *a.* 1916)  
 Malvin, Elizabeth. .... (Cin., South America, *a.* 1914, *m.* 1918 *Coates*)  
 Manderson, Melissa, M.D. .... (N. W., China, *a.* 1907)  
 Mann, Mary. .... (N. W., China, *a.* 1911)  
 Manning, Ella. .... (Des M., China, *a.* 1899)  
 Mansell, Hester V. .... (Cin., India, *a.* 1884, *m.* 1889, *Monroe\**)  
 Marble, Elizabeth Dana. .... (Pac., India, *a.* 1904, *r.*)  
 Marker, Jessie B. .... (Cin., Korea, *a.* 1905)  
 Marks, Inez M. .... (Pac., China, *a.* 1916)  
 Marks, Lillian R. .... (Pac., India, *a.* 1894, *m.* 1903, *Kelley*)  
 Marriott, Jessie A. .... (N. E., China, *a.* 1901)  
 Marsh, Jessie L. .... (N. W., South America, *a.* 1906 *R.*)  
 Marsh, Mabel C. .... (Top., Malaysia, *a.* 1910)  
 Martin, Clara. .... (Minn., Malaysia, *a.* 1897)  
 Martin, Elizabeth E. .... (N. W., China, *a.* 1900, *R.* 1902)  
 Martin, Emma E., M.D. .... (N. W., China, *a.* 1900)  
 Marvin, Elizabeth. .... (Pac., China, *a.* 1915)  
 Maskell, Florence W. .... (Des M., India, *a.* 1898)  
 Mason, Florence Pearl. .... (Cin., China, *a.* 1917)  
 Mason, Inez D. .... (N. E., India, *a.* 1915)  
 Mason, Letitia, M.D. .... (N. W., China, *a.* 1874, *m.* 1876, *Quine*, *d.* 1903)  
 Masters, Luella, M.D. .... (N. W., China, *a.* 1892-1910, *R.* 1913)  
 Matheson, Margaret. .... (Phil., Japan, *a.* 1916†)  
 Maxey, Elizabeth. .... (N. Y., India, *a.* 1888)  
 Mayer, Lucile C. .... (N. Y., India, *a.* 1912)  
 McBurnie, Susan. .... (Phil., India, *a.* 1888, *m.* 1894, *Bond*)  
 McCartney, Blanche. .... (Top., India, *a.* 1916)  
 McClellan, Alice M. .... (Phil., India, *a.* 1915)  
 McClintock, Ethel L. .... (Pac., Mexico, *a.* 1918)  
 McClurg, Grace K. .... (Cin., China, *a.* 1912)  
 McDonnell, Clella E. .... (Minn., China, *a.* 1912, *m.* 1915, *Brown*)  
 McDowell, Jessie. .... (N. W., Japan, *a.* 1912, *r.*)  
 McDowell, Kate, M.D. .... (Phil., India, *a.* 1886, *R.* 1891)  
 McGregor, Katherine, M.D. .... (N. W., India, *a.* 1893, *m.* 1895, *Boomer*)  
 McHose, Lottie. .... (Cin., China, *a.* 1904, *R.*)  
 McKesson, Mary. .... (N. W., India, *a.* 1883, *m.* 1886, *Conkling*)

McKibben, Martha L.	(Des M., Mexico, <i>a.</i> 1900, <i>d.</i> 1900)
McKinley, Mary B.	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i> 1906, <i>Younglove</i> )
McKinney, Alice	(N. Y. and Phila., South America, <i>a.</i> 1907, <i>m.</i> 1912, <i>Stebbins</i> )
McKnight, Isabel	(Top., India, <i>a.</i> 1901)
McMillan, Carrie	(N. Y., India, <i>a.</i> 1871, <i>m.</i> 1872, <i>Buck</i> )
Means, Alice	(Cin., India, <i>a.</i> 1897)
Means, Mary	(Cin., India, <i>a.</i> 1896)
Meek, Grace Anna	(Minn., China, <i>a.</i> 1911, <i>dis.</i> 1915)
Meek, Mrs. Mary C.	(N. Y., Malaysia, <i>a.</i> 1899, <i>R.</i> 1906)
Mekkelson, Josephine	(Des M., Africa, <i>a.</i> 1900, <i>d.</i> 1902)
Mellinger, Roxie	(Cin., India, <i>a.</i> 1913)
Melton, Mary E.	(N. W., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1897, <i>d.</i> 1916)
Merrill, Clara E.	(N. W., China, <i>a.</i> 1896)
Merrow, Luella, M.D.	(N. W., China, <i>a.</i> 1917)
Meyer, Fannie E.	(Des M., China, <i>a.</i> 1894, <i>dis.</i> 1899)
Michener, Emma	(Phil., Africa, <i>a.</i> 1880, <i>d.</i> 1881)
Miller, Anna E.	(Des M., India, <i>a.</i> 1915)
Miller, Ethel	(Phil., Korea, <i>a.</i> 1917)
Miller, Etta	(Phil., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1917)
Miller, Iva M., M.D.	(Col. R., China, <i>a.</i> 1909)
Miller, Lulu A.	(N. Y., Korea, <i>a.</i> 1901)
Miller, Martha J.	(Des M., India, <i>a.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i> 1904, <i>Jones</i> )
Miller, Oriel	(Cin., India, <i>a.</i> 1886, <i>dis.</i> 1889)
Miller, Sara H.	(N. E., Korea, <i>a.</i> 1901, <i>R.</i> 1903)
Mills, Harriet M.	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1911, <i>m.</i> )
Mitchell, Emma L.	(N. Y., China, <i>a.</i> 1888, <i>R.</i> 1906)
Monelle, Nancy, M.D.	(N. Y., India, <i>a.</i> 1873, <i>m.</i> 1874, <i>Mansell</i> )
Montgomery, Urdell	(Top., India, <i>a.</i> 1902)
Moore, Alice M.	(N. E., Mexico, <i>a.</i> 1900, <i>r.</i> 1903)
Moore, Blanche	(Cin., India, <i>a.</i> 1914, <i>d.</i> 1917)
Moots, Mrs. Cornelia	(N. W., Philippine Islands, <i>a.</i> 1900 <i>R.</i> )
Morgan, Cora L.	(Top., India, <i>a.</i> 1904)
Morgan, Mabel	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1918)
Morgan, Margaret	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1910)
Morrow, Julia E.	(Col. R., India, <i>a.</i> 1913)
Moses, Mathilde R.	(Top., India, <i>a.</i> 1916)
Moyer, Jennie E.	(N. Y., India, <i>a.</i> 1899)
Mudge, Ada	(N. E., India, <i>a.</i> 1904, <i>R.</i> 1909*)
Muir, Winifred	(N. W., China, <i>a.</i> 1909, <i>r.</i> )
Mulliner, Clara	(N. Y., Mexico, <i>a.</i> 1878, <i>R.</i> 1883)
Munson, Kezia Ethel	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1918)
Myers, Miranda M.	(Pac., India, <i>a.</i> 1915†)
Naylor, Nell F.	(Top., India, <i>a.</i> 1912)
Neiger, Lillian	(N. W., Mexico, <i>a.</i> 1892, <i>R.</i> 1895)
Nelson, Caroline C.	(Top., India, <i>a.</i> 1906)
Nelson, Dora L.	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1910)
Nelson, Eva I.	(Minn., Malaysia, <i>a.</i> 1916)
Nelson, E. Lavinia	(Top., India, <i>a.</i> 1906)
Nelson, Lena	(Phil., China, <i>a.</i> 1911)
Nevitt, Jane Ellen	(Balt., China, <i>a.</i> 1912)
Newby, Alta	(Des M., China, <i>a.</i> 1905, <i>m.</i> 1912, <i>Webster</i> )
Newton, Marion	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1898 <i>m.</i> 1902)
Newton, Minnie E.	(N. Y., India, <i>a.</i> 1912)
Nicholls, Elizabeth W.	(N. Y., India, <i>a.</i> 1896)
Nichols, Florence L.	(N. E., India, <i>a.</i> 1894, <i>R.</i> 1909)
Nickerson, Florence	(Cin., India, <i>a.</i> 1880, <i>d.</i> 1887)
Nicholaisen, Martha C. W.	(Minn., China, <i>a.</i> 1900)
Norberg, Eugenia	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1907)
Northup, Alice M.	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1903, <i>m.</i> 1910, <i>Brooks*</i> )

Norton, Anna J., M.D.	(Cin., India, a. 1900, R. 1905)
Nourse, Emma D.	(N. W., Africa, a. 1909)
Nowlin, Mabel Ruth	(Des M., China, a. 1915)
Nunan, Nellie F., M.D.	(N. E., India, a. 1913, <i>dis.</i> 1916)
Odgers, Evaline A.	(N. W., Italy, a. 1900, R. 1908)
Ogborn, Kate L.	(Des M., China, a. 1891)
Ogden, Henrietta C.	(Cin., Mexico, a. 1876, R. 1889, <i>d.</i> 1899)
Oldroyd, Roxanna H.	(Top., India, a. 1909)
Olson, Della	(N. W., Malaysia, a. 1917)
Olson, Elizabeth	(Minn., Malaysia, a. 1915)
Olson, Mary E.	(Minn., Malaysia, a. 1903)
Oreutt, Hazel A.	(Cin., India, a. 1912)
Organ, Clara M.	(N. E., India, a. 1900, R. 1916)
Otto, Alice M.	(Des M., Japan, a. 1894, <i>m.</i> 1900, <i>Shelby</i> )
Overman, L. Belle	(N. W., Korea, a. 1917)
Paine, Josephine O.	(N. E., Korea, a. 1892, <i>d.</i> 1909)
Pak, Mrs. Esther K., M.D.	(Phil., Korea, a. 1900, <i>d.</i> 1910)
Pardoe, Mary E.	(Phil., Japan, a. 1888, <i>d.</i> 1892)
Parish, Rebecca J., M.D.	(N. W., Philippine Islands, a. 1906)
Parker, Theda A.	(N. Y., Mexico, a. 1889, R. 1894)
Parkes, Elizabeth	(Pac., Philippine Islands, a. 1903)
Parkinson, Phoebe A.	(Col. R., China, a. 1899, <i>m.</i> 1909, <i>Upper</i> )
Payne, Ella E.	(Phil., Mexico, a. 1904, R. 1910)
Payton, Lela E.	(Pac., Philippine Islands, a. 1916)
Peckham, Carrie S.	(N. W., Japan, a. 1915)
Peet, Azalia E.	(N. Y., Japan, a. 1916)
Penny, Winnogene C.	(Top., China, a. 1916)
Perkins, Fannie A.	(Des M., India, a. 1890)
Perrill, M. Louise	(Top., India, a. 1910)
Perrine, Florence	(N. W., India, a. 1888, <i>m.</i> 1894, <i>Mansell</i> )
Peters, Alice	(N. W., China, a. 1906, <i>d.</i> 1911)
Peters, Jessie I.	(N. W., India, a. 1903)
Peters, Mary	(N. W., China, a. 1894)
Peters, Sarah	(N. W., China, a. 1889)
Peterson, Ruth	(N. W., India, a. 1915 <sup>t</sup> )
Phelps, Frances E.	(Des M., Japan, a. 1889, <i>m.</i> 1915, <i>Tackaberry</i> )
Pider, Myrtle Z.	(Top., Japan, a. 1911)
Pierce, Nellie	(Phil., Korea, a. 1897, <i>m.</i> 1905, <i>Miller</i> )
Pierce, Thirza M.	(N. W., China, a. 1902, R. 1908)
Place, Pauline A.	(N. W., Japan, a. 1916)
Plimpton, Margaret	(N. E., Japan, a. 1916 <sup>t</sup> )
Plumb, Florence J.	(N. Y., China, a. 1900*)
Pond, Eleanor J., M.D.	(Balt., Philippine Islands, a. 1911, <i>r.</i> 1918)
Pool, Lydia S.	(Des M., India, a. 1903)
Poole, Carrie M.	(N. E., Japan, a. 1914, <i>m.</i> 1918, <i>Keedy</i> )
Porter, Anna D.	(Top., Italy, a. 1913)
Porter, Charlotte J.	(N. W., India, a. 1896, <i>m.</i> 1901)
Porter, Clara A.	(Top., India, a. 1912)
Porter, Eunice	(Top., India, a. 1913)
Porter, Mary Q.	(Des M., China, a. 1871, <i>m.</i> 1882, <i>Gamewell</i> , <i>d.</i> 1907)
Powell, Alice M.	(N. Y., China, a. 1906)
Pray, Susan, M.D.	(N. Y., China, a. 1886, R. 1887, <i>d.</i> 1903)
Preston, C. Grace	(N. Y., Japan, a. 1912, <i>r.</i> )
Priest, Mary A.	(N. Y., Japan, a. 1878, R. 1880)
Pugh, Ada	(Minn., Malaysia, a. 1906)
Pultz, Elizabeth M.	(N. Y., India, a. 1872, R. 1877, <i>d.</i> 1889)
Purdy, Caroline A.	(Phil., Mexico, a. 1895)
Pye, Olive F.	(N. Y., Korea, a. 1911)
Pyke, Edith	(N. W., China, a. 1916, <i>m.</i> *)
Pyke, Mildred	(N. W., China, a. 1912*)

Pyne, Rosa M. .... (Des M., India, *a.* 1902, *m.* 1906, *Berry*)  
*m., 1918, Hawthorne)*

Quinton, Fanne. .... (N. W., Africa, *a.* 1916)  
 Raabe, Rosa. .... (Des M., Korea, *a.* 1915)  
 Rahe, Cora L. .... (N. W., China, *a.* 1912)  
 Randall, S. Edith. .... (Top., India, *a.* 1911)  
 Rank, Minnie L. .... (Minn., Malaysia, *a.* 1906)  
 Rasmussen, Mrs. Helen E. .... (N. Y., Africa, *a.* 1900, *m.* 1905, *Springer*)  
 Reed, Mary. .... (Cin., India, *a.* 1884)  
 Reid, Jennie. .... (Phil., South America, *a.* 1913)  
 Reilly, Marnie B. .... (N. W., India, *a.* 1913, *m.* 1916, *Hill*)  
 Reiman, Frieda. .... (N. W., China, *a.* 1918)  
 Reuse, Mrs. Artele B. .... (Balt., Italy, *a.* 1918)  
 Rexrode, Sadie M. .... (Cin., Africa, *a.* 1917)  
 Rexroth, Elizabeth. .... (Cin., India, *a.* 1918)  
 Rexroth, Emma K. .... (Col. R., India, *a.* 1916)  
 Reynolds, Elsie M. .... (Des M., India, *a.* 1906)  
 Richards, Gertrude E. .... (Phil., India, *a.* 1917)  
 Richardson, Fannie. .... (Minn., Malaysia, *a.* 1918)  
 Richmond, Mary A. .... (Top., India, *a.* 1909)  
 Riechers, Bertha L. .... (Pac., China, *a.* 1915)  
 Rigby, Luella G. .... (Des M., India, *a.* 1900, *m.* 1909, *Jones*)  
 Rightmyer, Esther. .... (Cin., Korea, *a.* 1918)  
 Robbins, Emma E., M.D. .... (Top., China, *a.* 1911)  
 Robbins, Henrietta P. .... (N. Y., Korea, *a.* 1902)  
 Roberts, Elizabeth. .... (Minn., Korea, *a.* 1917)  
 Robinson, Alvina. .... (Des M., India, *a.* 1907)  
 Robinson, Faye H. .... (N. E., China, *a.* 1917)  
 Robinson, Flora L. .... (Minn., India, *a.* 1909\*)  
 Robinson, Helen M. .... (N. Y., India, *a.* 1902, *d.* 1917\*)  
 Robinson, Mary C. .... (N. W., China, *a.* 1884, *d.* 1906)  
 Robinson, Muriel E. .... (Cin., India, *a.* 1914\*)  
 Robinson, Ruth E. .... (Balt., India, *a.* 1900\*)  
 Rockey, Lois. .... (Cin., India, *a.* 1912\*)  
 Rodgers, Anna M. .... (Phil., Mexico, *a.* 1889, *m.* 1890, *Furness*.)  
 Ross, Elsie M. .... (Phil., India, *a.* 1909)  
 Rossiter, Henrietta B. .... (Des M., China, *a.* 1917)  
 Rothweiler, Louisa C. .... (Cin., Korea, *a.* 1887, *R.* 1899)  
 Rouse, Willma H. .... (Minn., China, *a.* 1893, *m.* 1905, *Keene*)  
 Roush, Hannah Elsie. .... (N. W., Africa, *a.* 1911)  
 Rowe, Phoebe. .... (N. W., India, *a.* 1881, *d.* 1898)  
 Rowley, Mary L. .... (N. W., China, *a.* 1899, *m.* 1904, *Wilson*)  
 Royer, Mary Ann. .... (N. W., China, *a.* 1913)  
 Rubright, Caroline B. .... (Phil., South America, *a.* 1913)  
 Ruddick, Elizabeth May. .... (N. E., India, *a.* 1901, *d.* 1915)  
 Rudisill, Mrs. T. F. .... (Top., Malaysia, *a.* 1918)  
 Ruggles, Ethel E. .... (Des M., India, *a.* 1916)  
 Rulofsen, G. M. .... (N. E., Japan, *a.* 1887, *m.* 1888, *Thompson*)  
 Russell, Elizabeth. .... (Cin., Japan, *a.* 1879)  
 Russell, M. Helen. .... (Pac., Japan, *a.* 1859-1907)  
 Ruth, E. Naomi. .... (N. W., Java, *a.* 1911)  
 Salmans, Edith. .... (Phil., Mexico, *a.* 1910, *r.*)  
 Salmon, Bessie C. .... (N. W., Korea, *a.* 1915)  
 Salmon, Lena L. .... (N. W., Philippine Islands, *a.* 1910, *m.* 1915  
*Carrothers*)  
 Samson, Carrie J. .... (Des M., India, *a.* 1899, *m.* 1903, *Sunder*)  
 Santee, Helen. .... (Phil., Japan, *a.* 1908, *R.* 1914)  
 Sauer, Clara. .... (N. W., China, *a.* 1915, *r.*)  
 Saxe, Agnes E. .... (N. Y., India, *a.* 1904, *R.* 1913, *d.* 1915)  
 Sayles, Florence. .... (Col. R., China, *a.* 1914)  
 Sharpff, Hanna. .... (N. W., Korea, *a.* 1910)

Schenek, Linna.....(N. W., Bulgaria, *a.* 1884, *R.* 1892, *d.*)  
 Schoonmaker, Dora.....(N. W., Japan, *a.* 1874, *m.* 1878, *Soper*)  
 Schreckengast, Joy R.....(Top., South America, *a.* 1917)  
 Schrooppel, Marguerite E.....(Des M., India, *a.* 1913)  
 Scott, Emma, M.D.....(Cin., India, *a.* 1896)  
 Scott, Frances A.....(Cin., India, *a.* 1889)  
 Seranton, Mrs. M. F.....(N. Y., Korea, *a.* 1885, *d.* 1909)  
 Search, Blanche T.....(Phil., China, *a.* 1914)  
 Sears, Anna B.....(Cin., China, *a.* 1880, *d.* 1895)  
 Secor, Valeria.....(Des M., India, *a.* 1909, *m.*, *Crandall*)  
 Seeck, Margaret.....(Top., China, *a.* 1917)  
 Seeds, Leonora H.....(Cin., Japan, *a.* 1890)  
 Seeds, Mabel K.....(N. W., Japan, *a.* 1902, *R.* 1914)  
 Seesholtz, Jessie.....(Phil., Mexico, *a.* †)  
 Seidlmann, Paula.....(Cin., China, *a.* 1908)  
 Sellers, Rue A.....(Cin., India, *a.* 1889 *s*)  
 Shafer, Olga P.....(Cin., Korea, *a.* 1910, *m.* 1914, *Lomprey*)  
 Shannon, Mary E.....(Top., India, *a.* 1909)  
 Sharp, Mrs. Alice J. Hammond.....(N. Y., Korea, *a.* 1900-1908, *m.* 1903)  
 Sharpe, Mary.....(Western *a.* 1879, *dis.* 1883)  
 Shaw, Alice Fawcett.....(N. Y., India, *a.* 1910, *d.* 1911)  
 Shaw, Ella C.....(N. W., China, *a.* 1887)  
 Sheldon, Martha A., M.D.....(N. E., India, *a.* 1888, *d.* 1912 *s*)  
 Shockley, Mary E.....(Cin., China, *a.* 1895, *m.* 1904, *Drake*)  
 Shoub, Hazel M.....(N. W., China, *a.* 1917)  
 Shute, Vivian L.....(Minn., India, *a.* 1915)  
 Sia, Mabel.....(Des M., China *a.* 1902, *d.* 1903)  
 Sia, Ruby.....(Des M., China, *a.* 1904)  
 Sidall, Adelaide.....(N. E., India, *a.* 1903, *R.* 1904)  
 Simester, Mary.....(N. E., China, *a.* 1905, *d.* 1913)  
 Simonds, Mildred.....(Des M., India, *a.* 1906)  
 Simons, Maud E.....(Balt., Japan, *a.* 1889, *d.* 1898)  
 Simpson, Cora.....(N. W., China, *a.* 1907)  
 Singer, Florence E.....(Phil., Japan, *a.* 1893, *R.* 1914)  
 Singh, Lilavati.....(N. W., India, *a.* 1900, *d.* 1909)  
 Sites, Ruth M.....(Balt., China, *a.* 1891, *m.* 1895, *Brown\**)  
 Slate, Anna Blanche.....(Phil., Japan, *a.* 1901)  
 Smith, Adeline.....(N. W., China, *a.* 1907, *R.* 1910)  
 Smith, Clara B.....(Phil., China, *a.* 1914)  
 Smith, Emily.....(Cin., Africa, *a.* 1910)  
 Smith, Jennie Mabel.....(Col. R., India, *a.* 1915)  
 Smith, Lida B.....(N. Y., Japan, *a.* 1885, *R.* 1912)  
 Smith, Madorah E.....(Minn., China, *a.* 1911)  
 Smith, Ruth B.....(Minn., China, *a.* 1910, *m.* 1912, *Foster*)  
 Snapp, Reba.....(N. Y., Japan, *a.* 1913, *m.* 1914, *Ryder*)  
 Snavely, Gertrude E.....(Phil., Korea, *a.* 1906)  
 Snyder, Chestora, M.D.....(Cin., China, *a.* 1912, *m.* 1915, *Hoffman*)  
 Soderstrom, Anna.....(N. Y., India, *a.* 1891, *r.* 1901)  
 Soper, E. Maud.....(Phil., India, *a.* 1903 *R.*)  
 Soper, Laura DeWitt.....(Top., India, *a.* 1917)  
 Southard, Ada J.....(Des M., Japan, *a.* 1900, *R.* 1905)  
 Sparkes, Fannie J.....(N. Y., India, *a.* 1870, *R.* 1891)  
 Sparr, Julia, M.D.....(N. W., China, *a.* 1878, *m.* 1883, *Coffin*)  
 Spaulding, Winifred.....(Top., P. I., *a.* 1903, 1910, Mex. 1917)  
 Spear, Katherine A.....(Phil., India, *a.* 1896, *m.* 1900, *Collier*)  
 Spence, Mattie B.....(N. W., India, *a.* 1880, *m.* 1883, *Perrie*)  
 Spencer, Clarissa H.....(Phil., Japan, *a.* 1896, *r.* 1901)  
 Spencer, Edith A.....(Phil., South America, *a.* 1917†)  
 Spencer, Matilda A.....(Phil., Japan, *a.* 1878)  
 Sprowles, Alberta B.....(Phil., Japan, *a.* 1906)  
 Stahl, C. Josephine.....(N. W., India, *a.* 1892)

Stahl, Ruth L.	(Cin., China, <i>a.</i> 1917)
Stanton, Alice M.	(N. Y., China, <i>a.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i> 1899, <i>Woodruff</i> )
Starkey, Bertha	(Cin., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1910)
Stearns, Mary P.	(N. E., India, <i>a.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i> 1903, <i>Badley</i> )
Steere, Anna E.	(N. W., China, <i>a.</i> 1889, <i>R.</i> , <i>d.</i> 1914)
Stefanski, Pauline	(Top., Java, <i>a.</i> 1912, <i>m.</i> 1917, <i>Worthington</i> )
Stephens, Grace	(Balt., India, <i>a.</i> 1892)
Stephens, Vida W.	(Pac., India, <i>a.</i> 1910, <i>m.</i> 1915, <i>Bateman</i> *)
Sterling, Florence	(Minn., India, <i>a.</i> 1895, <i>m.</i> 1897, <i>Leuth</i> , <i>d.</i> 1900)
Stevenson, Ida M., M.D.	(Top., China, <i>a.</i> 1890, <i>R</i> )
Stewart, Mrs. Mary A., M.D.	(Phil., Korea, <i>a.</i> 1910)
Stixrud, Louise	(Minn., Philippine Islands, <i>a.</i> 1906)
Stockwell, Emma	(Top., India, <i>a.</i> 1901, <i>m.</i> 1903, <i>Price</i> )
Stockwell, Grace L.	(Des M., India, <i>a.</i> 1901)
Stone, Anna	(Minn., China, <i>a.</i> 1904, <i>d.</i> 1906)
Stone, Mabel C.	(N. W., China, <i>a.</i> 1913, <i>r.</i> 1917)
Stone, Mary, M.D.	(Des M., China, <i>a.</i> 1896)
Stout, Winifred	(N. W., China, <i>a.</i> 1906, <i>m.</i> 1913, <i>Patterson</i> )
Strawick, Gertrude	(N. W., China, <i>a.</i> 1906)
Strow, Elizabeth M.	(N. Y., China, <i>a.</i> 1904)
Stryker, Minnie, M.D.	(Phil., China, <i>a.</i> 1908)
Stumpf, Susanna M.	(Des M., India, <i>a.</i> 1902, <i>d.</i> 1907)
Suffern, Ellen H.	(N. W., China, <i>a.</i> 1917)
Sullivan, Lucy W.	(Cin., India, <i>a.</i> 1888 <i>s.</i> )
Sutherland, May E.	(Top., India, <i>a.</i> 1915)
Sutton, Daisy B.	(Cin., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1908, <i>m.</i> 1910, <i>Miller</i> )
Sutton, Marianne	(Minn., China, <i>a.</i> 1907, <i>R.</i> 1913)
Swain, Clara A., M.D.	(N. E., India, <i>a.</i> 1869, <i>R.</i> 1896, <i>d.</i> 1911)
Swan, Hilda	(Top., India, <i>a.</i> 1904)
Swaney, Mary F.	(Top., South America, <i>a.</i> 1878, <i>R.</i> 1912)
Swearer, Mrs. Lillian M.	(N. Y., Korea, <i>a.</i> 1917)
Sweet, Mary B.	(Top., Italy, <i>a.</i> 1912)
Sweet, Mary Edith	(Top., India, <i>a.</i> 1917)
Swift, Edith T.	(N. E., Italy, <i>a.</i> 1902, <i>R.</i> 1914)
Swormstedt, Virginia R.	(Cin., Africa, <i>a.</i> 1903, <i>m.</i> 1907, <i>Coffin</i> )
Taft, Gertrude, M.D.	(Pac., China, <i>a.</i> 1895)
Tallon, Mrs. Bertha Kneeland	(N. E., Mexico and South America, <i>a.</i> 1900-1913, <i>m.</i> 1909)
Tang, Ilien	(Minn., China, <i>a.</i> 1906)
Taylor, Anna Mabel	(N. Y., Mexico, <i>a.</i> 1918)
Taylor, Erma	(Phil., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1913)
Teague, Carolyn	(Cin., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1912)
Temple Laura	(N. Y., Mexico, <i>a.</i> 1903)
Terrell, Linnie	(Cin., India, <i>a.</i> 1908)
Terry, Edna G.	(N. E., China, <i>a.</i> 1887, <i>d.</i> 1913)
Thoburn, Isabella	(Cin., India, <i>a.</i> 1869, <i>d.</i> 1901)
Thomas, Hettie A.	(Cin., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1903)
Thomas, J. Edna	(Cin., Philippine Islands, <i>a.</i> 1914)
Thomas, Mary M.	(Cin., China, <i>a.</i> 1904)
Thomas, Ruth	(N. W., Africa, <i>a.</i> 1917)
Thompson, Anna	(Phil., India, <i>a.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i> 1895, <i>Stephens</i> )
Thompson, E.	( <i>a.</i> 1890)
Thompson, Flora	(Minn., Philippine Islands, <i>a.</i> 1916, <i>r.</i> 1917)
Thompson, May Bel	(Top., China, <i>a.</i> 1915)
Thompson, Vera R.	(Balt., India, <i>a.</i> 1913)
Tinsley, Jennie M.	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1871, <i>m.</i> 1876, <i>Waugh</i> )
Tippett, Mrs. Susan	(Balt., China, <i>a.</i> 1901, <i>R.</i> 1909)
Todd, Althea M.	(N. E., China, <i>a.</i> 1895)
Todd, Grace	(N. W., China, <i>a.</i> 1897, <i>d.</i> 1911)
Toll, Kate Evelyn	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1904)
Tracy, Althea W.	(N. Y., China, <i>a.</i> 1908, <i>m.</i> 1912, <i>Gill</i> )

Trask, Sigourney, M.D.	(N. Y., China, a. 1874, m. 1885, <i>Cowles</i> )
Travis, Grace B.	(N. Y., China, a. 1903, m. 1910, <i>Williams</i> )
Tretheway, Lucile D.	(Pac., China, a. 1916)
Trimble, Lydia A.	(Des M., China, a. 1889)
Trissel, Maud V.	(Des M., Korea, a. 1914)
Trotter, Charlotte.	(N. Y., China, a. 1918)
Tryon, Elizabeth V.	(Des M., India, a. 1895, r. 1900)
Tschudy, Marianne H.	(N. W., China, a. 1915)
Tubbs, Lulu L.	(N. W., Africa, a. 1917)
Tucker, Grace.	(N. Y., Japan, a. 1890, m. 1896, <i>Tague</i> )
Tunison, Bessie D.	(N. W., India, a. 1914)
Turner, Elizabeth J.	(Des M., India, a. 1915)
Turner, Mrs. Maud.	(Top., India, a. 1905, m. 1909, <i>Nies</i> )
Turner, Sarah B.	(Phil., India, a. 1903, m. 1904, <i>Parker</i> )
Turney, Mrs. L. M.	(a. 1881, r. 1882)
Tuttle, Mary B.	(Top., India, a. 1903, d. 1907)
Tuttle, Ora M.	(Cin., Korea, a. 1907)
Tyler, Gertrude W.	(Des M., China, a. 1909)
Tyler, Ursula J.	(Cin., China, a. 1915)
Urech, Lydia.	(N. W., Malaysia, a. 1916)
Vail, Olive.	(Top., Malaysia, a. 1913)
Van Dorsten, Amelia.	(N. W., Mexico, a. 1889, m. 1894, <i>Lawyer</i> )
Vance, Mary A.	(Des M., Japan, a. 1887, m. 1892, <i>Belknap</i> , d.)
Van Fleet, Edna Marie.	(Cin., Korea, a. 1918)
Van Petten, Mrs. Caroline.	(N. W., Japan, a. 1881, d. 1916)
Varney, Elizabeth W.	(Top., China, a. 1898, d. 1918)
Vaughan, Elizabeth Beatrice.	(Col. R., South America, a. 1918†)
Vickery, M. Ellen.	(N. W., Italy, a. 1891)
Voight, Mary.	(N. W., India, a. 1908, m. 1911, <i>Perrill</i> )
Voigtlander, Gertrude.	(N. W., India, a. 1912, m. 1916, <i>Tweedie</i> )
Voke, Rhea M. G.	(Cin., Malaysia, a. 1915†)
Waidman, Isabel.	(N.Y., South America, a. 1896, <i>R. 1905</i> )
Wagner, Dora A.	(Top., Japan, a. 1913)
Wagy, Ada.	(Minn., Malaysia, a. 1913†)
Walker, Jennie C.	(Top., China, a. 1918)
Walker, Joyce E.	(N. E., China, a. 1917)
Walker, Susan.	(N. W., South America, a. 1903, <i>R.</i> )
Wallace, Lydia Ethel.	(Balt., China, a. 1906)
Walter, Althea J.	(Top., Korea, a. 1911)
Walton, Ida B.	(Phil., Mexico, a. 1890, m. 1891, <i>Multer</i> )
Wanzer, Menia H..	(N. E., China, a. 1911)
Warner, Ellen.	(Cin., India, a. 1880, m. 1885, <i>Fox</i> )
Warner, Ruth Virginia.	(Col. R., South America, a. 1918)
Warner, Susan M.	(N. W., Mexico, a. 1873, m. 1892, <i>Densmore</i> , d. 1914)
Warrington, Ruth A.	(Top., India, a. 1915)
Washburn, Orilla.	(Top., Philippine Islands, a. 1912)
Watrous, Mary.	(N.Y., China, a. 1912)
Watson, Rebecca J.	(Top., Japan, a. 1883)
Watts, Annabell.	(Cin., India, a. 1917)
Waugh, Nora Belle.	(Cin., India, a. 1904*)
Weaver, Georgia.	(N.Y., Japan, a. 1902, <i>R. 1916</i> )
Webster, Grace.	(Minn., Malaysia, a. 1914†, m. 1917, <i>Hornbeck</i> )
Welch, Dora.	(Cin., Africa, a. 1910)
Wells, Annie May.	(Des M., India, a. 1905)
Wells, Elizabeth J.	(Des M., India, a. 1901)
Wells, Phebe C.	(N.Y., China, a. 1895)
Wescott, Ida G.	(N. W., Malaysia, a. 1915)
Westcott, Pauline E.	(N. W., China, a. 1902)
Wheat, Lemira B.	(Top., India, a. 1915)
Wheeler, Frances.	(N. W., China, a. 1881, m. 1892, <i>Verity</i> *)

Wheeler, Hettie A.	(N. W., Malaysia, <i>a.</i> 1913)
Wheeler, L. Maud	(N. W., China, <i>a.</i> 1903*)
White, Anna Laura	(Minn., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1911)
White, Laura M.	(Phila., China, <i>a.</i> 1891)
Whiting, Ethel L.	(Top., India, <i>a.</i> 1911)
Whiting, Olive	(N. Y., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1876, <i>m.</i> 1882, <i>Bishop, d.</i> 1915)
Whittaker, M. Lottie	(Minn., India, <i>a.</i> 1904, <i>R.</i> 1912)
Widdifield, Flora M.	(Cin., India, <i>a.</i> 1896, <i>m.</i> 1898, <i>Chew</i> )
Widney, Mary C.	(Top., India, <i>a.</i> 1906, <i>m.</i> 1912, <i>Branch</i> )
Wiegand, Marie	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1914, <i>m.</i> 1918, <i>Boyles</i> )
Wilkinson, Lydia A.	(Des M., China, <i>a.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i> 1905, <i>Wilkinson</i> )
Williams, Christiana	(Minn., China, <i>a.</i> 1901, <i>m.</i> 1902, <i>Hall</i> )
Williams, Mary E.	(Phil., India, <i>a.</i> 1900, <i>d.</i> 1910)
Willis, Katherine H.	(Balt., China, <i>a.</i> 1916)
Wilson, Fannie G.	(Cin., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1896, <i>m.</i> 1900, <i>Alexander</i> )
Wilson, Frances O.	(Des M., China, <i>a.</i> 1889, <i>R.</i> 1915)
Wilson, Frances R.	(Top., China, <i>a.</i> 1914)
Wilson, Mary E.	(N. Y., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i> 1896, <i>Buchanan</i> )
Wilson, Minnie E.	(N. W., China, <i>a.</i> 1893)
Wilson, Nellie A.	(Des M., India, <i>a.</i> 1913, <i>M. Auner</i> )
Winslow, Annie S.	(Top., India, <i>a.</i> 1901, <i>R.</i> 1913)
Wisner, Julia E.	(Cin., India, <i>a.</i> 1885, <i>d.</i> 1917)
Witt, Helena	(N. W., China, <i>a.</i> 1905, <i>m.</i> )
Wood, Bertha L.	(Phil., South America, <i>a.</i> 1903, <i>m.</i> 1906, <i>Robbins*</i> )
Wood, Catherine	(Des M., India, <i>a.</i> 1892)
Wood, Daisy Dean	(Des M., India, <i>a.</i> 1909)
Wood, Elizabeth	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1911, <i>d.</i> 1913)
Wood, Elsie	(N.Y., South America, <i>a.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i> 1915, <i>Schofield</i> )
Wood, Lola	(N.W., Korea, <i>a.</i> 1914 <i>r.</i> )
Woodruff, Mabel A.	(N. Y., China, <i>a.</i> 1910)
Woods, Grace M.	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1901, <i>m.</i> 1911, <i>Kingham</i> )
Woodworth, Kate	(Phil., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1880, <i>m.</i> 1883, <i>Quinn</i> )
Woolston, Beulah	(Balt., China, <i>a.</i> 1871, <i>R.</i> 1879, <i>d.</i> 1886)
Woolston, Henrietta, M.D.	(Phil., India, <i>a.</i> 1878, <i>dis.</i> 1879)
Woolston, Sarah	(N. W., China, <i>a.</i> 1871, <i>R.</i> 1896, <i>d.</i> 1910)
Wright, Laura S.	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1895)
Wythe, K. Grace	(Pac., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1909)
Yates, Elizabeth U.	(N. E., China, <i>a.</i> 1880, <i>R.</i> 1885)
Yeager, Maud	(N. W., India, <i>a.</i> 1910)
Young, Effie G.	(N. E., China, <i>a.</i> 1892)
Young, Ethel	(N. W., Java, <i>a.</i> 1916)
Young, Marianna	(Cin., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1897)
Youtsey, Edith R.	(Top., China, <i>a.</i> 1912)
Zentmire, Cora	(N. W., Africa, <i>a.</i> 1898, <i>m.</i> 1900, <i>Brewster</i> <i>d.</i> 1901)
Zolliker, Johanna Z.	(N.Y., Japan, <i>a.</i> 1913, <i>r.</i> 1914)

**Summary**

Missionaries sent out since organization	983
Active	561
Medical	75
Self-supporting	14
Retired	119
Resigned	31
Discontinued	14
Married	199
Deceased	88
Contract teachers	25
Daughters of Missionaries	30

## Directory of Active Missionaries

Date	Missionary	Foreign Station	Home Address
1872	Howe, Gertrude.....	Nanchang, China.....	Lansing, Mich.
1878	Spencer, Matilda A.....	Tokyo, Japan.....	Bala, Pa.
1878	Cushman, Clara M.....	Tientsin, China.....	Springfield, Mass.
1879	Russell, Elizabeth.....	Nagasaki, Japan.....	Delaware, O.
1879	*Budden, Annie.....	Champawat, India.....	Almora, India
1882	Atkinson, Anna P.....	Fukuoka, Japan.....	Cazenovia, N. Y.
1883	Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M.....	Peking, China.....	Evanston, Ill.
1883	Watson, Rebecca J.....	Yokohama, Japan.....	Lincoln, Neb.
1884	*Harvey, Emily L.....	Kamptee, India.....	St. Johnsbury, Vt.
1884	*Hewett, Ella J.....	Sendai, Japan.....	Kalamazoo, Mich.
1884	Reed, Mary.....	Chandag Heights, India	Becketts, O.
1885	*Gloss, Anna D., M.D.....	Peking, China.....	Wilmette, Ill.
1885	Lawson, Anne E.....	Mussoorie, India.....	Agency City, Ia.
1886	Ayres, Harriett L.....	Mexico City, Mexico.....	Hillsboro, O.
1887	Blackmore, Sophia.....	Singapore, S. S.....	Sydney, Australia
1887	*Carleton, Mary E., M.D.....	Mintsinghsien, China.....	Elizabeth, N. J.
1887	Hartford, Mabel C.....	Yuki City, China.....	Dover, N. H.
1887	Shaw, Ella C.....	Nanking, China.....	Peoria, Ill.
1888	Blair, Katherine A.....	Tamluk, India.....	Perry, O.
1888	*Bonafield, Julia.....	Foochow, China.....	Morgantown, W.Va.
1888	Dickerson, Augusta.....	Hakodate, Japan.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
1888	Peters, Sarah.....	Nanking, China.....	Chicago, Ill.
1888	Sullivan, Lucy W.....	Pithoragarh, India.....	Dayton, O.
1889	Imhof, Louisa A.....	Sendai, Japan.....	Normal, Neb.
1889	Scott, Frances.....	Budaun, India.....	Cincinnati, O.
1889	Sellers, Rue A.....	Naini Tal, India.....	New Matamoras, O.
1889	Trimble, Lydia A.....	Foochow, China.....	Storm Lake, Ia.
1889	*Wilson, Frances O.....	Tientsin, China.....	Prescott, Ia.
1890	Baucus, Georgiana.....	Yokohama, Japan.....	Binghamton, N. Y.
1890	*Hall, Mrs. R. Sherwood, M.D.....	Seoul, Korea.....	New York, N.Y.
1890	*Lyon, Ellen M., M.D.....	Foochow, China.....	Chicago, Ill.
1890	Perkins, Fannie A.....	Thandaung, Burma.....	Osceola, Ia.
1890	Seeds, Leonora H.....	Nagoya, Japan.....	Delaware, O.
1890	*Stevenson, Ida M., M.D.....	Tientsin, China.....	Canton, S. D.
1891	Dunmore, Effa M.....	Mexico City, Mexico.....	Binghamton, N. Y.
1891	Ogborn, Kate L.....	Wuhu, China.....	Perry, Ia.
1891	White, Laura M.....	Shanghai, China.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
1892	*Blackburn, Kate B.....	Lovetch, Bulgaria.....	Jacksonville, Ill.
1892	Cutler, Mary M., M.D.....	Pyengyang, Korea.....	Byron Center, Mich.
1892	Glover, Ella E.....	Changli, China.....	Boston, Mass.
1892	Hoge, Elizabeth.....	Sitapur, India.....	Bellaire, O.
1892	Lawson, Christina H.....	Telegaon, India.....	Green Island, N.Y.
1892	Lauck, Ada J.....	Sironcha, India.....	Indianola, Ia.
1892	Stahl, C. Josephine.....	Darjeeling, India.....	Diagonal, Ia.
1892	Stephens, Grace.....	Madras, India.....	Madras, India
1892	Wood, Catherine.....	Hyderabad, India.....	Humeston, Ia.
1892	Young, Effie G.....	Taianfu, China.....	Waltham, Mass.
1893	Frey, Lulu E.....	Seoul, Korea.....	Bellefontaine, O.
1893	Heaton, Carrie A.....	Sendai, Japan.....	Moores Hill, Ind.
1893	Wilson, Minnie E.....	Hinghwa, China.....	Houston, Texas
1894	*Allen, Mabel.....	Ngucheng, China.....	Early, Ia.

\*Home on leave.

Date	Missionary	Foreign Station	Home Address
1894	Easton, Celesta . . . . .	Budaun, India . . . . .	Riverside, Cal.
1894	*Galloway, Helen R . . . . .	Suining, China . . . . .	Mt. Ayr, Ia.
1894	Greene, Lily D . . . . .	Lahore, India . . . . .	Ireland, Ind.
1894	Peters, Mary . . . . .	Kucheng, China . . . . .	Chicago, Ill.
1895	*Benthien, Elizabeth M . . . . .	Mexico City, Mexico . . . . .	Bellingham, Wash.
1895	*Collier, Clara J . . . . .	Chengtu, China . . . . .	Richmond, Vt.
1895	Evans, Alice A . . . . .	Hyderabad, India . . . . .	Russell, Ia.
1895	Fisher, Fannie F . . . . .	Kolar, India . . . . .	Danville, Ill.
1895	*Hardie, Eva M . . . . .	Pauri, India . . . . .	New York City
1895	Hu King Eng, M.D. . . . .	Foochow, China . . . . .	China
1895	Linam, Alice . . . . .	Yengping, China . . . . .	Warsaw, Ind.
1895	Russell, M. Helen . . . . .	Hirosaki, Japan . . . . .	Gorham, Me.
1895	*Taft, Gertrude, M.D. . . . .	Chinkiang, China . . . . .	Hollywood, Cal.
1895	Todd, Althea M . . . . .	Hinghwa, China . . . . .	Boston, Mass.
1895	Wells, Phebe C. . . . .	Foochow, China . . . . .	Willsboro, N.Y.
1895	Wright, Laura S. . . . .	Shajahanpur, India . . . . .	Washington, Ind.
1896	Gilman, Gertrude. . . . .	Peking, China . . . . .	Springfield, Vt.
1896	Kahn, Ida, M.D. . . . .	Nanchang, China . . . . .	China
1896	Means, Mary . . . . .	Shahjahanpur, India . . . . .	Akron, O.
1896	Merrill, Clara E. . . . .	Kiukiang, China . . . . .	Flint, Mich.
1896	Nicholls, Elizabeth W. . . . .	Bombay, India . . . . .	New York City
1896	*Scott, Emma, M.D. . . . .	Brindaban, India . . . . .	Columbus, O.
1896	Stone, Mary, M.D. . . . .	Kiukiang, China . . . . .	Kiukiang, China
1897	Bobenhouse, Laura G. . . . .	Ajmer, India . . . . .	Humeston, Ia.
1897	Daniel, Nell M. . . . .	Tokyo, Japan . . . . .	Traer, Ia.
1897	Dickinson, Emma E. . . . .	Yokohama, Japan . . . . .	Japan
1897	Lebeus, Martha . . . . .	Sienyu, China . . . . .	Cincinnati, O.
1897	Livermore, Melva A. . . . .	Ghaziabad, India . . . . .	Chickasha, Okla.
1897	Martin, Clara . . . . .	Penang, S. S. . . . .	Hamline, Minn.
1897	Means, Alice . . . . .	Bijnor, India . . . . .	Akron, O.
1897	Young, Mariana . . . . .	Nagasaki, Japan . . . . .	Marysville, O.
1898	Illingworth, Charlotte J. . . . .	Thandaung, Burma . . . . .	Burma
1898	Loper, Ida Grace . . . . .	Bareilly, India . . . . .	Marilla, N.Y.
1898	Maskell, Florence W. . . . .	Kolar, India . . . . .	Madras, India
1899	Manning, Ella . . . . .	Chungking, China . . . . .	Spencer, Iowa
1899	*Moyer, Jennie E. . . . .	Calcutta, India . . . . .	Geneva, N.Y.
1899	Nicolaisen, Martha C. W. . . . .	Sienyu, China . . . . .	New Orleans, La.
1900	Adams, Jean . . . . .	Foochow, China . . . . .	Pittsburgh, Pa.
1900	Anderson, Luella R. . . . .	Taiping, F. M. S. . . . .	Ada, O.
1900	*Davis, Dora . . . . .	Lovetech, Bulgaria . . . . .	Kalamazoo, Mich.
1900	Estey, Ethel M. . . . .	Yungbyen, Korea . . . . .	Waterville, N.Y.
1900	Hillman, Mary R. . . . .	Chemulpo, Korea . . . . .	Newark, O.
1900	Holman, Charlotte T. . . . .	Aligarh, India . . . . .	Prince Edward Is.
1900	Martin, Emma E., M.D. . . . .	Tientsin, China . . . . .	Otterbein, Ind.
1900	Plumb, Florence J. . . . .	Foochow, China . . . . .	Foochow, China
1900	Robinson, Ruth E. . . . .	Bangalore, India . . . . .	India
1900	Tallon, Mrs. Bertha K. . . . .	Rosario, S. A. . . . .	Boston, Mass.
1901	*Abbott, Anna Agnes . . . . .	Bombay, India . . . . .	Payson, Ill.
1901	Bennett, Fannie A. . . . .	Calcutta, India . . . . .	Chicago, Ill.
1901	Collins, Susan . . . . .	Quessua, Africa . . . . .	Pasadena, Cal.
1901	*Edmonds, Agnes M., M.D. . . . .	Chungking, China . . . . .	Tina, Mo.
1901	Lewis, Margaret D., M.D. . . . .	Kolar, India . . . . .	Victor, Iowa
1901	*Marriott, Jessie A. . . . .	Hinghwa, China . . . . .	Osage City, Kan.
1901	McKnight, Isabel. . . . .	Mutra, India . . . . .	Lincoln, Neb.
1901	Miller, Lula A. . . . .	Suwon, Korea . . . . .	Little Falls, N.Y.

\*Home on leave.

Date	Missionary	Foreign Station	Home Address
1901	Slate, Anna B.	Yokohama, Japan	Williamsport, Pa.
1901	Stockwell, Grace L.	Thongwa, Burma	Rowan, Iowa
1901	Wells, Elizabeth J.	Vikarabad, India	Elmendorf, Texas
1902	*Davis, Joan	Rome, Italy	Fayette, Ia.
1902	*Eddy, Mrs. S. W.	Poona, India	Medina, O.
1902	*Jackson, C. Ethel	Singapore, S. S.	Chicago, Ill.
1902	*Montgomery, Urdell	Kolar, India	Hastings, Neb.
1902	Robbins, Henrietta P.	Pyengyang, Korea	Freehold, N. J.
1902	Westcott, Pauline E.	Hinghwa, China	Durand, Mich.
1903	Alexander, V. Elizabeth	Sapporo, Japan	Stanhope, P. E. I.
1903	Jones, Dorothy	Chungking, China	Joliet, Ill.
1903	*Lee, Mabel	Nagoya, Japan	Gardena, Cal.
1903	Olson, Mary E.	Singapore, S. S.	Minneapolis, Minn.
1903	Parkes, Elizabeth	Vigan, Philippine I.	London, England
1903	Peters, Jessie I.	Moradabad, India	Chicago, Ill.
1903	*Pool, Lydia S.	Jubbulpore, India	Mt. Pleasant, Ia.
1903	Temple, Laura	Mexico City, Mexico	Hazen, Pa.
1903	Thomas, Hettie A.	Nagasaki, Japan	Lancaster, O.
1903	Wheeler, L. Maude	Tientsin, China	Chicago, Ill.
1904	Bartlett, Carrie M.	Ngucheng, China	Schaller, Ia.
1904	Betow, Emma J., M.D.	Sienyu, China	Clyde, O.
1904	Crane, Edith M.	Nanking, China	Laingsburg, Mich.
1904	Glassburner, Mamie F.	Yenping, China	Arion, Ia.
1904	*Hewitt, Helen	Pachuca, Mexico	Elgin, Ill.
1904	Holland, Mrs. Alma H.	Jubbulpore, India	Washington, Ia.
1904	Hu, May L.	Foochow, China	Foochow, China
1904	Morgan, Cora	Godhra, India	Wichita, Kan.
1904	Sia, Ruby	Foochow, China	Foochow, China
1904	Strow, Elizabeth M.	Shanghai, China	Jersey City, N. J.
1904	*Swan, Hilda	Pakur, India	Scandia, Kan.
1904	Thomas, Mary M.	Sienyu, China	Lancaster, O.
1904	*Toll, Kate Evelyn	Madras, India	Hamilton, Ontario
1904	Waugh, Nora B.	Naini Tal, India	North India
1905	*Aaronson, Hilma A.	Cawnpore, India	Chicago, Ill.
1905	Austin, Laura F.	Godhra, India	Woodburn, Ore.
1905	Crabtree, Margaret M.	Manila, P. I.	Cleveland, O.
1905	*Cody, Mary A.	Nagasaki, Japan	Cleveland, O.
1905	Creek, Bertha M.	Chinkiang, China	Chicago, Ill.
1905	*Decker, Marguerite M.	Manila, P. I.	GrandRapids, Mich.
1905	*Finlay, L. Alice	Kagoshima, Japan	Coshocton, O.
1905	Gimson, Esther, M.D.	Bareilly, India	Raritan, Ill.
1905	Grandstrand, Pauline	Pakur, India	Lindstrom, Minn.
1905	*Holland, Ary J.	Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.	Abilene, Kan.
1905	Hollister, Grace A.	Mexico City, Mexico	Loda, Ill.
1905	Holmes, Ada	Nadiad, India	Carlisle, England
1905	*Hughes, Jennie V.	Kiukiang, China	Pasadena, Cal.
1905	*Ketring, Mary, M.D.	Chungking, China	Cincinnati, O.
1905	Ii Bi Cu, M.D.	Ngucheng, China	China
1905	Marker, Jessie B.	Seoul, Korea	Pittsburgh, Pa.
1905	Wells, Annie May	Chungking, China	Shenandoah, Ia.
1906	Brethorst, Alice	Tzechow, China	Lenox, S. D.
1906	Crouse, Margaret D.	Bombay, India	Holmes, Pa.
1906	*Drummer, Martha A.	Quessua, Angola, Africa	Atlanta, Ga.
1906	Ericsen, Judith	Belgaum, India	Galesburg, Ill.
1906	*Haynes, Emily Irene	Pyengyang, Korea	Hornell, N.Y.

\*Home on leave.

Date	Missionary	Foreign Station	Home Address
1906	*Hoffman, Carlotta . . . . .	Aligarh, India . . . . .	Manistee, Mich.
1906	*Honsinger, Welthy B . . . . .	Nanchang, China . . . . .	Rome, N. Y.
1906	James, Phoebe . . . . .	Rangoon, Burma . . . . .	Baldwin, Kansas
1906	Kipp, Julia I . . . . .	Tilaunia, India . . . . .	Mineral, Ill.
1906	Knox, Emma M . . . . .	Peking, China . . . . .	Chicago, Ill.
1906	Nelson, Caroline C . . . . .	Meerut, India . . . . .	Omaha, Neb.
1906	Nelson, E. Lavinia . . . . .	Meerut, India . . . . .	Omaha, Neb.
1906	Parish, Rebecca, M.D. . . . .	Manila, P. I. . . . .	Indianapolis, Ind.
1906	*Powell, Alice M . . . . .	Peking, China . . . . .	Washington, Pa.
1906	*Pugh, Ada . . . . .	Malacca, S. S. . . . .	England
1906	Reynolds, Elsie . . . . .	Raipur, India . . . . .	Villisca, Ia.
1906	Rank, Minnie L . . . . .	Taiping, F. M. S. . . . .	Minneapolis, Minn.
1906	Simonds, Mildred . . . . .	Vikarabad, India . . . . .	Whitefish, Mont.
1906	Stixrud, Louise . . . . .	San Fernando, P. I. . . . .	Minneapolis, Minn.
1906	Strawick, Gertrude . . . . .	Yungchung, China . . . . .	Butler, Pa.
1906	*Sprowles, Alberta B. . . . .	Tokyo, Japan . . . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.
1906	Snavely, Gertrude E . . . . .	Wonju, Korea . . . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.
1906	*Tang, Ilieen . . . . .	Nanchang, China . . . . .	Chicago, Ill.
1906	Wallace, Lydia Ethel . . . . .	Foochow, China . . . . .	North Gower, Can.
1907	Albertson, Millie M . . . . .	Seoul, Korea . . . . .	Columbus, O.
1907	Baker, Lulu C . . . . .	Nanchang, China . . . . .	Seattle, Wash.
1907	Baugh, Evelyn B . . . . .	Peking, China . . . . .	Petaluma, Cal.
1907	Betz, Blanche . . . . .	Puebla, Mexico . . . . .	Denver, Col.
1907	*Boddy, Estie T . . . . .	Taianfu, China . . . . .	Seattle, Wash.
1907	Brooks, Jessie . . . . .	Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S. . . . .	Minneapolis, Minn.
1907	Dudley, Rosa E . . . . .	Vigan, Philippine Is. . . . .	Olympia, Wash.
1907	Dyer, Clara P . . . . .	Taianfu, China . . . . .	Providence, R. I.
1907	Forsyth, Estella M . . . . .	Ajmer, India . . . . .	Flint, Mich.
1907	Jones, Edna . . . . .	Mintsinghsien, China . . . . .	San Francisco, Cal.
1907	Liers, Josephine . . . . .	Khandwa, India . . . . .	Clayton, Ia.
1907	*Manderson, Melissa, M.D. . . . .	Peking, China . . . . .	Hamilton, P. E. Is.
1907	Norberg, Eugenia . . . . .	Asansol, India . . . . .	Chicago, Ill.
1907	Robinson, Alvina . . . . .	Sironcha, India . . . . .	Fullerton, Cal.
1907	Simpson, Cora . . . . .	Foochow, China . . . . .	Guide Rock, Neb.
1907	Tuttle, Ora Mary . . . . .	Seoul, Korea . . . . .	Norwalk, O.
1908	Ashbaugh, Adella M . . . . .	Nagasaki, Japan . . . . .	Mt. Vernon, Ohio
1908	Ashwill, Agnes . . . . .	Calcutta, India . . . . .	Puget, Wash.
1908	Bunce, Thirza E . . . . .	Penang, S. S. . . . .	Chicago, Ill.
1908	Carncross, Flora M . . . . .	Nanking, China . . . . .	Lodi, Mich.
1908	Davis, Grace . . . . .	Lucknow, India . . . . .	Upper Sandusky, O.
1908	Frazey, Laura . . . . .	Kutien, China . . . . .	Nickerson, Kan.
1908	Gabrielson, Winnie M . . . . .	Roorkee, India . . . . .	Stromsberg, Neb.
1908	Golisch, Anna Lulu . . . . .	Chengtu, China . . . . .	Afton, Iowa
1908	Lindblad, Anna C . . . . .	Chungking, China . . . . .	Sweden
1908	Seidlmann, Paula . . . . .	Kutien, China . . . . .	Vienna, Austria
1908	Sharp, Mrs. Robert . . . . .	Kongju, Korea . . . . .	New York City
1908	Stryker, Minnie, M.D. . . . .	Peking, China . . . . .	Tunkhannock, Pa.
1908	*Terrell, Linnie . . . . .	Brindaban, India . . . . .	Pomeroy, Ohio
1909	Barber, Emma J. . . . .	Darjeeling, India . . . . .	Quincy, Mich.
1909	Carr, Rachel C. . . . .	Asansol, India . . . . .	Stratford, Ontario
1909	Clancy, M. Adelaide . . . . .	Muttra, India . . . . .	Albion, Mich.
1909	Erbst, Wilhelmina . . . . .	Tuguegarao, P. I. . . . .	Minneapolis, Minn.
1909	Hefty, Lura May . . . . .	Foochow, China . . . . .	Cottage Grove, Ore.
1909	Jaquet, Myra A. . . . .	Peking, China . . . . .	St. Paul, Minn.
1909	Landrum, Margaret D. . . . .	Lucknow, India . . . . .	Terre Haute, Ind.

\*Home on leave.

Date	Missionary	Foreign Station	Home Address
1909	Lybarger, Lela . . . . .	Tzechow, China . . . . .	Gambier, O.
1909	Miller, Iva M., M.D. . . . .	Tientsin, China . . . . .	N. Yakima, Wash.
1909	Nourse, Emma D. . . . .	Old Umtali, Africa . . . . .	Washington, D. C.
1909	*Oldroyd, Roxanna H. . . . .	Lucknow, India . . . . .	Arkansas City, Kan.
1909	Richmond, Mary A. . . . .	Cawnpore, India . . . . .	Toronto, Kan.
1909	*Robinson, Flora L. . . . .	Lucknow, India . . . . .	India
1909	Ross, Elsie M. . . . .	Baroda Camp, India . . . . .	Reynoldsville, Pa. .
1909	Shannon, Mary E. . . . .	Rangoon, Burma . . . . .	Topeka, Kan.
1909	Tyler, Gertrude W. . . . .	Suining, China . . . . .	Villisca, Ia.
1909	Wood, Daisy Dean . . . . .	Calcutta, India . . . . .	Mt. Vernon, Ia.
1909	Wythe, K. Grace . . . . .	Nagoya, Japan . . . . .	Oakland, Cal.
1910	Anderson, Naomi A. . . . .	Seoul, Korea . . . . .	Chicago, Ill.
1910	Beggs, Nelle . . . . .	Kiukiang, China . . . . .	Ashland, Ill.
1910	Beiler, Mary . . . . .	Yungbyen, Korea . . . . .	Boston, Mass.
1910	Brown, Cora M. . . . .	Hinghwa, China . . . . .	Wichita, Kan.
1910	Clinton, E. Lahuna . . . . .	Jubbulpore, India . . . . .	Shenandoah, Ia
1910	*Eichenberger, Emma . . . . .	Foochow, China . . . . .	Jeffersonville, Ind.
1910	Gladden, Dora B. . . . .	Guanajuato, Mexico . . . . .	Buena Vista, Cal.
1910	*Haenig, Huldah A. . . . .	Seoul, Korea . . . . .	Iola, Wis.
1910	Hunt, Ava F. . . . .	Calcutta, India . . . . .	Wheaton, Ill.
1910	Kipp, Cora I., M.D. . . . .	Tilaunia, India . . . . .	Mineral, Ill.
1910	Lewis, Ida Belle . . . . .	Tientsin, China . . . . .	New York City
1910	Marsh, Mabel C. . . . .	Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S. .	Kineaid, Kan.
1910	Morgan, Margaret . . . . .	Hyderabad, India . . . . .	Kalamazoo, Mich.
1910	Nelson, Dora L. . . . .	Baroda, India . . . . .	Petersburg, Ill.
1910	Perrill, Mary Louise . . . . .	Muzaffarpur, India . . . . .	Bridgeport, Kan.
1910	*Scharpf, Hanna . . . . .	Chemulpo, Korea . . . . .	Chicago, Ill.
1910	Smith, Emily . . . . .	Algiers, Africa . . . . .	Europe
1910	Starkey, Bertha . . . . .	Fukuoka, Japan . . . . .	Tiffin, O.
1910	Stewart, Mary S., M.D. . . . .	Seoul, Korea . . . . .	Chicago, Ill.
1910	Welch, Dora . . . . .	Algiers, Africa . . . . .	England
1910	Woodruff, Mabel A. . . . .	Kiukiang, China . . . . .	Wayville, N.Y.
1910	*Yeager, Maud . . . . .	Pauri, India . . . . .	Shelburne, Ind.
1911	Anderson, Mary . . . . .	Algiers, Africa . . . . .	Paris, France
1911	*Bangs, Louise . . . . .	Nagasaki, Japan . . . . .	Lansing, Mich.
1911	*Biehl, Elizabeth M. . . . .	Bidar, India . . . . .	Pittsburgh, Pa.
1911	Bridenbaugh, Jennie B. . . . .	Changli, China . . . . .	Sioux City, Ia.
1911	Brown, Zula F. . . . .	Nanchang, China . . . . .	Los Angeles, Cal.
1911	Chilson, Elma M. . . . .	Baroda, India . . . . .	Merced, Cal.
1911	Clark, Grace . . . . .	Old Umtali, Africa . . . . .	Bozeman, Mont.
1911	Draper, Winifred F. . . . .	Hirosaki, Japan . . . . .	Minneapolis, Minn.
1911	Dillingham, Grace L. . . . .	Pyengyang, Korea . . . . .	Yorba Linda, Cal.
1911	*Ekey, Mary E. . . . .	Lucknow, India . . . . .	Fernwood, O.
1911	*Finch, Harriet . . . . .	Lucknow, India . . . . .	New Paltz, N.Y.
1911	*Goodall, Annie . . . . .	Telegaon, India . . . . .	Mapleton, Ia.
1911	Hartung, Lois Joy . . . . .	Rosario, Argentina, S.A. .	Van Horne, Ia.
1911	Holmes, Lillian L. . . . .	Chungking, China . . . . .	Lake Ronkonkoma,
1911	*Huffman, Loal E., M.D. . . . .	Tilaunia, India . . . . .	Bryan, O. [N. Y.]
1911	*Hilts, Carrie A. . . . .	Buenos Ayres, Arg. . . . .	Sandy Creek, N.Y.
1911	Jones, Jennie D. . . . .	Haitang, China . . . . .	Stanberry, Mo.
1911	*Jordan, Ella E. . . . .	Nanchang, China . . . . .	Indianapolis, Ind.
1911	*Ketchum, Edith L. . . . .	Fukuoka, Japan . . . . .	Riceville, Ia.
1911	Kyser, Kathryn B. . . . .	Pachuca, Mexico . . . . .	Syracuse, N.Y.
1911	*Larsson, Maria E. . . . .	West China . . . . .	Tihro, Sweden
1911	*Laybourne, Ethel M., M.D. . . . .	Baroda, India . . . . .	Lafayette, Ind.

\*Home on leave.

Date	Missionary	Foreign Station	Home Address
1911	Mace, Rose Alice.....	Mintsinghsien, China.....	Little River, Fla.
1911	Mann, Mary.....	Foochow, China.....	Albany, Ind.
1911	*Mills, Harriet M.....	Ajmer, India.....	Dundee, Mich.
1911	*Nelson, Lena.....	Tzechow, China.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
1911	*Pider, Myrtle Z.....	Sapporo, Japan.....	Mankato, Kan.
1911	*Pond, Eleanor J., M.D.....	Manila, P. I.....	Blairstown, N. J.
1911	Pye, Olive F.....	Seoul, Korea.....	Rochester, N.Y.
1911	Randall, Edith S.....	Cawnpore, India.....	Winfield, Kans.
1911	*Robbins, Emma E., M.D.....	Chinkiang, China.....	Linecoln, Neb.
1911	Roush, Hannah Elsie.....	Inhambane, Africa.....	Fort Wayne, Ind.
1911	Ruth, E. Naomi.....	Buitenzorg, Java.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
1911	*Smith, Madorah E.....	Chengtu, China.....	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
1911	Walter, Althea Jeannette.....	Seoul, Korea.....	Kingman, Kan.
1911	Wanzer, Menia H.....	Foochow, China.....	Dorchester, Mass.
1911	White, Anna Laura.....	Tokyo, Japan.....	Mitchell, S. D.
1911	Whiting, Ethel L.....	Meerut, India.....	Guide Rock, Neb.
1912	Barstow, Clara Grace.....	Buenos Ayres, Arg.....	Petaluma, Cal.
1912	*Boddy, Grace.....	Muttra, India.....	Norton, Kan.
1912	*Chappell, Mary.....	Tokyo, Japan.....	Toronto, Canada
1912	Charles, Bertha.....	Manila, P. I.....	Hillsboro, O.
1912	*Clark, Elsie G.....	Foochow, China.....	Baltimore, Md.
1912	*Cochran, Ruth.....	Aligarh, India.....	Manistee, Mich.
1912	*Ehly, Emma L.....	Haitang, China.....	Ottawa, Ill.
1912	*Ellison, Grace F.....	Chungking, China.....	Superior, Neb.
1912	*Fearon, Dora.....	Changli, China.....	Ironton, Ohio
1912	*Godfrey, Annie Louise.....	Nadiad, India.....	Seattle, Wash.
1912	*Gray, Frances.....	Peking, China.....	Beattystown, N. J.
1912	*Gregg, Eva A.....	Tientsin, China.....	Chicago, Ill.
1912	Griffin, Martha.....	Kolar, India.....	Caro, Mich.
1912	*Gruenewald, Cornelia H.A.....	Khandwa, India.....	Jacksonville, Ill.
1912	*Haney, Ida C.....	Nadiad, India.....	Bristol, Va.
1912	Hobart, Louise.....	Peking, China.....	Evanston, Ill.
1912	*Isham, Ida Gertrude.....	Bangalore, India.....	Ventura, Cal.
1912	Johnson, Katharine M.....	Puebla, Mexico.....	Lewisburg, Pa.
1912	*Kesler, Mary A.....	Nanking, China.....	Valley Center, Kan.
1912	*Knapp, Elsie L.....	Taianfu, China.....	Ida, Mich.
1912	*Loomis, Jean.....	Nanking, China.....	Pasadena, Cal.
1912	*Mayer, Lucile C.....	Telegaon, India.....	Durhamville, N.Y.
1912	*McClurg, Grace K.....	Hinghwa, China.....	Lima, O.
1912	*Naylor, Nell F.....	Sironcha, India.....	Ft. Worth, Tex.
1912	*Nevitt, Jane Ellen.....	Foochow, China.....	Cloverdale, Va.
1912	*Newton, Minnie E.....	Godhra, India.....	Marilla, N.Y.
1912	Oreutt, Hazel A.....	Rangoon, Burma.....	Wooster, O.
1912	Porter, Clara A.....	Cawnpore, India.....	Beloit, Kan.
1912	Pyke, Mildred.....	Tientsin, China.....	Chicago, Ill.
1912	*Rahe, Cora L.....	Nanking, China.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
1912	*Rexroth, Elizabeth.....	Gonda, India.....	Marion, O.
1912	*Rockey, Lois.....	Darjeeling, India.....	Gonda, India
1912	*Sweet, Mary B.....	Rome, Italy.....	Topeka, Kan.
1912	*Teague, Carolyn.....	Fukuoka, Japan.....	Falkville, Ala.
1912	*Washburn, Orilla F.....	Lingayen, P. I.....	Lincoln, Neb.
1912	Watrous, Mary.....	Peking, China.....	Walden, N.Y.
1912	*Youtsey, Edith R.....	Nanking, China.....	Herington, Kan.
1913	Bacon, Nettie A.....	Lucknow, India.....	Wesley, N.Y.
1913	Blackstock, Anna.....	Moradabad, India.....	India

\*Home on leave.

Date	Missionary	Foreign Station	Home Address
1913	Blakely, Mildred M.	Lingayen, P. I.	Lyons, Kan.
1913	Brewer, Edna C.	Raichur, India	Bloomington, Ill.
1913	Brethorst, S. Marie	Tzechow, China	Lenox, S. D.
1913	Brownlee, Charlotte	Seoul, Korea	Munfordville, Ky.
1913	Carson, Anna	Manila, P. I.	Indianapolis, Ind.
1913	Christenson, Lydia D.	Ghaziabad, India	Concord, Neb.
1913	*Cliff, Minnie B.	Singapore, S. S.	Ingram, Wis.
1913	Cross, Cilicia	Loanda, Africa	Milnor, N. D.
1913	Crouse, Sara E. D.	Bombay, India	Holmes, Pa.
1913	Dillenbeck, Nora M.	Taianfu, China	Avoca, N.Y.
1913	Evans, Mary A.	Manila, P. I.	Boston, Mass.
1913	Filley, Georgia A., M.D.	Taianfu, China	Chicago, Ill.
1913	Fox, Eulalia E.	Chinkiang, China	Greencastle, Ind.
1913	Gaylord, Edith F.	Foochow, China	Arthur, Ia.
1913	*Goucher, Elizabeth	Nanking, China	Baltimore, Md.
1913	Hadden, G. Evelyn	Shajahanpur, India	Palo Alto, Cal.
1913	Heath, Frances J., M.D.	Peking, China	Philadelphia, Pa.
1913	Hess, Margaret I.	Chemulpo, Korea	Danville, O.
1913	Holmberg, Hilda	Buitenzorg, Java	Centerville, S. D.
1913	*Hostetter, Flossie	Foochow, China	Canton, O.
1913	Householder, Ethel C.	Chengtu, China	Bladen, Neb.
1913	*Hurlbut, Floy	Foochow, China	Huntley, Neb.
1913	Lee, Edna M.	Yokohama, Japan	Denver, Col.
1913	Low, Nellie	Hyderabad, India	Millersburg, O.
1913	Mellinger, Roxie	Thongwa, Burma	Arcanum, O.
1913	Morrow, Julia E.	Kolar, India	Tacoma, Wash.
1913	*Porter, Anna D.	Rome, Italy	Baldwin, Kan.
1913	Porter, Eunice	Brindaban, India	Longmont, Colo.
1913	Reid, Jennie	Montevideo, Uruguay	New Rochelle, N.Y.
1913	*Royer, Mary A.	Chengtu, China	Star City, Ind.
1913	Rubright, Caroline B.	Buenos Ayres, Arg.	Williamsport, Pa.
1913	Schroeppel, Marguerite E.	Cawnpore, India	Holstein, Ia.
1913	Taylor, Erma M.	Hiroasaki, Japan	Philadelphia, Pa.
1913	Thompson, Vera R.	Raipur, India	Poynett, Wis.
1913	Vail, Olive	Malacca, S. S.	Colby, Kan.
1913	*Wagner, Dora A.	Hakodate, Japan	Penalosa, Kan.
1913	Wheeler, Hettie A.	Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.	Indianapolis, Ind.
1914	Appenzeller, Alice R.	Seoul, Korea	Lancaster, Pa.
1914	Ashbrook, Anna	Lucknow, India	Columbus, O.
1914	Blair, Blanche R.	Haiju, Korea	Oskaloosa, Iowa
1914	Beck, Rosetta	Vikarabad, India	Nunda, N.Y.
1914	Blackstock, Constance E.	Hardoi, India	India
1914	Bragg, Jessie A.	Cawnpore, India	Elmwood, Neb.
1914	Brethorst, Helen	Jubbulpore, India	Lenox, S. D.
1914	Bridgewater, Gertrude M.	Chengtu, China	Memphis, Mo.
1914	Burmeister, Elsie K.	Rangoon, Burma	Sutherland, Ia.
1914	Caris, Clara	Suining, China	Walnut Grove, O.
1914	Cheney, Alice	Tokyo, Japan	Keosauqua, Ia.
1914	Curtice, Lois K.	Nagoya, Japan	Freeport, N.Y.
1914	*Dease, Margaret	Cawnpore, India	India
1914	Elliott, Bernice	Bombay, India	Crystal Val., Mich.
1914	Frantz, Ida	Peking, China	New Carlisle, O.
1914	Halfpenny, M. Lillian	Tientsin, China	Ontario, Cal.
1914	Hess, Stella	Old Umtali, Africa	Danbury, O.
1914	Holman, Sarah C.	Aligarh, India	Canada

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Date	Missionary	Foreign Station	Home Address
1914	Hunt, Faith . . . . .	Nanchang, China . . . . .	Hartford, S. D.
1914	Hulbert, Jeanette . . . . .	Seoul, Korea . . . . .	Clarington, O.
1914	Kennard, Olive E. . . . .	Baroda, India . . . . .	Redlands, Cal.
1914	Lawrence, Mabel . . . . .	Lucknow, India . . . . .	Stockbridge, Mich.
1914	Lee, Elizabeth M. . . . .	Fukuoka, Japan . . . . .	Brunswick, Me.
1914	Lovejoy, Beryl H. . . . .	Lima, Peru, S. A. . . . .	Lawrence, Kan.
1914	Loy, Netella . . . . .	Lima, Peru . . . . .	Americus, Kan.
1914	Robinson, Muriel E. . . . .	Bangalore, India . . . . .	India
1914	Search, Blanche T. . . . .	Nanchang, China . . . . .	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
1914	*Sayles, Florence Alice . . . . .	Chinkiang, China . . . . .	Spokane, Wash.
1914	Smith, Clara B. . . . .	Chinkiang, China . . . . .	Wilmington, Del.
1914	Thomas, J. Edna . . . . .	San Fernando, P. I. . . . .	Alliance, O.
1914	Trissel, Maude V. . . . .	Pyongyang, Korea . . . . .	Waukeee, Ia.
1914	Tunison, Bessie D. . . . .	Caleutta, India . . . . .	Rockford, Ill.
1914	Wilson, Frances R. . . . .	Peking, China . . . . .	Baldwin, Kan.
1914	Wood, Lola . . . . .	Seoul, Korea . . . . .	Lebanon, Ill.
1915	Abbott, Edna M. . . . .	Muzaffarpur, India . . . . .	Delaware, O.
1915	Abel, Edith F. . . . .	Ngucheng, China . . . . .	Sheridan, Wyo.
1915	Adams, Marie . . . . .	Taiianfu, China . . . . .	Footville, Ind.
1915	Ball, Jennie L. . . . .	Muttra, India . . . . .	Eckford, Mich.
1915	Battey, C. Frances . . . . .	Chungking, China . . . . .	Syracuse, N.Y.
1915	Bodley, Ellison W. . . . .	Hakodate, Japan . . . . .	Palo Alto, Cal.
1915	Boggess, Edith E. . . . .	Lucknow, India . . . . .	Cathin, Ill.
1915	Calkins, Ethel M. . . . .	Bijnor, India . . . . .	Herington, Kan.
1915	Castle, Belle . . . . .	Suining, China . . . . .	Hillsdale, Mich.
1915	†Chase, Laura . . . . .	Tokyo, Japan . . . . .	Holyoke, Mass.
1915	Church, E. Marie . . . . .	Seoul, Korea . . . . .	Corvallis, Ore.
1915	Eno, Enola . . . . .	Lucknow, India . . . . .	Des Moines, Ia.
1915	Fredericks, Edith . . . . .	Kiukiang, China . . . . .	New York, N.Y.
1915	Goodwin, Lora . . . . .	Sapporo, Japan . . . . .	Ionia, Mich.
1915	Hatch, Ella . . . . .	Montevideo, Uruguay . . . . .	Sumner, Ia.
1915	Hobart, Elizabeth . . . . .	Peking, China . . . . .	Evanston, Ill.
1915	Johansson, Marie A. J. . . . .	Pakur, India . . . . .	Stockholm, Sweden
1915	McClellan, Alice M. . . . .	Rangoon, Burma . . . . .	Fredericktown, Pa
1915	*Marvin, Elizabeth . . . . .	Peking, China . . . . .	Berkeley, Cal.
1915	Mason, Inez D. . . . .	Lucknow, India . . . . .	Stamford, Conn.
1915	Miller, Anna E. . . . .	Belgaum, India . . . . .	Remsen, Ia.
1915	†Myers, Miranda M. . . . .	Lucknow, India . . . . .	
1915	Nowlin, Mabel R. . . . .	Tientsin, China . . . . .	Kansas City, Mo.
1915	Olson, Elizabeth . . . . .	Singapore, S. S. . . . .	Afton, Minn.
1915	Peckham, Carrie S. . . . .	Fukuoka, Japan . . . . .	Grand Rapids, Wis.
1915	*Raabe, Rosa M. . . . .	Seoul, Korea . . . . .	Oakland, Ia.
1915	Riechers, Bertha L. . . . .	Nanking, China . . . . .	San Jose, Cal.
1915	Salmon, Bessie C. . . . .	Pyongyang, Korea . . . . .	Frankfort, Ind.
1915	Sauer, Clara . . . . .	Tientsin, China . . . . .	Upland, Ind.
1915	Shute, Vivian L. . . . .	Brindaban, India . . . . .	Lisbon, N. D.
1915	Smith, Jennie M. . . . .	Gonda, India . . . . .	Portland, Ore.
1915	Sutherland, May E. . . . .	Basim, India . . . . .	Wahoo, Neb.
1915	Thompson, May Bel. . . . .	Nanchang, China . . . . .	Colorado Springs,
1915	Tschudy, Marianne H. . . . .	Yenping, China . . . . .	Monroe, Wis. [Col.
1915	Turner, Elizabeth J. . . . .	Baroda, India . . . . .	Oskaloosa, Ia.
1915	Tyler, Ursula J. . . . .	Mintsinghsien, China . . . . .	Delaware, O.
1915	†Voke, Rhea M. G. . . . .	Singapore, S. S. . . . .	Mendon, O.
1915	Warrington, Ruth A. . . . .	Moradabad, India . . . . .	Shattuck, Okla.
1915	Westcott, Ida Grace . . . . .	Singapore, S. S. . . . .	Chillicothe, Ill.

\*Home on leave.

†Contract teacher.

Date	Missionary	Foreign Station	Home Address
1915	Wheat, Lemira B.	Cawnpore, India	Whitehorse, Okla.
1916	Bacon, Edna A.	Moradabad, India	Bad Axe, Mich.
1916	Beatty, Mabel A.	Tzechow, China	Oil City, Pa.
1916	Bording, Maren P.	Manila, P. I.	Chicago, Ill.
1916	Chalmers, Eleanor M.	Bareilly, India	Norwood, Mass.
1916	Crook, Winnie May	Nanking, China	Springfield, Mass.
1916	Emery, Phoebe	Moradabad, India	Baldwin, Kan.
1916	Hoath, Ruth	Budaon, India	Anthony, Kan.
1916	Howey, Harriet	Nagasaki, Japan	Springfield, O.
1916	King, Florence Grace	Bidar, India	Delaware, O.
1916	Kostrup, Bertha Alfreda	Manila, P. I.	Chicago, Ill.
1916	Mabuce, Ethel L.	Pegu, Burma	Marquand, Mo.
1916	MacIntire, Frances W.	Hakodate, Japan	New Bedford, Mass.
1916	McCartney, Blanche	Sitapur, India	Red Cloud, Neb.
1916	Marks, Inez M.	Chengtu, China	Pasadena, Cal.
1916	†Matheson, Margaret	Nagasaki, Japan	Philadelphia, Pa.
1916	Moses, Mathilde R.	Cawnpore, India	Alamosa, Colo.
1916	Nelson, Eva Iona	Singapore, S. S.	Northfield, Minn.
1916	Payton, Lela E.	Pakur, India	Des Moines, Ia.
1916	Peet, Azalia E.	Kagoshima, Japan	New York, N.Y.
1916	Penney, Winnogene C.	Chungking, China	Altamont, Kan.
1916	Place, Pauline A.	Nagasaki, Japan	Pennville, Ind.
1916	†Plimpton, Margaret	Fukuoka, Japan	Brookline, Mass.
1916	Quinton, Fannie	Old Umtali, Africa	Chicago, Ill.
1916	Rexroth, Emma Katherine	Madras, India	Tacoma, Wash.
1916	Ruggles, Ethel E.	Khandwa, India	Des Moines, Ia.
1916	Tretheway, Lucile D.	Nanking, China	Riverside, Cal.
1916	Urech, Lydia	Taiping, F. M. S.	Germany
1916	Willis, Katharine H.	Foochow, China	Baltimore, Md.
1917	Appenzeller, Ida H.	Fukuoka, Japan	Seoul, Korea
1917	†Appenzeller, Mary	Seoul, Korea	Seoul, Korea
1917	Ault, Clara Viola	Angola, Africa	Clairsville, O.
1917	Bedell, Mary E.	Tientsin, China	Seattle, Wash.
1917	Blasdell, Jennie A.	Talegaon, India	Dayton, N.Y.
1917	†Brown, Anna M.	Tilaunia, India	Detroit, Mich.
1917	Chaffin, Anna B.	Seoul, Korea	Oskaloosa, Ia.
1917	†Chapman, Irene	Singapore, S. S.	Minneapolis, Minn.
1917	Craven, Norma	Penang, S. S.	Waukesha, Wis.
1917	Danner, Ruth M.	Tientsin, China	Gridley, Ill.
1917	Dean, Flora J.	Singapore, S. S.	Clark, S. D.
1917	†Dyer, Addie C.	Puebla, Mexico	Chattanooga, Tenn.
1917	Eaton, Mary J.	Rome, Italy	
1917	Farmer, Ida A.	Brindaban, India	St. Johnsbury, Vt.
1917	Ferris, Phoebe A., M.D.	Baroda, India	Butte, Mont.
1917	Field, Ruth	Calcutta, India	Portland, Ore.
1917	†Finton, Iva M.	Mexico City, Mexico	Harrisburg, Pa.
1917	Fisher, Mrs. Mabel G.	Basim, India	Holland, Mich.
1917	Foreman, Elizabeth J.	Chungking, China	Lorely, Md.
1917	Gill, Mrs. May Wilson	Pauri, India	Pekin, Ill.
1917	Gilliland, Helen C.	Montevideo, Uruguay	San Diego, Cal.
1917	Greer, Lillian P.	Peking, China	Winfield, Kan.
1917	Highbaugh, Irma	Peking, China	Coffeyville, Kan.
1917	*Hopkins, Rhoda Mae	Tokyo, Japan	Portland, Ore.
1917	Kline, Blanche M.	Kolar, India	Trenton, N. J.
1917	Lacy, Alice M.	Foochow, China	Delaware, O.

\*Home on leave. †Contract teacher.

Date	Missionary	Foreign Station	Home Address
1917	Lawrence, Berdice.....	Tzechow, China.....	Lansing, Mich.
1917	†Lawson, Ellen.....	Aligarh, India.....	India
1917	Leonard, Ethel L., M.D.	Peking, China.....	Los Angeles, Cal.
1917	Loucks, Blanche H.....	Nanking, China.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.
1917	Mason, F. Pearl.....	Sienuy, China.....	Worcester, Mass.
1917	Merrow, Luella, M.D.	Chinkiang, China.....	Chicago, Ill.
1917	Miller, Ethel.....	Seoul, Korea.....	Seranton, Pa.
1917	Miller, Etta.....	Tokyo, Japan.....	Seranton, Pa.
1917	Olson, Della.....	Singapore S. S.....	Viroqua, Wis.
1917	Overman, L. Belle.....	Seoul, Korea.....	Harrodsburg, Ind.
1917	Rexrode, Sadie.....	Rhodesia, Africa.....	Buckhannon, W. Va.
1917	Richards, Gertrude E.	Ajmer, India.....	Smithport, Pa.
1917	Roberts, Elizabeth.....	Seoul, Korea.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
1917	Robinson, Faye H.....	Chinkiang, China.....	Terryville, Conn.
1917	Rossiter, Henrietta B.	Chungking, China.....	Oskaloosa, Ia.
1917	Schreckengast, Joy R.	Rosario, Argentina, .	University Pl., Neb.
1917	Seeck, Margaret.....	Nanchang, China.....	Brunswick, Neb.
1917	Shoub, Hazel M.....	Nanchang, China.....	Fort Wayne, Ind.
1917	Soper Laura,.....	Bijnor, India.....	Emporia, Kan.
1917	Spaulding, Winifred.....	Pachuca, Mexico.....	Topeka, Kan.
1917	†Spencer, Edith Agnes.	Lima, Peru.....	New Brighton, Pa.
1917	Stahl, Ruth L.....	Peking, China.....	Sycamore, O.
1917	Suffern, Ellen H.....	Hinghwa, China.....	Coal City, Ia.
1917	Swearer, Lillian M.....	Kongju, Korea.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
1917	Sweet, Mary Edith.....	Jubbulpore, India.....	Des Moines, Ia.
1917	Thomas, Ruth.....	Inhambane, Africa.....	East St. Louis, Ill.
1917	Tubbs, Lulu.....	Mutambara, Africa.....	Charlotte, Mich.
1917	Walker, Joyce E.....	Tientsin, China.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
1917	Watts, Annabelle.....	Bidar, India.....	Fairfield, Ill.
1917	Young, Ethel.....	Batavia, Java.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
1918	Amburn, Emma E.....	India.....	Mt. Auburn, Iowa
1918	Bates, Ruth E.....	India.....	Indianola, Iowa
1918	Bolton, Mary Lee.....	Grenoble, France.....	Plainview, Minn.
1918	Cheney, Monona L.....	Peking, China.....	Barrow, Wis.
1918	Clark, Jessie E.....	India.....	Ashtabula, Ohio
1918	Copley, Ruth Elizabeth.	Manila, P. I.....	Sharon, Kan.
1918	Dalrymple, Marion Esther	India.....	Plainfield, Mass.
1918	Dennis, Viola Belle.....	India.....	Kansas, Ohio
1918	Desjardins, Helen.....	Chengtu, China.....	Albion, Mich.
1918	Fales, Cora.....	India.....	Dickey, N. D.
1918	Field, Ruth.....	Calcutta, India.....	Salem, Ore.
1918	Fitz Gerald, Jessie Burton	Calcutta, India.....	Calcutta, India
1918	Halverstadt, Hattie J....	Foochow, China.....	Oxford, Kan.
1918	†Harper, Florence Olivia.	Puebla, Mexico.....	Still Pond, Md.
1918	Harrington, Sylvia Rhoda	Seoul, Korea.....	Collingwood, N. J.
1918	†Hatfield, Mrs. Sarah M.	Montevideo, Uruguay,	Pasadena, Cal.
1918	Hitch, Alice E.....	Tokyo, Japan.....	Harrisburg, Ind.
1918	Hosford, Ruby C.....	Buenos Ayres, Argentina	Lawrence, Kan.
1918	Hughes, Florence Pauline.	Foochow, China.....	Greensboro, N. C.
1918	Hunt, Maud Edna.....	Rangoon, Burma.....	Wheaton, Ill.
1918	Johnson, Eda Lydia, M.D.	Sienuy, China.....	Los Angeles, Cal.
1918	Johnson, Lotta Foss.....	Tokyo, Japan.....	Canton, N. Y.
1918	Kirkpatrick, Reba Agnes.	Bombay, India.....	Kalkaska, Mich.
1918	Lefforge, Roxey.....	Foochow, China.....	Manchester, Ind.
1918	McClintock, Ethel L....	Mexico City, Mexico..	Pomona, Cal.

†Contract teacher.

Date	Missionary	Foreign Station	Home Address
1918	†Morgan, Mabel . . . . .	Hyderabad, India . . . . .	Kalamazoo, Mich.
1918	†Munson, Kezia Ethel . . .	India . . . . .	Areola, Ill.
1918	Reiman, Frieda . . . . .	Foochow, China . . . . .	Berea, Ohio
1918	Reuse, Mrs. Artele B. . . .	Rome, Italy . . . . .	Greenville, Ohio
1918	Richardson, Fanny E. . . .	Malaysia . . . . .	Faribault, Minn.
1918	†Rudisill, Mrs. T. F. . . .	Malaysia . . . . .	Sylvia, Kan.
1918	Smith, Joy L. . . . .	Nanking, China . . . . .	Fort Dodge, Iowa
1918	Taylor, Anna Mabel . . . .	Mexico City, Mexico . .	Albany, N.Y.
1918	Trotter, Charlotte . . . . .	West China . . . . .	Niagara Falls, N.Y.
1918	Van Fleet, Edna Marie . .	Seoul, Korea . . . . .	Kenton, Ohio
1918	†Vaughan, Elizabeth B. . .	Lima, Peru . . . . .	
1918	Walker, Jennie C. . . . .	Nanking, China . . . . .	Cunningham, Kan.
1918	Warner, Ruth Virginia . .	Buenos Ayres, Argentina	Wenatchee, Wash.

†Contract teacher.

#### ENTERED INTO REST

Date	Missionary	Foreign Station	Time of Death
1887	Abrams, Minnie F. . . . .	India . . . . .	Oct., 1912
1894	Alling, Harriet S. . . . .	Japan . . . . .	Feb. 13, 1916
1889	Blackstock, Ella . . . . .	Tokyo, Japan . . . .	May 13, 1916
1904	Buck, Lois M. . . . .	Moradabad, India . .	April 17, 1907
1913	Bulow, Agnes . . . . .	Peking, China . . . .	Jan., 1914
1875	Campbell, Letitia A. (Coleman) . . . . .	Lucknow, India . . . .	May 18, 1878
1888	Carroll, Mary E. . . . .	Bombay, India . . . .	June 12, 1897
1903	Cartwright, Ida May . . .	Lucknow, India . . . .	April 9, 1904
1913	Charter, Mabel . . . . .	Lucknow, India . . . .	Feb. 22, 1917
1904	Clippinger, Frances . . .	India . . . . .	Jan. 7, 1918
1911	Connor, Olive B. . . . .	Godhra, India . . . .	March 29, 1912
1895	Curts, Kate O. . . . .	Godhra, India . . . .	Jan 3, 1908
1886	Danforth, Mary A. . . . .	Japan . . . . .	May 28, 1911
1892	Davis, Mrs. Anna L. . . .	Nanking, China . . . .	May 3, 1904
1874	Denning, Lou B. . . . .	Rosario, S. A. . . . .	1910
1909	Dosch, Laura B. . . . .	Hyderabad, India . . .	April 9, 1912
1893	Diem, Lydia (Wenzel) . .	Lovetch, Bulgaria . .	1911
1884	Downey, Clara A. . . . .	Cawnpore, India . . .	Jan. 4, 1896
1906	Draper, Frances, M.D. . .	Sienuy, China . . . . .	April 20, 1911
1878	Easton, Sarah A. . . . .	Naini Tal, India . . .	Aug. 14, 1915
1886	Elliott, Mary E. (Stephens)	Bombay, India . . . .	July 24, 1893
1884	English, Fannie M. . . . .	Bareilly, India . . . .	June 14, 1913
1883	Everding, Emma J. . . . .	Nagasaki, Japan . . . .	Jan. 13, 1892
1886	Fuller, Delia A. . . . .	Sironcha, India . . . .	Nov. 14, 1901
1879	Gheer, Jean M. . . . .	Kagoshima, Japan . . .	June 20, 1910
1881	Gilchrist, Ella, M.D. . . .	Kiukiang, China . . . .	April 23, 1884
1876	Green, Lucilla H., M.D. (Cheney) . . . . .	Bareilly, India . . . .	Sept. 30, 1878
1878	Guelfi, Cecilia . . . . .	Montevideo, S. A. . .	1886
1897	Harris, Lillian, M. D. . .	Pyengyang, Korea . . .	July, 1902
1874	Hastings, Mary . . . . .	Pachuca, Mexico . . .	August 15, 1898
1878	Higgins, Susan B. . . . .	Yokohama, Japan . . .	July 3, 1879
1905	Hitchock, Frances H. (Ricker) . . . . .		1916
1872	Hoag, Lucy, M.D. . . . .	Chinkiang, China . . .	Sept. 29, 1900

**ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS.**

The officers of this Society shall be a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, a Counselor for Young People's Work, and a Supervisor of Children's Work, who shall constitute an Executive Committee to administer its affairs. Managers and Superintendents of departments of work may be added as needed. These officers shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Society.

**ARTICLE VI.—CHANGE OF CONSTITUTION.**

This Constitution may be changed at any annual meeting of the General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting, notice of the proposed change having been given to the Branches before April 1st of that year.

**CONSTITUTION FOR YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES****ARTICLE I.—NAME.**

This organization shall be called The Young Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, or Standard Bearer Company of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the ..... Church, Auxiliary to the ..... Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**ARTICLE II.—PURPOSE.**

The purpose of this organization is to interest young people in foreign missions and to support the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.**

Any person may become a member of the Standard Bearers' Society by the payment of five cents a month, and a member of a Young Woman's Missionary Society by the payment of one dollar a year. The payment of fifteen dollars shall constitute life membership.

**ARTICLE IV.—BADGE.**

The badge of this organization shall be the Church pennant pin. Members paying one dollar per year may wear the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society badge, if preferred.

**ARTICLE V.—FUNDS.**

Funds raised under the auspices of this Society belong to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and shall not be diverted to other causes. Remittances shall be forwarded quarterly to the Conference Treasurer.

**ARTICLE VI.—OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS.**

The officers of this organization shall be a President, two or more Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be elected at the annual meeting of the organization and constitute an Executive Committee to administer the affairs of the same. Superintendents of departments may be added as needed.

**ARTICLE VII.—CHANGE OF CONSTITUTION.**

The Constitution may be changed at any annual meeting of the General Executive Committee by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting, notice of the proposed change having been given to the Branches before April 1st of that year.

**CONSTITUTION FOR KING'S HERALDS.****ARTICLE I.—NAME.**

This organization shall be called the King's Heralds of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and be under the supervision of the Auxiliary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in the said Church, if any exist; otherwise under the special supervision of the District Secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

**ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.**

The object of this organization shall be to promote missionary intelligence and interest among children and to aid in the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.**

Any child between the ages of eight and fourteen may become a King's Herald by the payment of two cents a month. The payment of ten dollars shall constitute a child's life membership.

**ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.**

The officers of this organization shall be a Superintendent, President, two Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent for the *Junior Missionary Friend*.

**ARTICLE V.—MEETINGS.**

Meetings of this organization shall be held on the ..... of each month. The officers shall be elected semi-annually at the September and March meetings.

**ARTICLE VI.—BADGE.**

The badge of this organization shall be a silver trumpet with "King's Heralds" in blue lettering.

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**PLAN OF WORK FOR LITTLE LIGHT BEARERS.**

Children under eight years of age may be enrolled as Little Light Bearers by the payment of twenty-five cents annually, receiving the enrollment card as a certificate of membership.

The payment of ten dollars shall constitute life membership.

**DIRECTIONS.**

The Superintendent elected by the Woman's Auxiliary shall have charge of the work for Little Light Bearers and plan for the collecting of dues, remitting and reporting quarterly through the regular channels, arrange for the annual public meeting, keep an accurate record in the Little Light Bearers' Record Book, and report regularly to the Woman's Auxiliary.

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**CONSTITUTION FOR DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.****ARTICLE I.—NAME.**

This association shall be called The ..... District Association of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in the ..... Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**ARTICLE II.—PURPOSE.**

The purpose of this association shall be to unite the Auxiliaries of the district in an earnest effort for the promotion of the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

**ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.**

All members of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in ..... District shall be considered members of this association.

**ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.**

The officers of this association shall be a President, three or more Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Young Woman's Work, a Superintendent of Children's Work, a Superintendent of Literature, and such other officers as the District shall determine, in harmony with the Constitution of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. These officers shall constitute the Executive Committee to administer the affairs of the District.

**ARTICLE V.—MEETINGS.**

There shall be an annual meeting of the District Association, when reports shall be received from all Auxiliaries in the district, missionary intelligence shall be given, and necessary business transacted.

**ARTICLE VI.—CHANGE OF CONSTITUTION.**

This Constitution may be changed at any annual meeting of the General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting, notice of the proposed change having been given to the Branches before April 1st of that year.



**ACT OF INCORPORATION**

State of New York,  
City and County of New York. } ss.

We, the undersigned, Caroline R. Wright, Anna A. Harris, Sarah K. Cornell, and Harriet B. Skidmore, of the City of New York, and Susan A. Sayre, of the City of Brooklyn, being all citizens of the United States of America, and citizens of the State of New York, do hereby, pursuant to and in conformity with the Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed on April 12, 1848, entitled, "An Act for the Incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, and Missionary Societies," and the several acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof, associate ourselves together and form a body politic and corporate, under the name and title of "The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," which we certify is the name or title by which said Society shall be known in law. And we do hereby further certify that the particular business and object of said Society is to engage and unite the efforts of Christian women in sending female missionaries to women in foreign fields of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in supporting them and native Christian teachers and Bible readers in those fields.

That the number of managers to manage the business and affairs of said Society shall be seventeen, and that the names of such managers of said Society for the first year of its existence are: Lucy A. Alderman, Sarah L. Keen, Ellen T. Cowen, Hannah M. W. Hill, Mary C. Nind, Elizabeth K. Stanley, Harriet M. Shattuck, Isabel Hart, Caroline R. Wright, Harriet B. Skidmore, Rachel L. Goodier, Annie R. Gracey, Harriet D. Fisher, Sarah K. Cornell, Anna A. Harris, Ordelia M. Hillman, and Susan A. Sayre.

That the place of business or principal office of said Society shall be in the City and County of New York, in the State of New York.

Witness our hand and seal this 20th day of December, 1884.

[Seal.]

CAROLINE R. WRIGHT,  
ANNA A. HARRIS,  
HARRIET B. SKIDMORE,  
SUSAN A. SAYRE,  
SARAH K. CORNELL.

State of New York,  
City and County of New York. } ss.

On the 20th day of December, 1884, before me personally came and appeared Caroline R. Wright, Anna A. Harris, Harriet B. Skidmore, and Sarah K. Cornell, to me known, and to me personally known to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[Notary's Seal.]

ANDREW LEMON,  
Notary Public (58),  
New York County.

City of Brooklyn,  
State of New York, } ss.  
County of Kings.

On the 22d day of December, A. D. 1884, before me came Susan A. Sayre, to me known, and known to me to be one of the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and duly acknowledged to me that she executed the same.

[Notary's Seal.]

F. G. MINTRAM,  
Notary Public of Kings County.

State of New York, } ss.  
County of Kings. }

I, Rodney Thursby, Clerk of the County of Kings and Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for said county (said court being a Court of Records), do hereby certify that F. G. Mintram, whose name is subscribed to the Certificate of Proof, or acknowledgment of the annexed instrument and thereon written, was, at the time of taking such proof or acknowledgement, a Notary Public of the State of New York, in and for said County of Kings, dwelling in said County, commissioned and sworn, and duly authorized to take the same. And, further, that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said Notary, and verily believe the signature to the said certificate is genuine, and that said instrument is executed and acknowledged according to the laws of the State of New York.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said County and Court, this 24th day of December, 1884.

[Seal.]

**CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION, DECEMBER 27, 1884.**

I, the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the First Judicial District, do hereby approve the within certificate, and do consent that the same be filed, pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled, "An Act for the Incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific, and Missionary Societies," passed April 12, 1848, and the several acts extending and amending said act. Dated New York, December 26, 1884.

ABM. R. LAWRENCE, J. S. C.

State of New York, } ss.  
City and County of New York. }

I, James A. Flack, Clerk of the said City and County, and Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State for said County, do certify that I have compared the preceding with the original Certificate of Incorporation of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original. Endorsed, filed, and recorded December 27, 1884, 1 hour and 25 minutes.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, this 12th day of November, 1888.

[Seal.]

JAMES A. FLACK, Clerk.

**BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE CORPORATION, 1896-97**

HARRIET B. SKIDMORE,  
SUSAN A. SAYRE,  
ELLIN J. KNOWLES,  
ORDELIA M. HILMAN,

HELEN V. EMANS,  
SARAH K. CORNELL,  
MARY H. BIDWELL,  
ANNIE R. GRACEY,

JULIA L. McGREW,  
ETTIE F. BALDWIN,  
ANNA A. HARRIS.

**AMENDED ACT OF INCORPORATION.****CHAPTER 213.**

AN ACT to Authorize the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Vest its Management in a General Executive Committee.

Became a law April 12, 1906, with the approval of the Governor.  
Passed, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. The Board of Managers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is abolished.

SEC. 2. The management and general administration of the affairs of the said Society shall be vested in a General Executive Committee, to consist of the President, Recording Secretary, General Treasurer, Secretary of German Work, Secretary of Scandinavian Work, and the Literature Committee of said Society, together with the Corresponding Secretary and the two delegates from each co-ordinate Branch of said Society.

SEC. 3. The President, Recording Secretary, General Treasurer, Secretaries of the German and Scandinavian Work and the Literature Committee, now in office, shall be members of the General Executive Committee, which shall meet on the third Wednesday in April, in the year nineteen hundred and six; and, thereafter, such officers and Literature Committee shall be elected annually by the General Executive Committee. The Corresponding Secretary and two delegates of each co-ordinate Branch shall be elected annually by such Branch.

SEC. 4. Meetings of the General Executive Committee shall be held annually or oftener, at such time and place as the General Executive Committee shall appoint, and such place of meeting may be either within or without the State of New York.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, } ss.  
Office of the Secretary of State. }

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this sixteenth day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and six.

HORACE G. TENNANT,

[Seal.]

Second Deputy Secretary of State.

## ACTION OF 1908.

### CHAPTER 91.

AN ACT to Amend Chapter Two Hundred and Thirteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and six, entitled, "An Act to Authorize the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Vest its Management in a General Executive Committee," relative to the membership and election or appointment of such General Executive Committee.

Became a law April 6, 1908, with the approval of the Governor.  
Passed, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Sections two and three of chapter two hundred and thirteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and six, entitled, "An Act to Authorize the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Vest its Management in a General Executive Committee," are hereby amended to read, respectively, as follows:

SEC. 2. The management and general administration of the affairs of the said Society shall be vested in a General Executive Committee to consist

of the President, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer of said Society, together with the Corresponding Secretary of each co-ordinate Branch of the said Society; and one or more delegates to be chosen by such co-ordinate Branches; and such additional or different members as may be now or hereafter provided for by the Constitution of the said Society.

SEC. 3. The President, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer of said Society shall be members of the General Executive Committee; and hereafter such officers shall be elected annually by the General Executive Committee. The Corresponding Secretary and one or more delegates of each co-ordinate Branch shall be elected annually by such Branch; and such other members of such General Executive Committee as shall hereafter be created by the Constitution of said Society shall be elected or appointed in the manner which shall be prescribed by the said Constitution.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York,  
Office of the Secretary of State. }ss.

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of the said original law.

JOHN S. WHALEN,  
*Secretary of State.*



## FORMS OF WILL, DEVISE, AND ANNUITY.

### FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the "Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, ..... dollars, to be paid to the Treasurer of said Society, whose receipt shall be sufficient acquittance to my executors therefor.

### FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE

I hereby give and devise to the "Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," incorporated under the laws of the State of New York (describe land, etc., intended to be given to the Society), and to its successors and assigns forever.

**NOTE.**—In each of the above forms, when it is desired to bequeath directly to a Branch, the name of the Branch to which the bequest or devise is made shall be inserted immediately before the words, "Woman's Foreign Missionary Society," whenever such Branch is incorporated. The name of the State under the laws of which said Branch is incorporated shall be inserted, instead of the words "New York."

*Incorporated Branches:* New England, under the laws of Massachusetts; New York, under the laws of New York; Baltimore, under the laws of Maryland; Cincinnati, under the laws of Ohio; Northwestern, under the laws of Illinois; Des Moines, under the laws of Iowa; Minneapolis, under the laws of Minnesota; Pacific, under the laws of California; Columbia River, under the laws of Oregon.

### FORM OF ANNUITY

(a) Whereas, ..... of ..... has given, donated to, and paid into the treasury of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a body corporate (hereinafter called the Society), the sum of ..... dollars;

Now, therefore, the said Society, in consideration thereof, hereby agrees to pay to said ..... during natural life the annual sum of ..... dollars, payable in equal semi-annual installments from the date hereof; said payments to cease on the death of the said ..... and said sum of ..... dollars given and donated by him (or her) as aforesaid, is to be considered as an executed gift to the said Society, and to belong absolutely to the said Society, from the date hereof, and without any obligation or liability therefor on the part of the said Society.

Witness, the corporate seal of the said Society and the signatures of ..... and ..... its President and Treasurer, this day of ..... 191.....

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of  
the Methodist Episcopal Church.

By: .....  
President.

.....  
Treasurer.

(b) Same phraseology, except that the "said Branch" is substituted for "the said Society," and the name of the Branch is inserted before the name of the Society in the second line, and in the signature lines:

- (a) *For the Society as such:*
- (b) *For the Branches:*

**QUESTIONS FOR MISSIONARY APPLICANTS**

1. Full name.
2. Residence.
3. Place and date of birth.
4. Have you an experimental knowledge of salvation through the atonement of Jesus Christ our Lord? Answer this question somewhat in detail.
5. Are you a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a regular attendant upon its services, and are you fully in accord with its doctrines as set forth in Part 1, Division 1, of the Discipline?
6. Have you had special systematic study of the Scriptures?
7. Have you an earnest desire to win souls to Christ, and how has this desire been manifest in the past?
8. Do you trust that you are inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon you the work of a foreign missionary?
9. How long have you entertained this conviction?
10. Do you desire and intend to make this your life work, and are you willing to labor in any field?
11. To what extent are you acquainted with the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society?
12. Have you any views which would prevent your cordial co-operation with the missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church?
13. Would you be willing to give up any personal habit which might grieve your fellow missionaries and lessen the influence of your example over the native Christians?
14. Are you a total abstainer from all forms of alcoholic beverages and from opium, cocaine, and other narcotics?
15. What is the condition of your health? (Answer question in Form II and procure testimony of a competent physician according to Form III.)
16. Outline the character and extent of your education. Name the institutions in which you were educated, the course or courses pursued, and date of graduation.
17. What languages other than English have you studied, and with what facility do you acquire them?
18. Have you a knowledge of music, vocal or instrumental?
19. Have you had business training, and in what line?
20. What positions have you held in business or professional life?
21. Executive ability. Provide testimonials relative to your success in teaching and in the management of financial matters.
22. Have you been married? If so, is your husband living?
23. Are you engaged to be married?
24. Are you liable for debt?
25. Is any one dependent upon you for support?
26. Give names and addresses of at least ten persons, including pastors, instructors, and others, who are able to give information relative to your Christian usefulness, your adaptability to people and circumstances, and your general fitness for the work.
27. A photograph should accompany your application.
28. Have you read the rules applying to missionaries, and do you promise to abide by them?

*Signed*.....

*Date*.....

**MISCELLANY****MEMBERSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY****Memberships**

The payment of one dollar a year or two cents a week constitutes membership.

The payment of twenty dollars specifically for that purpose constitutes life membership.

The payment of fifty dollars constitutes memorial membership.

The payment of one hundred dollars constitutes an honorary life manager.

The payment of three hundred dollars constitutes an honorary life patron.

**Scholarships**

Scholarships in Africa are twenty and twenty-five dollars.

Scholarships in China are thirty and thirty-five dollars.

Scholarships in India vary from twenty to forty dollars.

Scholarships in Malaysia vary from twenty to thirty-five dollars.

Scholarships in the Philippine Islands vary from thirty to sixty dollars.

In Japan, Korea, Mexico, South America and Europe it has been decided to test out the station or share plan. Work in individual stations is classified and listed as follows: Educational, Evangelistic, and Medical. Shares, except in France, are twenty dollars. In France, War Orphan Fund shares are one hundred dollars each. Patrons will be kept informed concerning shares through station letters, issued quarterly.

**ENDOWMENTS**

Any individual or Branch desiring to name a building may be given that privilege on payment of more than one-half of the cost of said building.

A gift of \$1,200 may endow a medical scholarship; a gift of \$1,000 may endow a hospital bed.

A gift of \$500 may furnish and name the operating room or a ward in a hospital.

A gift of \$500 may furnish and name a chapel or library within a school or other building.

A gift of \$100 may furnish and name a bed-room in any building. . . .

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